

FILED
July 9, 2013
Data Center
Missouri Public
Service Commission

Ex C

Filed
April 8, 2014
Data Center
Missouri Public
Service Commission

Coal Combustion Waste Damage Case Assessments

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Solid Waste**

July 9, 2007

Intervenor Exhibit No. 306
Date 3-3-2014 Reporter Stewart
File No. EA-2012-0281

With the exception of the documents listed below, the documents referenced throughout this assessment are available from the docket to the Notice of Data Availability on the Disposal of Coal Combustion Wastes in Landfills and Surface Impoundments at www.regulations.gov, docket ID EPA-HQ-RCRA-2006-0796, through internet links provided, or from other identified sources.

1. Application of Don Frame Trucking, Inc. Petitioner for a Judgment Pursuant to Article 78 of the CPLR against the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Respondent; Supreme Court of the State of New York County of Chautauqua (July 22, 1988). Order G11278.
2. Selenium Posting on Hyco Lake Rescinded, North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services (NCDHHS), August 2001.
3. Feasibility Study for the Y-12 Chestnut Ridge Operable Unit 2 Filled Coal Ash Pond, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. DOE/OR/02-1259&D1. August 1994.
4. Final Site Investigation Report on Groundwater Contamination, Township of Pines, Porter County, Indiana. December 2002.
5. Texas Bureau of Health (TBH). 1992. Fish Advisory: Brandy Branch Reservoir. May 1992.
6. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). 2003. Improving Water Quality in Brandy Branch Reservoir; One TMDL for Selenium. February 2003.
7. Report: Sulfate Investigation, Miamiview Landfill, Hamilton County, Ohio. Prepared for the Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company by Dames & Moore. December 13, 1994. Available in the docket titled Availability of Report to Congress on Fossil Fuel Combustion; Request for Comments and Announcement of Public Hearing, EPA-HQ-RCRA-1999-0022-0632.

	Description	Page
IV.	Rejected Damage Cases.....	59
68.	American Coal Corporation #5 Landfill	59
69.	Cardinal PFBC Monofill.....	59
70.	Cardinal Fly Ash Reservoir II Impoundment	59
71.	Clinch River, Virginia.....	60
72.	Copicut Road.....	60
73.	Dixie Caverns County Landfill, Virginia.....	60
74.	Gavin Impoundments.....	61
75.	Kyger Creek Power Plant Impoundments.....	61
76.	Lake Erie, Ohio.....	61
77.	Muskingum River Power Plant Impoundments.....	62
78.	Muskogee Environmental Fly Ash Disposal Site, Oklahoma	62
79.	Public Service Co Fly Ash Disposal Site, Oklahoma	63
80.	Star Coal Company #6 Landfill	63
81.	Star Coal Company #14 Landfill	63
82.	Stuart Station Impoundments.....	63
83.	Thompson Landfill, Michigan	64
84.	Turris Coal Company Elkhart Mine, Illinois	64
85.	Western Farmers Electrical Fly Ash Site, Oklahoma	64

List of Tables

	Description	Page
Table 1.	Eleven Damage Cases Cited in the May 2000 Regulatory Determination.....	3
Table 2.	Fossil Fuel Combustion (FFC) Damage Case Resolution, excluding minefills	8
Table 3.	Oak Ridge Y-12 Plant Chestnut Ridge Operable Unit 2 Surface and Ground Water Monitoring Programs.....	21

Summary of Coal Combustion Waste Damage Case Assessments

Table of Contents

Description	Page
I. Summary.....	2
II. Proven Damage Cases.....	12
1. Salem Acres Site, Massachusetts.....	13
2. City of Beverly/Vitale Brothers Fly Ash Pit, Massachusetts.....	14
3. Don Frame Trucking, Inc. Fly Ash Landfill, New York.....	15
4. Virginia Electric Power Co. (VEPCO) Possum Point, VA.....	16
5. PEPCO Morgantown Generating Station Faulkner Off-site Disposal Facility, Maryland.....	17
6. Virginia Power Yorktown Power Station Chisman Creek Disposal Site, Virginia.....	17
7. Hyco Lake, Roxboro, North Carolina.....	19
8. Georgia Power Company, Plant Bowen, Cartersville, GA.....	19
9. Department of Energy - Oak Ridge Y-12 Plant Chestnut Ridge Operable Unit 2.....	20
10. South Carolina Electric & Gas Canadys Plant, South Carolina.....	24
11. Belews Lake, North Carolina.....	25
12. U.S. Department of Energy Savannah River Project, South Carolina.....	25
13. Dairyland Power Cooperative E.J. Stoneman Generating Station Ash Disposal Pond, Wisconsin.....	26
14. WEPCO Highway 59 Landfill, Wisconsin.....	27
15. Alliant (formerly Wisconsin Power & Light) Nelson Dewey Ash Disposal Facility, Wisconsin.....	27
16. WEPCO Cedar-Sauk Landfill, Wisconsin.....	28
17. Wisconsin Electric Power Co. (WEPCO) Port Washington Facility, Wisconsin.....	29
18. Lansing Board of Water & Light (LBWL) North Lansing Landfill, Michigan.....	30
19. Northern Indiana Public Service Corp. (NIPSCO) Yard 520 Landfill Site (Brown's Landfill) Township of Pines, Porter County, IN.....	32
20. Brandy Branch Reservoir, Texas.....	33
21. Southwestern Electric Power Company Welsh Reservoir, Texas.....	34
22. Texas Utilities Electric Martin Lake Reservoir, Texas.....	34
23. Basin Electric Power Cooperative W.J. Neal Station Surface Impoundment, North Dakota.....	35
24. Cooperative Power Association/United Power Coal Creek Station Surface Impoundments, North Dakota.....	36
III. Potential Damage Cases.....	38
25. K.R. Rezendes South Main Street Ash Landfill, Freetown, Massachusetts.....	38
26. New England Power, Brayton Point, Massachusetts.....	39
27. AES Creative Resources Weber Ash Disposal Site, New York.....	40

	Description	Page
28.	Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation Danskammer Waste Management Facility, New York.....	40
29.	C. R. Huntley Flyash Landfill, New York.....	40
30.	Elrama Plant, Pennsylvania.....	41
31.	Tennessee Valley Authority - Bull Run Steam Plant, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.....	41
32.	Tennessee Valley Authority Widows Creek Fossil Fuel Plant, Alabama.....	41
33.	Tennessee Valley Authority Colbert Fossil Fuel Plant, Alabama.....	42
34.	Duke Power Allen Steam Generating Plant, North Carolina.....	42
35.	Cinergy East Bend Scrubber Sludge Landfill, Kentucky.....	43
36.	Florida Power and Light Lansing Smith Plant, Florida.....	43
37.	Florida Power and Light Port Everglades Plant, Florida.....	44
38.	Florida Power and Light Riviera Plant.....	44
39.	Florida Power and Light P.L. Bartow Plant.....	44
40.	Commonwealth Edison Powerton Plant - Mahoney Landfill, Pekin, Tazewell County, Illinois.....	45
41.	Xcel Energy/Southern Minnesota Municipal Power Agency - Sherburne County (Sherco) Generating Plant Becker, Minnesota.....	45
42.	Alliant Rock River Ash Disposal Facility, Wisconsin.....	46
43.	Michigan City Site, Michigan City, Indiana.....	46
44.	Bailly Generating Station, Indiana.....	47
45.	Alliant Edgewater 1-4 Ash Disposal Site, Wisconsin.....	47
46.	Wisconsin Power Supply Co. (WPSC) Pulliam Ash Disposal Site, Wisconsin.....	48
47.	Central Illinois Light Co. Duck Creek Station, Illinois.....	48
48.	Illinois Power Co. Hennepin Power Station, Illinois.....	48
49.	Illinois Power Co. Havana Power Plant, Illinois.....	49
50.	Dairyland Power Alma On-site Fly Ash Landfill, Wisconsin.....	49
51.	Dairyland Power Alma Off-site Fly Ash Landfill, Wisconsin.....	50
52.	Illinois Power Vermillion Power Station, Illinois.....	50
53.	Central Illinois Public Service Company Hutsonville Power Station, Illinois.....	51
54.	Illinois Power Company Wood River Power Station, Illinois.....	51
55.	R.M. Schahfer Generating Station, IN.....	51
56.	Coffeen/White & Brewer Trucking Fly Ash Landfill, Illinois.....	52
57.	Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company (SIGECO) A.B Brown Generating Station, Indiana.....	52
58.	Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. Miamiview Landfill, Ohio.....	52
59.	Indiana Power & Light Petersburg Generating Station, Indiana.....	53
60.	Hoosier Energy Mermon Generating Station Coal Combustion Waste Landfill, Indiana.....	53
61.	Cinergy W.C. Beckjord Station, Ohio.....	53
62.	Lemberger Landfill, Wisconsin.....	54
63.	Conesville Fixed FGD Sludge Landfill, Ohio.....	54
64.	Muscatine County Landfill, Iowa.....	56
65.	Dave Johnston Power Plant, Wyoming.....	56
66.	Montana-Dakota Utilities R.M. Heskett Station, North Dakota.....	56
67.	Arizona Public Service Co. Cholla Steam Electric Generating Station, Arizona.....	57

I. Summary

Under the Bevill Amendment for the "special waste" categories of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, EPA was statutorily required to examine "documented cases in which danger to human health or the environment has been proved" from the disposal of coal combustion wastes. The criteria used to determine whether danger to human health and the environment has been proven are described in detail in the May 2000 Regulatory Determination at 65 FR 32224. For the May 2000 Regulatory Determination for Wastes from the Combustion of Fossil Fuels (Regulatory Determination), the Agency determined there were approximately 300 CCW landfills and 300 CCW surface impoundments used by 440 coal fired utilities.

In comments on the March 1999 Report to Congress on Wastes from the Combustion of Fossil Fuels, public interest groups identified 59 cases in which they alleged damage to human health or the environment had been caused by fossil fuel combustion wastes¹. The Agency reviewed each of the cases. That review resulted in identifying nine of the 11 damage cases cited in the May 2000 Regulatory Determination² (see Table 1 below for complete listing of the 11 proven damage cases³). Of the remaining 50 cases, 25 were classified as "potential" damage cases as

¹ Letter from the Hoosier Environmental Council to the RCRA Docket Information Center regarding the CCW RTC, June 11, 1999, Letter from the Hoosier Environmental Council and the Citizens Coal Council to the RCRA Docket Information Center regarding the CCW RTC, June 14, 1999 and Letter from the Hoosier Environmental Council, et. al., to Dennis Ruddy regarding the CCW RTC, September 24, 1999.

² Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000. Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Review of Causative Factors for Coal Combustion Waste Damage Cases, November 29, 2000.

³ Per the May 2000 Regulatory Determination, 65 FR 32224 (http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=2000_register&docid=fr22my00-22.pdf) and Section 1.4.4 of the 1999 Report to Congress (http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/other/fossil/volume_2.pdf), proven damage cases are those with (i) documented exceedances of primary MCLs or other health-based standards measured in ground water at sufficient distance from the waste management unit to indicate that hazardous constituents have migrated to the extent that they could cause human health concerns, and/or (ii) where a scientific study demonstrates there is documented evidence of another type of damage to human health or the environment (e.g., ecological damage), and/or (iii) where there has been an administrative ruling or court decision with an explicit finding of specific damage to human health or the environment. In cases of co-management of CCWs with other industrial waste types, CCWs must be clearly implicated in the reported damage.

The May 2000 Regulatory Determination falls short of providing a comprehensive definition of the review criteria ("test of proof") for assessing the validity of damage case allegations; it only discusses the review criteria in response to public comments on the review process of the Cement Kiln Dust (CKD) proposed rule, and focuses only on the location of the exceedance point with respect to the source term (32224 CFR 65):

"Proven damage cases were those with documented MCL exceedances that were measured in ground water at a sufficient distance from the waste management unit to indicate that hazardous constituents had migrated to the extent that they could cause human health concerns."

The "test of proof" criteria were fully defined on pp. 3-4 of the *Technical Background Document to the Report to Congress on Remaining Waste from Fossil Fuel Combustion: Potential Damage Cases* (1999):

defined in the Regulatory Determination⁴ and five cases were determined to be not applicable to the Regulatory Determination. Four of these five cases could not be linked to coal combustion wastes and the other was at a coal mine, which is outside the scope of this NODA. Of the remaining 20 cases, one damage case was the result of wastes other than coal combustion wastes; one was not considered because it was an illegal, unpermitted dump; and 18 cases were indeterminate due to insufficient information⁵.

Table 1. Eleven Damage Cases Cited in the May 2000 Regulatory Determination

Damage Case	Wastes Present	Event	Criteria (Test of Proof)	Comment
Coal-Fired Utility Comanaged Wastes				
Chisman Creek (VA)	Coal ash and petroleum coke landfill.	Se primary MCL exceedance; V, Se, and sulfate in residential drinking water wells.	Scientific ⁶ /Administrative ⁷	Was put on NPL. EPA required remediation: new water supply to nearby residents, capping disposal area, ground water treatment, relocation of surface water tributary; other possible sources of contamination.

http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/other/fossil/ffc2_397.pdf. This language, in turn, is derived from the 1993 *Report to Congress on Cement Kiln Dust Waste*: <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/other/ckd/cement2.htm>.

According to the 1993 CKD Report to Congress (Chapter Five), Section 8002(o)(4) of RCRA requires that EPA's study of CKD waste examine "documented cases in which danger to human health or the environment has been proved." In order to address this requirement, EPA defined danger to human health to include both acute and chronic effects (e.g., directly observed health effects such as elevated blood lead levels or loss of life) associated with management of CKD waste. Danger to the environment includes the following types of impacts: (1) Significant impairment of natural resources; (2) Ecological effects resulting in degradation of the structure or function of natural ecosystems and habitats; and (3) Effects on wildlife resulting in damage to terrestrial or aquatic fauna.

⁴ Per the May 2000 Regulatory Determination, 65 FR 3224, potential damage cases are those with (1) documented exceedances of primary MCLs or other health-based standards only directly beneath or in very close proximity to the waste source, and/or (2) documented exceedances of secondary MCLs or other health-based standards on-site or off-site.

⁵ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000.

⁶ Where a scientific study demonstrates there is documented evidence of damage to human health or the environment other than ground water contamination (e.g., ecological damage).

⁷ Where there has been an administrative ruling by a state or federal agency, or court decision with an explicit finding of specific damage to human health or the environment [e.g., listing on EPA's National Priorities List (NPL)].

Damage Case	Wastes Present	Event	Criteria (Test of Proof)	Comment
Faulkner Offsite Disposal Facility (MD)	Coal ash and pyritic mill rejects.	Low pH; exceedance of State standard; landfill and collection pond seepage and discharges resulted in plant and fish impacts to adjacent wetlands.	Scientific/Administrative	State required remediation included pond liners, landfill cover, and sequestration of pyrites.
DPC – Old E.J. Stoneman Ash Pond (WI)	Coal ash, demineralizer regenerant, other water treatment wastes.	Cd and Cr primary MCL exceedance; 'gross contamination' by pond cited by State – Elevated levels of Zn and sulfate; Boron near 5 mg/L in private drinking water well.	Administrative	State required Closure plan and relocation of town water supply well.
Basin Electric W.J. Neal Station (ND)	Coal ash and sludge; comanaged wastes probable.	Cr exceeded state standard and other metals detected at elevated levels in downgradient sediments and ground water.	Administrative (limited information available)	State required the site closed and capped, NFRAP (No Further Remedial Action Planned).
WEPCO – Possum Point (VA)	Coal ash, pyrites, oil ash, water treatment wastes, and boiler cleaning wastes	Cd primary MCL exceedance in ground water; ground water contaminated with Cd and Ni, attributed to pyrites and oil ash.	Administrative	Response included sequestration of oil ash, pyrites, and metal cleaning wastes to separate lined units.
WEPCO Hwy 59 Ash Landfill (WI)	Coal ash and mill rejects; other comanaged wastes probable.	Boron exceedance of state standard in down gradient ground water; elevated levels of As, Fe, Se, Mn, sulfate in private drinking water wells.	Scientific / Administrative	State required additional monitoring for problem/damage assessment.
Alliant Nelson Dewey (WI)	Coal ash, comanaged wastes.	Boron exceedance of state standard in down gradient ground water; elevated levels of As, Se, Fl, sulfate in ground water.	Administrative	State required company to investigate and assess problem; remedial action change to dry ash handling and modify landfill cover to reduce infiltration.

Damage Case	Wastes Present	Event	Criteria (Test of Proof)	Comment
Coal Creek Station (ND)	Coal ash, comanaged wastes.	Se and As exceedance of primary MCL in ground water on site; elevated sulfate and chloride levels in down gradient ground water.	Administrative	Impacted shallow ground water aquifer. State required additional impoundment liners.
Non-Utility Coal Combustion Waste Sites				
Salem Acres (MA)	Large volume; many other wastes present including municipal solid waste and industrial solid waste.	PAHs, VOCs, PCBs, metals including As and Cr; in soils, surface-waters, and ground water.	Administrative (on NPL) ⁸	Contribution of FFC wastes to damage not separable from other wastes. Remedial measures taken including excavation, treatment, removal of sludges and soils.
Lemberger Landfill, Inc. ⁹ (WI)	Comanaged wastes; many other materials including municipal solid waste; adjacent site contains industrial solid waste.	Elevated levels of As, Cr, and Pb onsite, VOCs, PCBs. VOCs in private water wells initiated action.	Administrative (on NPL) ¹⁰	Contribution of FFC wastes to damage not separable from other wastes.
Don Frame Trucking Fly Ash Landfill (NY)	Coal ash, other materials.	Pb exceedance of primary MCL action level in down gradient ground water; elevated levels of Mn, sulfate, TDS in a water supply well.	Administrative	State required remedial action: site closure landfill cover; post-closure care and monitoring.

Soon after the publication of the Regulatory Determination, the Agency conducted a reevaluation of the damage cases identified in the Regulatory Determination, including the 11 proven damage

8

http://yosemite.epa.gov/r1/npl_pad.nsf/f52fa5c31fa8f5c885256adc0050b631/C8A4A5BEC0121F048525691F0063F6F3?OpenDocument

⁹ Reclassified as a potential damage case. See Section III., Potential Damage Cases. Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Review of Causative Factors for Coal Combustion Waste Damage Cases, November 29, 2000.

¹⁰

<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/npl/nar735.htm>

cases, the four additional ecological damage cases¹¹ which were identified in comments on the 1999 Report to Congress, the illegal disposal case, and the two potential damage cases attributed to non-utility coal combustion waste in the 1999 Report to Congress. As a result of this review, one of the cases identified in the Regulatory Determination as an ecological damage case, and the case identified as an illegal disposal case were reclassified as proven damage cases due to contamination of ground water from the disposal of CCW in sand and gravel pits and another site, the Lemberger Landfill, was reclassified as a potential damage case¹².

In October 2000, the Agency began collecting additional information from its own experience, from state agencies, and from commenters to clarify the details of the 18 previously indeterminate cases, which were included as part of the 59 cases identified by the public interest groups in their comments on the March 1999 Report to Congress. After analyzing this additional information, EPA classified three of the 18 cases as proven damage cases, nine as potential damage cases, and six as cases without documented evidence of proven or potential damage or where the damage could not be clearly attributed to CCW. Two of the three proven damage cases involved management of CCW in sand and gravel pits and the third - a surface impoundment¹³.

Finally, in February 2002, environmental- and citizen-organizations submitted to the Agency 16 alleged cases of damage¹⁴. Some of these cases had been submitted to EPA previously and evaluated for the 1999 Report to Congress. The Agency evaluated ten of the 16 cases¹⁵; one case was not evaluated because it involves minefilling of CCW, which, while under the scope of the 2000 Regulatory Determination, is outside the scope of this NODA that deals exclusively with surface disposal. The other five cases were not evaluated because they involved allegations with little or no supporting information. Of the ten cases evaluated, one case has been categorized as a proven damage case with documented off-site damages to ground water, while six cases were categorized as potential damage cases due to on-site exceedances of primary or secondary MCLs¹⁶. Another damage case was determined to be a proven ecological damage case as a result of documented impacts to fish and other wildlife on-site; this case also has been categorized as a potential (human health) damage case due to documented exceedances of primary and secondary MCLs attributable to an inactive CCW surface impoundment detected in on-site monitoring wells. Finally, one case was rejected because monitoring data for the site

¹¹ Ecological damages are damages to mammals, amphibians, fish, benthic layer organisms and plants.

¹² Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Review of Causative Factors for Coal Combustion Waste Damage Cases, November 29, 2000.

¹³ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Final Revised Report on Resolution of 18 Previously Indeterminate Candidate Damage Cases, March 5, 2003.

¹⁴ Letter from the Hoosier Environmental Council, et. al., to Dennis Ruddy regarding the CCW RTC, September 24, 1999.

¹⁵ Compendium of nineteen alleged coal combustion wastes damage cases, May 3, 2007.

¹⁶ See Potential DCs, Section III of this document.

revealed no exceedances of primary or secondary MCLs attributable to coal combustion waste placement at the site, while another site is an oil burning facility and, therefore, is not covered by the May 2000 Regulatory Determination¹⁷.

In August 2005, another damage case was recorded when a dam confining a surface impoundment in eastern Pennsylvania failed. This damage case resulted in discharge of coal-ash contaminated water into the Delaware River and concomitant pollution of ground water when an unlined surface impoundment was temporarily used to divert the ash from the breached impoundment. Other than obtaining verification of the event from state authorities, the Agency did not conduct an independent evaluation of this case¹⁸.

In summary, EPA gathered or received information on 135 possible damage cases and has evaluated 85 of these cases. Six of the 50 cases that were not evaluated were minefills and outside the scope of this NODA. The remaining 44 cases that were not evaluated involved allegations with little or no supporting information. (See Table 2: Fossil Fuel Combustion (FFC) Damage Case Resolution, excluding minefills)

Of the 85 cases evaluated, EPA determined that 24 were proven cases of damage¹⁹. Sixteen were determined to be proven damages to ground water and eight were determined to be proven damages to surface water. Four of the proven damages to ground water were from unlined landfills, five were from unlined surface impoundments, one was due to a liner failure at a surface impoundment, and the remaining six were from unlined sand and gravel pits. Another 43 cases were determined to be potential damages to ground water or surface water. Four of the potential damage cases were attributable to oil combustion wastes. The remaining 18 alleged damage cases were not considered to be proven or potential damage cases; they were, therefore, rejected due to either (1) lack of any evidence of damage or (2) lack of evidence that damages were uniquely associated with CCW²⁰.

Of the 16 proven cases of damages to ground water, the Agency has been able to confirm that corrective actions have been completed in six cases and are ongoing in nine cases. The Agency has not received information regarding the one remaining case. Corrective actions measures at these CCW management units vary depending on site specific circumstances and include formal closure of the unit, capping, the installation of new liners, ground water treatment, ground water monitoring, and combinations of these measures.

¹⁷ Status of Alleged Damage Cases Submitted by HEC, et. al., to Dennis Ruddy, February, 2002.

¹⁸ PA DEP Press Release, December 27, 2005.

¹⁹ See Proven Damage Cases, Section II of this document. In addition to the documents previously cited, additional discussions of proven damages can be found in the Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Additional Information Regarding Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000; and Ecological Assessment of Ash Deposition and Removal, Euharlee Creek, Georgia Power Bowen Plant.

²⁰ See Rejected Cases Excluding Minefills, Section IV of this document.

**Table 2. Fossil Fuel Combustion (FFC) Damage Case Resolution, excluding minefills
(Updated 2/03/05)**

Occurrence	State	Final Proven	Final Potential	Final Rejected	Indeterminate	Not re-evaluated	Non-FFC	Sand & Gravel Pit	Non-Utility	Oil Comb. Waste	Eco-Damage
TVA Widows Creek	AL		X								
TVA Colbert Plant	AL		X								
Arizona Public Serv Cholla Station	AZ		X								
Comanche, PSCC	CO				X						
Pierce Site	CT				X						
Hunts Brook Watershed (3 sites)	CT				X						
FP&L - Lansing Smith Plant (part 1)	FL		X								
TECO Big Bend Electric Plant	FL										
TECO Polk Power Station	FL										
FP&L Port Everglades (EPRI #6)	FL		X (oil)							X	
FP&L Riviera (EPRI #10)	FL		X (oil)							X	
FPC P.L. Bartow (EPRI #66)	FL		X (oil)							X	
Georgia Power Bowen	GA	X									
Muscatine County	IA		X								
American Coal Corp. #5 CCR Landfill	IA			X							
Star Coal Co. #6 CCR Landfill	IA			X							
Star Coal Co. #14 CCR Landfill	IA			X							
Powerton Plant	IL		X					X			
Central IL Light Duck Creek	IL		X								
IL Power Hennepin Station	IL		X								
IL Power Havana Plant	IL		X								
IL Power - Vermillion	IL		X								
Cent. IL PSC - Hutsonville Station	IL		X								
IL Power - Wood River	IL		X								
Cofeen, White, Brewer Ash Landfill	IL		X								
Turris Coal Company Elkhart Mine	IL			X							
Michigan City Site	IN		X								
Bailly Station	IN		X								
RM Schaffer Station (Schahfer)	IN		X								
SIGECO - AB Brown	IN		X								
IP&L - Petersburg Station	IN		X								
Hoosier Energy Merom Landfill	IN		X								
Yard 520 Landfill Pines	IN	X									
Indiana-Kentucky Electric Clifty Creek Station	IN				X						
Cinergy/Cinn. G&E - East Bend/Boon County - FGD	KY		X								
LG&E Mill Creek Plant	KY				X						
LG&E Cane Run Plant	KY				X						
Salem Acres	MA	X									
Vitale Fly Ash Pit	MA	X						X			
Rezendes Ash Landfill (South Main Street Site/Freetown)	MA		X					X			
Copicut Road Monofill, Freetown	MA			X				X			
PG&E Salem Harbor, Salem	MA				X						
Brayton Point (EPRI #27)	MA		X (oil)							X	

Table 2. Fossil Fuel Combustion (FFC) Damage Case Resolution, excluding minefills
(Updated 2/03/05)

Occurrence	State	Final Proven	Final Potential	Final Rejected	Indeterminate	Not re-evaluated	Non-FFC	Sand & Gravel Pit	Non-Utility	Oil Comb. Waste	Eco-Damage
PEPCO Faulkner	MD	X									
Constellation Energy Crofton	MD				X						
Brandywine Disposal Site	MD				X						
Lansing Board P&L - N. Lansing Landfill	MI	X						X			
Thompson Landfill	MI			X							
Motor Wheel, Inc	MI							X			
Dagget Sand & Gravel, Inc	MI				X			X			
Sherburne County Plant	MN		X								
Colstrip Power Plant	MT										
Hyc0 Lake (CP&L Roxboro)	NC	X									X
Belews Lake	NC	X									X
Duke Power - Allen Plant	NC		X								
Ecusta Ash Monofill	NC					X			X		
BASF Industrial Landfill	NC					X			X		
Neal Station BEI	ND	X									
Coop Power & United Power - Coal Creek	ND	X									
Montana-Dakota - Heskett Station	ND		X								
Stanton Site, United Power	ND				X						
Leland Olds Site, Basin Electric	ND				X						
Don Frame Trucking	NY	X									
AES Creative Weber Site	NY		X								
Central Hudson G&E - Danskammer Site	NY		X								
C.R. Huntley Ash Landfill	NY		X								
Cinergy/Cinn. G&E - Miamiview Landfill	OH		X					X			
Cinergy/Cinn. G&E - Beckjord Station	OH		X								
Muskingum River Power Plant Impoundments	OH			X							
Cardinal Fly Ash Reservoir II Impoundment	OH			X							
Cardinal PFBC Monofill	OH			X							
Stuart Station Monofill	OH			X							
Gavin Impoundments	OH			X							
Kyger Creek Power Plant Impoundments	OH			X							
Lake Erie	OH			X							X
Conesville FGD Landfill (part 1)	OH		X								
Tristate Asphalt Flyash Landfill	OH				X						
Muskogee Env. Ash Site	OK			X							
Western Farmers Ash Site	OK			X							
Public Service Ash Site	OK			X							
Fort Gibson Fly Ash Monofill	OK				X						
Grand River Dam Authority	OK				X						
IMCO	OK				X						
Elrama Plant	PA		X								
Hatsfield Ferry Power Plant, Greene County	PA				X						
Zullinger Quarry	PA				X						

Table 2. Fossil Fuel Combustion (FFC) Damage Case Resolution, excluding minefills
(Updated 2/03/05)

Occurrence	State	Final Proven	Final Potential	Final Rejected	Indeterminate	Not re-evaluated	Non-FFC	Sand & Gravel Pit	Non-Utility	Oil Comb. Waste	Eco-Damage
Veterans Quarry, Domino Salvage	PA				X						
Shawville Site, Penelec	PA				X						
Montour Ash Disposal Area	PA				X						
SC Elec & Gas Canadys Plant	SC	X									
Savannah Riv. Project	SC	X									X
SCE&G McMeekin Station	SC				X						
Chestnut Ridge Y-12 Steam Plant Operable Unit 2	TN	X									X
TVA Bull Run Steam Plant	TN		X								
Brandy Branch Reservoir	TX	X									X
Welsh Reservoir	TX	X									X
Martin Creek Reservoir	TX	X									X
JT Deely Power Plant, San Antonio Public Services	TX				X						
VEPCO Possum Pt (Virginia Power)	VA	X								OCW & CCW	
VEPCO Chisman (Virginia Power)	VA	X						X			
Clinch River (part 1)	VA			X							X
Dixie Caverns Landfill	VA			X			X				
Chesterfield, Virginia Power	VA				X						
Georgia Pacific Industrial Waste Landfill, Big Island	VA					X			X		
Dairyland Power Stoneman (Old E.J. Stoneman)	WI	X									
WEPCO Hwy 59	WI	X						X			
Alliant Nelson Dewey	WI	X									
WEPCO Cedar Sauk Landfill (part 1)	WI	X						X			
WEPCO Port Washington	WI	X						X			
Alliant Rock River	WI		X								
Alliant Edgewater 1-4	WI		X								
Wisconsin Power Pulliam Ash	WI		X								
Dairyland Power Alma On-site Landfill	WI		X								
Dairyland Power Alma Off-site Landfill	WI		X								
Lemberger Landfill	WI		X					X			
Genoa #3, Dairyland Power Cooperative (DPC)	WI				X						
Old Columbia, WPL	WI				X						
Oak Creek, WEPCO	WI				X						
New Columbia, WPL	WI				X						
Locks Mill Landfill	WI					X			X		
Biron On-site Landfill	WI					X			X		
Kraft Division Off-site Landfill	WI					X			X		
Niagara of Wisconsin Paper Corporation Flyash Landfill	WI					X			X		
RPC Landfill #1	WI					X			X		
RPC Landfill #2	WI					X			X		
RPC Pine Lake Landfill	WI					X			X		
Ward Paper Company Landfill	WI					X			X		
Pleasant Prairie, WEPCO	WI				X						
Dave Johnston Power Plant	WY		X								

Proven Coal Combustion Waste Damage Cases

II. Proven Damage Cases

Per the 2000 Regulatory Determination, 65 FR 32224 and the *Technical Background Document to the Report to Congress on Remaining Waste from Fossil Fuel Combustion: Potential Damage Cases* (1999), classifying damage to groundwater as a proven damage case requires the satisfaction of at least one of the following "tests of proof"²¹:

- 1) Scientific investigation: Damages that are found to exist as part of the findings of a scientific study. Such studies should include both formal investigations supporting litigation or a state enforcement action, and the results of technical tests (such as monitoring of wells). Scientific studies must demonstrate that damages are significant in terms of impacts on human health or the environment. For example, information on contamination of drinking water aquifer must indicate that contaminant levels exceed drinking water standards.
- (2) Administrative ruling. Damages are found to exist through a formal administrative ruling, such as the conclusions of a site report by a field inspector, or through existence of an enforcement that cited specific health or environmental damages.
- (3) Court decision. Damages are found to exist through the ruling of a court or through an out-of-court settlement.
- (4) As a practical matter, EPA employed a fourth criterion in determining whether damages are proven: available information needed to clearly implicate fossil fuel combustion wastes in the damage observed.

The above definition does not limit proven damage cases only to those sites with a primary MCL exceedance(s) in ground water distant from the waste management unit. A case still may be considered proven under the scientific investigation test if a scientific study demonstrates there is

²¹ The May 2000 Regulatory Determination falls short of providing a comprehensive definition of the review criteria ("test of proof") for assessing the validity of damage case allegations; it only discusses the review criteria in response to public comments on the review process of the Cement Kiln Dust (CKD) proposed rule, and focuses only on the location of the exceedance point with respect to the source term (32224 CFR 65):

"Proven damage cases were those with documented MCL exceedances that were measured in ground water at a sufficient distance from the waste management unit to indicate that hazardous constituents had migrated to the extent that they could cause human health concerns."

The "test of proof" criteria were fully defined on pp. 3-4 of the *Technical Background Document to the Report to Congress on Remaining Waste from Fossil Fuel Combustion: Potential Damage Cases* (1999): http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/other/fossil/ffc2_397.pdf. This language, in turn, is derived from the 1993 *Report to Congress on Cement Kiln Dust Waste*: <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/other/ckd/cement2.htm>.

According to the 1993 CKD Report to Congress (Chapter Five), Section 8002(o)(4) of RCRA requires that EPA's study of CKD waste examine "documented cases in which danger to human health or the environment has been proved." In order to address this requirement, EPA defined danger to human health to include both acute and chronic effects (e.g., directly observed health effects such as elevated blood lead levels or loss of life) associated with management of CKD waste. Danger to the environment includes the following types of impacts: (1) Significant impairment of natural resources; (2) Ecological effects resulting in degradation of the structure or function of natural ecosystems and habitats; and (3) Effects on wildlife resulting in damage to terrestrial or aquatic fauna.

documented evidence of another type of damage to human health or the environment (e.g., ecological damage).

1. Salem Acres Site, Massachusetts²²

History: Fly ash disposal occurred at this site from at least 1952 to 1969. The site was originally contaminated by fly ash, sewage sludge, tannery waste and materials from a landfill on the site. The contamination was confined to the southernmost 13 acres of the 235 acre parcel and consisted of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), dioxins/furans, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), chromium, arsenic, beryllium, vanadium and thallium.

EPA proposed adding the Salem Acres site to the NPL on October 15, 1984, and added it to the final list on June 10, 1986²³. On May 26, 1987, EPA signed a Consent Order with the South Essex Sewerage District (SESD) to perform the studies to examine the nature and extent of contamination and present technical options for cleanup. In December 1993, EPA signed a Consent Decree with the SESD to clean up the lagoons. The EPA also signed a separate Consent Decree with the Massachusetts Electric Company to clean up the fly ash pile on site. In October 1994, the EPA signed a Consent Order with DiBase Salem Realty Trust, the owner of the property and remaining party, to clean up the landfill and three debris piles.

Cleanup of the site was addressed in two stages: initial actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site. In 1987, lagoon water was removed and disposed of, the slurry wall at the disposal areas was capped and a fence was installed. In 1988, EPA covered the sludge pits with a high density polyethylene synthetic cap, removed the liquid wastes from the disposal pits to an off-site storage facility, and constructed concrete cut-off walls to prevent further releases into the wetlands. In 1990, repairs were made to a monitoring well and a security fence on site, and signs were posted to further restrict access.

The South Essex Sewerage District completed an investigation into the nature and extent of the soil and sludge contamination in early 1993. The investigation defined the contaminants of concern and recommended alternatives for final cleanup. Ground water at the site and adjacent wetlands demonstrated only minor contamination and therefore, no further remedial actions were planned. EPA selected a final remedy for the site, including sludge-fixation with fly ash and other substances such as cement and soil, as necessary and disposed of off-site to a secured landfill. A contingent remedy includes the installation of an EPA-approved cap. In 1995, the fly ash area and "old landfill" on site were excavated and the contaminated material was taken off site to a municipal landfill. Final site restoration of these areas occurred in 1996. The sludge lagoon cleanup was completed in the fall of 1997 and final site restoration was completed in the

²² Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Additional Information Regarding Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000.

²³

http://yosemite.epa.gov/r1/npl_pad.nsf/f52fa5c31fa8f5c885256adc0050b631/C8A4A5BEC0121F048525691F0063F6F3?OpenDocument

spring of 1998. In the summer of 1999, fly ash was removed from the wetland adjacent to the former fly ash pile. The wetland was restored at this time. The site was officially deleted from the National Priorities List (NPL) effective July 23, 2001²⁴. The site now allows for unrestricted land use

Basis for Consideration as a Proven Damage Case: The criteria for classifying this site as a proven damage case were (1) Scientific – Arsenic and chromium exceeded (health-based) primary MCLs, and (2) Administrative – The site has been placed on the NPL list, and EPA signed a Consent Order with the owner to clean up the lagoons.

2. City of Beverly/Vitale Brothers Fly Ash Pit, Massachusetts²⁵

History: This site is an abandoned gravel and sand mine that was used as an unpermitted landfill from the 1950's until the mid-1970s. The site was operated by the Vitale Brothers until 1980, when the City of Beverly Conservation Commission gained ownership because of failure to pay property taxes. On the site, the Vitale Brothers accepted and disposed saltwater-quenched fly ash from New England Power Company along with other wastes. Leaking underground storage tanks containing petroleum products were also located at the site. In 1973, fly ash at the site eroded into a nearby swamp and a stream that is a tributary to a surface drinking water supply. The erosion created a damming effect and resulted in flooding of neighboring property. In 1988, surface water sampling of the stream revealed levels of iron and manganese significantly greater than upstream levels. Additionally, there were complaints of fugitive dust from the site from neighbors located 500 feet away. Air sampling on one occasion in 1988 revealed arsenic concentrations of 2 parts per billion. Finally, 1988 ground water sampling found arsenic and selenium in excess of their primary MCLs and aluminum, iron, and manganese in excess of secondary MCLs. According to the State, fly ash is the suspected source of contamination in all of these media.

Fly ash is disposed at the site at depths from 14 to 36 feet. Not only is the site unlined, but ground water depth at the site is between 10 and 21 feet, indicating the likelihood of direct contact with fly ash. Fly ash also is observed to be present at the surface of the site with no cover or other surface runoff, erosion, or fugitive dust controls. Finally, the site is located in close proximity to a wetland and a surface water body.

The site has a long history of noncompliance with local and State laws and regulations. Following the completion of a Comprehensive Site Assessment and Risk Characterization in preparation for potential remedial action under Massachusetts regulations for the assessment and cleanup of hazardous waste sites, the fly ash was removed and the site was redesigned with special attention to protecting the adjacent water courses from erosion²⁶. The Vitale Flyash site

²⁴ Ibid

²⁵ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Review of Causative Factors for Coal Combustion Waste Damage Cases, November 29, 2000.

²⁶ http://www.erosioncontrol.com/ecm_0603_erosion.html

submitted a site closure report February 1, 2007, and a preliminary screening of the site closure report is underway²⁷.

Basis for Consideration as a Proven Damage Case: This case was not counted as a proven damage case in the 1999 Regulatory Determination because it was a case of illegal disposal not representative of historical or current disposal practices. The case, however, otherwise meets the criteria for a proven damage case for the following reasons: (1) Scientific – (i) selenium and arsenic exceeded (health-based) primary MCLs, and (ii) there is evidence of contamination of nearby wetlands and surface waters; and (2) Administrative - the facility was the subject of several citations and the State has enforced remedial actions.

3. Don Frame Trucking, Inc. Fly Ash Landfill, New York²⁸

History: This solid waste management facility had been used for disposal of fly ash, bottom ash, and other material including yard sweepings generated by the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation's Dunkirk Steam Station. The age of the facility was not identified in the materials provided. The available monitoring data for this facility include quarterly water quality analysis and various miscellaneous data collected at the facility from March 1989 through September 1998. These data show down-gradient levels of lead greater than the primary MCL Action Level. These exceedances occurred in 1989 and 1996. The data also document elevations from background of sulfate, total dissolved solids, and manganese, including levels of manganese in a water supply well greater than the secondary MCL.

As a result of the contamination, Don Frame Trucking recommended to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) that the affected water supply well should immediately be connected to a public water supply. Also, on September 16, 1988, Don Frame Trucking, Inc. was directed to cease receiving the aforementioned wastes at the facility no later than October 15, 1988, in accordance with the standards contained in 6 NYCRR Part 360.²⁹ The site was divided into five separate sections. The NYSDEC directed Don Frame Trucking, Inc. to place two feet of a "final cover" over Section I. The soil should have a coefficient of permeability of 1×10^{-5} cm/sec. NYSDEC directed Section II to be covered with 18 inches of clay cover with a coefficient of permeability of 1×10^{-7} in two shifts. Once the permeability was tested and considered acceptable, NYSDEC directed Don Frame Trucking, Inc. to place six additional inches of topsoil was over the clay cover and then seed and mulch the section. Eighteen inches of clay with a coefficient of permeability of 1×10^{-7} was also directed to be placed on Sections III, IV, and V, followed by reseeding and mulching. Don Frame Trucking, Inc. was instructed to finish all remediation procedures by October 15, 1988, and then provide

²⁷ MADEP tracking number 3-00230; email message from Patricia Donahue, MADEP, July 9, 2007.

²⁸ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000.

²⁹ Application of Don Frame Trucking, Inc. Petitioner for a Judgment Pursuant to Article 78 of the CPLR against the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Respondent; Supreme Court of the State of New York County of Chautauqua (July 22, 1988). Order G11278.

certification by a licensed professional engineer that the facility was closed in accordance with the rules and regulations as stipulated by the NYSDEC by October 21, 1988. Post-closure ground water and surface water monitoring and maintenance were also expected to continue for 30 years after final closure of the entire facility.

Basis for Consideration as a Proven Damage Case: (1) Scientific - The lead levels found in down-gradient wells exceed the primary MCL Action Level; (2) Administrative - The State has required remedial action as a result of the contamination; and (3) Court order - The owner was directed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New York County of Chautauqua (July 22, 1988), to cease receiving the aforementioned wastes at the facility no later than October 15, 1988.

4. Virginia Electric Power Co. (VEPCO) Possum Point, VA³⁰

History: EPA identified this site as a proven damage case in the March 1999 Report to Congress. It is described in detail in the Report and supporting technical background documents in the rulemaking docket.

The technical background document³¹ states: "One additional documented damage case is the Virginia Electric and Power Company (VEPCO) Possum Point Site, described in the 1993 Regulatory Determination. This is an active facility with 40-acre unlined ash ponds with solids dredged to 80-acre lined ponds. These ponds received coal ash, pyrites, water treatment wastes, boiler cleaning wastes, and oil ash. Ground water monitoring found cadmium at concentrations 3.6 times and nickel, at 26.4 times the primary MCLs. Monitoring for vanadium was conducted but no results were given. The elevated concentrations were attributed to the pyrites and oil ash. These wastes, along with metal cleaning wastes, were ordered sequestered to separate lined units."

The 1999 Report to Congress³² states: "**Possum Point, Virginia** (described in the 1993 Supplemental Analysis). At this site, oil ash, pyrites, boiler chemical cleaning wastes, coal fly ash, and coal bottom ash were comanaged in an unlined pond, with solids dredged to a second pond. Levels of cadmium above 0.01 mg/L were recorded prior to 1986 (the primary MCL is 0.005 mg/L). After that time, remedial actions were undertaken to segregate wastes (oil ash and low volume wastes were believed to be the source of contamination). Following this action, cadmium concentrations were below 0.01 mg/L."

Basis for Consideration as a Proven Damage Case: Based on evidence on exceedances of cadmium and nickel, the State pursued an Administrative Action by requiring the removal of the waste, thus qualifying it as a proven damage case.

³⁰ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000.

³¹ Technical Background Document For the Report to Congress On Remaining Wastes from Fossil Fuel Combustion: Potential Damage Cases, March 15, 1999 (http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/other/fossil/ffc2_397.pdf)

³² http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/other/fossil/volume_2.pdf

5. PEPCO Morgantown Generating Station Faulkner Off-site Disposal Facility, Maryland³³

History: Landfills at this site manage fly ash, bottom ash, and pyrites from the Morgantown Generating Station starting in 1970. Unlined settling ponds also are used at the site to manage stormwater runoff and leachate from the ash disposal area. In 1991, the State found that water quality was degraded in the underlying aquifer and that ground water contamination had migrated to nearby surface waters (including a stream and a wetland area). The impacts included vegetative damages, orange staining from iron precipitation, and low pH. Because of the ground water migration, the operator was cited for unpermitted discharges to surface water. The low pH impacts are believed to have resulted from pyrite oxidation. The low pH may also have contributed to the migration of other contaminants. Additionally, ground water beneath the facility is shallow. Documentation shows the water table is very close to the bottom of the ash disposal area at the down-gradient end of the facility and well above the base of the settling ponds used to manage stormwater runoff and leachate from the ash disposal area.

Remedial measures at the site included closure and capping of older units, installation of liners in newer units, installation of a slurry wall to prevent ground water migration, and sequestration of pyrites. EPA identified this site as a proven damage case in the March 1999 Report to Congress. It is described in detail in the Report and supporting technical background documents in the rulemaking docket.

Basis for Consideration as a proven Damage Case: EPA has categorized this case as a proven damage case for the following reasons: (1) Scientific - Ground water contamination migrated off-site; and (2) Administrative - The State required remedial action.

6. Virginia Power Yorktown Power Station Chisman Creek Disposal Site, Virginia³⁴

History: This site consists of three parcels of land that cover 27 acres. Between 1957 and 1974, abandoned sand and gravel pits at the site received fly ash from the combustion of coal and petroleum coke at the Yorktown Power Station. Disposal at the site ended in 1974 when Virginia Power began burning oil at the Yorktown plant. In 1980, nearby shallow residential wells became contaminated with vanadium and selenium. Water in the wells turned green and contained selenium above the primary MCL and sulfate above the secondary MCL. Investigations in response to the discolored drinking water found heavy metal contamination in the ground water around the fly ash disposal areas, in onsite ponds, and in the sediments of Chisman Creek and its tributaries. Arsenic, beryllium, chromium, copper, molybdenum, nickel, vanadium, and selenium were detected above background levels.

³³ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000. Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Review of Causative Factors for Coal Combustion Waste Damage Cases, November 29, 2000.

³⁴ Ibid. Compendium of nineteen alleged coal combustion wastes damage cases, May 3, 2007.

The contamination at the site's vicinity was caused by the combination of several factors: (i) The facility was operated with no dust or erosion controls; (ii) The facility is unlined and located in close proximity to drinking water wells, and ground water at the site was very shallow and possibly in contact with disposed waste.; (iii) A surface water tributary passed through or near the disposal areas.

In September 1983, EPA added the site to the National Priorities List (NPL)³⁵ under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liabilities Act (CERCLA). Cleanup began in late 1986 and was conducted in two parts. The first part addressed the fly ash pits and contaminated ground water and included the following steps:

- Extension of public water to 55 homes with contaminated well water,
- Capping the disposal pits with soil (2 pits) or compacted clay (1 pit) overlain with topsoil and vegetative growth,
- Ground water and leachate collection for treatment and to lower the water table beneath the pits, and
- Post-closure monitoring.

The second part addressed the onsite ponds, a freshwater tributary stream, and the Chisman Creek estuary and included the following steps:

- Relocation of a 600-foot portion of the tributary to minimize contact with the fly ash disposal areas,
- Diversion of surface runoff, and
- Long-term monitoring for the ponds, tributary, and estuary.

Construction of all cleanup components was completed on December 21, 1990. The site has been redeveloped as a public park. Following the completion (in December 2006) of its third five-year review of the site, EPA determined that the remedial action at Operable Unit 1 is protective in the short term because the extent of the vanadium contamination in the shallow ground water aquifer is not presently known. EPA is presently working with Virginia Power to determine the extent of the vanadium contamination and to amend the restriction to make sure it provides the necessary assurance that it will be protective over time.

Basis for Consideration as a Proven Damage Case: EPA identified this site as a proven damage case in the March 1999 Report to Congress. It is described in detail in the Report and supporting technical background documents in the rulemaking docket. EPA has categorized this case as a proven damage case for the following reasons: (1) Scientific -- (i) Drinking water wells contained selenium above the (health-based) primary MCL and (ii) There is evidence of surface water and sediment contamination; and (2) Administrative - The site was remediated under CERCLA.

³⁵ <http://epa.gov/reg3hwmd/npl/VAD980712913.htm>

7. Hyco Lake, Roxboro, North Carolina³⁶

History: This case was originally identified by a public interest group in a table alleging selenium contamination, and a selenium fish consumption advisory³⁷.

Hyco Lake was constructed in 1964 as a cooling water source for the CP&L Roxboro Steam Electric Plant. The lake received discharges from the plant's ash-settling ponds containing high levels of selenium. The selenium accumulated in the fish in the lake, affecting reproduction and causing declines in fish populations in the late 1970s and 1980s. The North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services issued a fish consumption advisory in 1988³⁸.

In 1990, CP&L installed a dry ash handling system to meet new permit limits for selenium. To determine the effectiveness of the new handling system, the Department of Water Quality is requiring long-term monitoring of the lake. Based on the results of fish tissue sampling, the fish consumption advisory has been rescinded in stages starting in 1994³⁹. It was completely rescinded in August, 2001⁴⁰.

Basis for Consideration as a Proven Damage Case: This case is categorized as a proven ecological damage case for the following reasons: (1) Scientific - declines in fish populations were observed (1970s & 1980s); (2) Administrative - The State concluded that the impacts were attributable to the ash ponds, and issued a fish consumption advisory as a result of the contamination.

8. Georgia Power Company, Plant Bowen, Cartersville, GA⁴¹

History: This unlined CCW management unit was put in service in 1968. On July 28, 2002, a sinkhole developed in the (coal) ash pond of the Georgia Power Company - Plant Bowen Facility (coal-fired generating facility). The sinkhole ultimately reached four acres and a depth of thirty

³⁶ Compendium of nineteen alleged coal combustion wastes damage cases, May 3, 2007.

³⁷ Letter from the Hoosier Environmental Council to the RCRA Docket Information Center regarding comments on the May 2000 Regulatory Determination, September 19, 2000.

³⁸ Selenium Posting on Hyco Lake Rescinded, North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services (NCDHHS), August 2001.

³⁹ Roanoke River Basinwide Water Quality Plan, Section B, Chapter 5: Roanoke River Subbasin 03-02-05, North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR), July 2001. Available at http://h2o.enr.state.nc.us/basinwide/roanoke/2001/2001_Roanoke_wq_management_plan.htm

⁴⁰ Selenium Posting on Hyco Lake Rescinded, North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services (NCDHHS), August 2001.

⁴¹ Compendium of nineteen alleged coal combustion wastes damage cases, May 3, 2007. Ecological Assessment of Ash Deposition and Removal, Euharlee Creek, Georgia Power Bowen Plant, available in the docket to the CCW NODA (EPA-HQ-RCRA-2006-0796).

feet. The integrity of the ash pond dikes did not appear to be compromised. The company estimated that 2.25 million gallons of ash/water mixture was released to an unnamed tributary of the Euharlee Creek, containing 281 tons of ash. Georgia's Department of Natural Resources alleges an unpermitted discharge of water containing approximately 80 tons of ash slurry entered Euharlee Creek through a stormwater drainage pipe resulting in a temporary degradation of public waters.

Georgia Department of Natural Resources issued a consent order on November 20, 2002. The order contained the following provisions:

- Fine of \$31,250 was imposed;
- Company to perform ecological impact study of the ash discharge into Euharlee Creek and recommend remedial action;
- Company to submit proposed dredging plan if necessitated by impact study;
- Company to submit report on actions taken to fill sinkhole and grout fissures under the dike;
- Company to perform geological engineering assessment of the ash pond stability and recommend corrective actions to address future sinkhole development;
- Company to submit a revised ash water management plan;
- Georgia EPD approved corrective action plans shall be implemented; and
- Company shall submit interim progress report and final schedule for completion of implementation of corrective action plans.

Basis for Consideration as a Proven Damage Case: (1) Scientific - unpermitted discharge of water containing ash slurry into the Euharlee Creek resulting in a temporary degradation of public waters; and (2) Administrative - Georgia Department of Natural Resources issued a consent order requiring, among others, a fine and corrective action.

**9. Department of Energy - Oak Ridge Y-12 Plant Chestnut Ridge Operable Unit 2
DOE Oak Ridge Reservation, Oak Ridge, Tennessee⁴²**

History: This case was originally identified by public commenters in a table that alleged aluminum, arsenic, iron, and selenium contamination, as well as fish deformities and a region of a stream where no fish are found⁴³.

Chestnut Ridge Operable Unit (OU) 2 consists of Upper McCoy Branch, the Filled Coal Ash Pond (FCAP), and the area surrounding the sluice channel formerly associated with coal ash disposal in the FCAP. Upper McCoy Branch runs from the top of Chestnut Ridge across the FCAP into Rogers Quarry. The FCAP is an 8.5 acre area. The sluice channel area extends approximately 1,000 feet from the crest of Chestnut Ridge to the edge of the FCAP.

⁴² Compendium of nineteen alleged coal combustion wastes damage cases, May 3, 2007.

⁴³ Letter from HEC et. al., to Dennis Ruddy, February, 2002.

The FCAP is an ash retention impoundment used to dispose of coal ash slurry from the Y-12 steam plant. It was constructed in 1955 by building an earthen dam across a northern tributary of Upper McCoy Branch, and was designed to hold 20 years of ash. By July of 1967, the impoundment was filled to within four feet of the top of the earthen dam. Once the impoundment was no longer able to retain the ash solids, the slurry was released directly into Upper McCoy Branch through direct flow over the earthen dam. In 1967 and 1968, Upper McCoy Branch was diverted into Rogers Quarry. Between 1967 and 1989, the ash slurry flowed directly from the FCAP into Upper McCoy Branch and then into Rogers Quarry. In 1989, a bypass pipe was constructed to carry the slurry directly from the steam plant to Rogers Quarry. Disposal of ash into Rogers Quarry was discontinued in 1990, when a chemical vacuum system and a bottom ash dewatering system were installed at the plant. Both fly ash and bottom ash are now disposed in a landfill. Existing ash deposits were left in place. Erosion of both the spillway and the ash itself has occurred, leading to releases of ash into Upper McCoy Branch⁴⁴.

In the mid-1980s, the Y-12 plant began investigation and ground water monitoring at a number of locations within its boundaries, as required under RCRA and by the Tennessee Department of Environmental Conservation (TDEC). The entire Oak Ridge Reservation was placed on the NPL in 1989. CERCLA requires all sites under investigation to complete a remedial investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination, evaluate the risks to public health and the environment, and determine remedial action goals. The Remedial Investigation for OU conducted in two phases. Phase I was conducted by CH2M Hill in the Upper McCoy Branch zone. Phase II was conducted by CDM Federal in the FCAP and sluice area zones. Both investigations consisted of surface and ground water, soil, and ash sampling. The table below shows a summary of the results of the monitoring programs⁴⁵.

**Table 3. Oak Ridge Y-12 Plant Chestnut Ridge Operable Unit 2
Surface and Ground Water Monitoring Programs**

Monitoring type	Monitoring location	Constituents with exceedances of ambient/reference/background concentrations	Constituents with exceedance of MCLs or SMCLs
Surface Water	Upper McCoy Branch (Phase I)	Al, Fe, Cu	Al, As, Fe, Mn
	Upper McCoy Branch (Phase II)	Al, As, Ca, Mn, K, Na	Al, As, Mn
	FCAP Pond Water	Al, As, Ba, Ca, Cr, Cu, Fe, Pb, Mg, Mn, K, Na, V, Zn	Al, As, Fe, Mn

⁴⁴ Feasibility Study for the Y-12 Chestnut Ridge Operable Unit 2 Filled Coal Ash Pond, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. DOE/OR/02-1259&D1. August 1994.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

Monitoring type	Monitoring location	Constituents with exceedances of ambient/reference/background concentrations	Constituents with exceedance of MCLs or SMCLs
	Spring Water	Al, As, Ba, Ca, Pb, Mn, Hg, K, V, Zn	Al, As, Fe, Pb, Mn
Ground Water	Upper McCoy Branch (Phase I)	Al, Ba, Ca, Co, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Se, Zn	Al, Fe, Mn
	Upper McCoy Branch (Phase II)	information not provided	Mn
	Sluice Channel Area	information not provided	Mn
Soil	Near Upper McCoy Branch (Phase II)	Al, As, Ba, Fe, Mn, K, Na	Not applicable
	Near FCAP	Al, As, K, Na	Not applicable
Ash	Entire Site	No background data	Not applicable

Biological monitoring has also been conducted at the site as part of a RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) required by the 1984 Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments to RCRA, and as part of the Phase I Remedial Investigation. The biological monitoring conducted for the RFI included toxicity testing, bioaccumulation studies, fish community assessments, and a benthic macro-invertebrate community assessment. Biological monitoring for the Phase I RI consisted of toxicity testing, a benthic macro-invertebrate assessment, a soil (ash) invertebrate survey, and bioaccumulation studies⁴⁶.

The conclusions for the RFI biological monitoring programs were as follows:

- Toxicity testing: The results of the toxicity testing did not show significant evidence for toxic conditions in Upper McCoy Branch.
- Bioaccumulation studies:
 - Concentrations of selenium, arsenic, and possibly thallium were elevated in largemouth bass from Rogers Quarry, relative to bass from another nearby site;
 - Arsenic exceeded screening criteria;
 - Some fish from Rogers Quarry had deformed bony structures (these effects were not described in literature as effects of arsenic or selenium); and
 - Bioaccumulation was not indicated in Upper McCoy Branch discharge

⁴⁶ Ibid.

- Fish community assessment: The results indicate that Upper McCoy Branch is under severe stress:
 - No fish populations were found above Rogers Quarry; and
 - Downstream sunfish populations had high percentages of deformed heads and eroded fins.
- Benthic Macro-invertebrate Community Assessment: The results were indicative of moderate stress. The stress appears to be habitat alteration as a result of ash deposition within the stream channel and possibly leaching of potential toxicants from the ash.

The conclusions for the RI biological monitoring programs were as follows:

- Toxicity testing: The results did not show toxic conditions in Upper McCoy Branch.
- Benthic Macro-invertebrate Assessment: The results exhibited no strong evidence of impact at Upper McCoy Branch. There were some differences in July samples, which could be due to natural variations between the two locations, or could be due to low flow conditions increasing concentrations of contaminants from the ash.
- Soil (ash) Invertebrate Study: No invertebrates were found in samples from the sluice channel area or the FCAP, indicating this is not a possible pathway for contamination of the food chain.
- Bioaccumulation Studies:
 - Vegetation: The results show that selenium uptake into plants is a possible source of exposure to soil invertebrates and small mammals.
 - Small mammals: The study found higher concentrations of arsenic, selenium and lead in animals from the FCAP than in animals from a reference site.

A remedial action was conducted to stabilize the filled coal ash pond, McCoy Bridge dam holding contaminated pond sediments in place. A wetland, removed during stabilization activities, was re-constructed as part of the remedial action. Physical work was completed in March 1997. The remedial action report was approved in May 1997⁴⁷.

Basis for Consideration as a Proven Damage Case: This case has been categorized as a proven ecological damage case based on scientific documentation of impacts to fish and other wildlife on-site. This case has also been categorized as a potential (human health) damage case based on (1) Scientific basis - Exceedances of primary and secondary MCLs were detected in on-site monitoring locations, and (2) Administrative grounds - Federal RCRA and the Tennessee Department of Environmental Conservation (TDEC) requirements, including placement of the entire Oak Ridge Reservation on the NPL.

⁴⁷ <http://www.epa.gov/region4/waste/npl/npltn/oakridtn.htm>

10. South Carolina Electric & Gas Canadys Plant, South Carolina⁴⁸

History: This facility is a coal-fired power plant located along the Edisto River approximately 10 miles south of St. George, South Carolina. Ash from the power plant is mixed with water and managed in an ash storage pond. The facility operated an unlined, 80-acre ash pond from 1974 to 1989. A new, 95-acre ash pond lined with a bentonite slurry wall began operation in 1989.

Since 1982, arsenic has consistently been found in monitoring wells surrounding the old ash pond at levels above the MCL. Nickel also has occasionally been found above a State standard in a single monitoring well adjacent to the old ash pond. Because of these results, DHEC required the facility to delineate the extent of the contamination surrounding the old ash pond. The contamination was found to extend beyond the original property boundary of the facility, but the operator was allowed to buy neighboring property under State policy at the time. The investigation also showed that the contamination was not reaching the Edisto River and that its vertical extent was limited by a confining geologic unit 15 to 30 feet below the property. The facility is currently deactivating the old ash pond, with ash being removed and sold to a cement company. DHEC concluded that further migration of contaminants was not likely given the ground water conditions and the ongoing deactivation. In 1996, therefore, DHEC approved a mixing zone with ongoing monitoring around the old ash pond. The mixing zone establishes a compliance boundary around the old ash pond. Arsenic concentrations above the MCL are permitted within the mixing zone, but not at or outside of the compliance boundary.

The new ash pond extends beyond the compliance boundary of the old ash pond. Sampling in May 2000 found arsenic above its MCL at, and external to, the compliance boundary in wells that are adjacent to the new ash pond. Resampling in June 2000 confirmed the noncompliance. The facility's engineering contractor and DHEC suspect this arsenic contamination is associated with a separate plume originating from the new ash pond. DHEC suspects improper anchoring or a breach of the slurry wall surrounding the new ash pond. Based on a geophysical investigation, the facility's engineering contractor concluded that the slurry wall appears to have failed in various locations, allowing multiple seeps. The contractor noted that drought-like conditions during the preceding three years have caused a site-wide decrease in the water table. The increase in potentiometric head between the new ash pond and the falling water table may be a contributing factor to the breaches in the slurry wall. The facility has proposed additional monitoring to delineate the extent of the new arsenic plume and an extension of the compliance boundary to encompass the new ash pond. The facility also is evaluating possible corrective action alternatives for repairing or replacing the slurry wall. The extent of the new plume has not yet been fully delineated and DHEC has not yet determined what response may be required of the facility.

This site was initially classified as indeterminate because there was no information on the extent of the contamination (on-site or off-site), quantitative data on whether arsenic levels exceeded State standards, or confirmation that the contamination was attributable to fossil fuel combustion waste. In a follow-up assessment conducted after the Regulatory Determination, a representative

⁴⁸ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Final Revised Report on Resolution of 18 Previously Indeterminate Candidate Damage Cases, March 5, 2003.

from South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) confirmed that there is arsenic contamination attributable to two coal combustion waste (CCW) management units at this site. According to the DHEC contact, it is unlikely that there are any ground water supply wells or other human exposure points in the vicinity of the facility. Furthermore, ground water supply wells in the region typically are drilled beneath the underlying confining geologic unit.

Basis for Consideration as a Proven Damage Case: Scientific - There are exceedances of the health-based standard for arsenic at this site. While there are no known human exposure points nearby, some recent exceedances have been detected outside an established regulatory boundary.

11. Belews Lake, North Carolina⁴⁹

History: This Lake was impounded in the early 1970s to serve as a cooling reservoir for a large coal-fired power plant. Fly ash produced by the power plant was disposed in a settling basin, which released selenium-laden effluent in return flows to the Lake. Due to the selenium contamination, 16 of the 20 fish species originally present in the reservoir were entirely eliminated, including all the primary sport fish. The pattern of selenium contamination from the plant and fish impacts persisted from 1974 to 1985. In late 1985, under mandates from the State of North Carolina, the power company changed operations for fly ash disposal, and selenium-laden effluent no longer entered the Lake.

A fish advisory was issued for selenium in 1993 which was rescinded December 31, 2000⁵⁰.

Basis for Consideration as a Proven Damage Case: EPA has categorized this case as a proven ecological damage case for the following reasons: (1) Scientific evidence of extensive impacts on fish populations due to direct discharge to a surface water body, and (2) Administrative - The State required changes in operating practices to mitigate the contamination.

12. U.S. Department of Energy Savannah River Project, South Carolina⁵¹

History: The Savannah River Project commenced operations and disposal of ash in 1952. At this site, a coal-fired power plant sluices fly ash to a series of open settling basins. A continuous flow of sluice water exits the basins, overflows, and enters a swamp that in turn discharges to Beaver Dam Creek. Observations of bullfrogs of all developmental stages in the settling basins and swamp suggest that the mixture of pollutants that characterize the site does not prevent

⁴⁹ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Review of Causative Factors for Coal Combustion Waste Damage Cases, November 29, 2000.

⁵⁰ <http://134.67.99.49/scripts/esrimap.dll?Name=Listing&Cmd=NameQuery&Left=-178.215026855469&Right=-52.6202812194824&Top=83.1083221435547&Bottom=-14.3755550384521&shp=3&shp=6&idChoice=3&loc=on&NameZoom=NC%20-%20Belews%20Lake>

⁵¹ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Review of Causative Factors for Coal Combustion Waste Damage Cases, November 29, 2000.

completion of the life cycle. However, bullfrog tadpoles inhabiting the site have oral deformities and impaired swimming and predator avoidance abilities. There also is evidence of metabolic impacts on water snakes inhabiting the site.

Basis for Consideration as a Proven Damage Case: EPA has categorized this case as a proven ecological damage case for the following reasons: (1) Scientific evidence of impacts on several species in a nearby wetland caused by releases from the ash settling ponds.

13. Dairyland Power Cooperative E.J. Stoneman Generating Station Ash Disposal Pond, Wisconsin⁵²

History: This facility is an unlined pond that managed ash, demineralizer regenerant, and sand filter backwash from the 1950's until 1987. During the facility's operating life, ground water monitoring of on-site wells around the pond found cadmium and chromium in excess of primary MCLs and sulfate, manganese, iron, and zinc in excess of secondary MCLs. Nearby private drinking water wells showed levels of sulfate and boron elevated from background. As a result, the State concluded that other constituents could reach the drinking water wells in the future.⁵³ Because of the evidence of ground water contamination and because the facility violated State location standards, the State denied the operator's proposal to continue operation of the pond. The State also required the operator to close the facility and provide alternative drinking water to the affected residences. The history of contamination also led the State to require a new landfill on the site to be constructed with a double liner and leachate collection.

In addition to being unlined, the unconsolidated soils beneath the site consist of highly permeable sand and gravel (estimated permeability of 10^{-2} cm/sec). The pond was located close to the Mississippi River, in violation of the State's requirement for 300 feet of separation from navigable rivers. The proximity to the river caused variable water table levels and periods of ground water mounding, during which the depth of ground water beneath the unit was very shallow (possibly as low as 1 foot). Finally, the pond was located closer to 15 water supply wells than allowed by State standards.

Basis for Consideration as a Proven Damage Case: EPA identified this site as a proven damage case in the March 1999 Report to Congress. It is described in detail in the Report and supporting technical background documents in the rulemaking docket. EPA has categorized this case as a proven damage case for the following reasons: (1) Scientific - Cadmium and chromium exceeded (health-based) primary MCLs, and contamination migrated to nearby, private drinking water wells; and (2) Administrative - The State required closure of the facility.

⁵² Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000. Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Review of Causative Factors for Coal Combustion Waste Damage Cases, November 29, 2000.

⁵³ More recent monitoring data confirm this conclusion, with cadmium exceeding the primary MCL and iron and manganese exceeding secondary MCLs in the drinking water wells.

14. WEPCO Highway 59 Landfill, Wisconsin⁵⁴

History: This site is located in an old sand and gravel pit and received fly ash and bottom ash between 1969 and 1978. Ground water monitoring between 1988 and 1998 found sulfate, boron, manganese, chloride, and iron above the State's Enforcement Standards (ES) and arsenic above the State's Preventive Action Level (PAL) in nearby private wells. Other down-gradient monitoring wells showed sulfate, boron, iron, and manganese in excess of the ES and selenium and chloride in excess of PALs. State agency staff considered this site one of the most seriously affected coal ash sites in the State. The State required a continuation of monitoring at this closed facility in 1982 and an investigation into ground water contamination in 1994.

The facility is unlined and the soil underlying the site consists of fine to coarse sands and gravel with minor amounts of silt and clay and is believed to be relatively permeable. The original sand and gravel pit included an area of standing water. The presence of the standing water is attributed to the elevation of the ground water table exceeding the base of the pit in this area. Waste was disposed directly into this area to a depth of 5 to 10 feet below the water table. (Note also that the facility is located in close proximity to a wetland, although there is no documentation of impact to flora in the wetland.)

Basis for Consideration as a Proven Damage Case: EPA has categorized this case as a proven damage case of the following reasons: (1) Scientific - Although the boron standard was not health-based at the time of the exceedances, the boron levels reported for the facility would have exceeded the State's recently promulgated health-based ES for boron; and contamination from the facility appears to have migrated to off-site private wells; and (2) Administrative - As a result of the various PAL and ES exceedances, the State required a ground water investigation.

15. Alliant (formerly Wisconsin Power & Light) Nelson Dewey Ash Disposal Facility, Wisconsin⁵⁵

History: This facility was originally constructed in the early 1960's as a series of settling basins for sluiced ash and permitted by the State in 1979. Waste disposal at the site resulted in exceedances of the State's Preventative Action Levels (PALs) for arsenic, selenium, sulfate, boron, and fluoride. These exceedances occurred within the design management zone of the facility. Waste disposal also has resulted in exceedances of the State's Enforcement Standards (ES) for boron, fluoride, and sulfate outside the design management zone of the facility. As a result of these exceedances, the State required an investigation of ground water contamination in 1993. In 1996, the facility began converting to dry ash management and covering/closing phases of the facility.

⁵⁴ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000. Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Review of Causative Factors for Coal Combustion Waste Damage Cases, November 29, 2000.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

Soil underlying the site consists of unconsolidated glacial outwash deposits of relatively high permeability (estimated between 10^{-2} and 10^{-5} cm/sec). The facility is not only unlined, but was originally designed to allow sluiced liquids to infiltrate to ground water, with direct discharge to surface water occurring only occasionally. For much of their life, the basins operated with a relatively high hydraulic head. In fact, in 1986, the facility began using direct discharge to reduce the hydraulic head in response to PAL exceedances for sulfate. This combination of conditions resulted in a ground water mound beneath the ash disposal area. While depth to ground water at the site is generally approximately 10 feet, the height of the ground water mound was estimated at 5 to 8 feet, resulting in an estimated effective depth to ground water of only 2 to 5 feet underneath the disposal area.

Basis for Consideration as a Proven Damage Case: EPA has categorized this case as a proven damage case for the following reasons: (1) Scientific - Although the boron standard was not health-based at the time of the exceedances, the boron levels reported for the facility would have exceeded the State's recently promulgated health-based ES for boron; and (2) Administrative - As a result of the various PAL and ES exceedances, the State required a ground water investigation, and the facility took action to remediate ground water contamination and prevent further contamination.

16. WEPCO Cedar-Sauk Landfill, Wisconsin⁵⁶

History: This facility is an abandoned sand and gravel pit that received coal combustion waste from the WEPCO Port Washington Power Plant from 1969 to 1979. After closure of the facility, ground water monitoring revealed exceedances of the primary MCL for selenium, the State standard for boron, and the secondary MCL for sulfate. Vegetative damage resulting from boron uptake also was observed in a nearby wetland. Presumably, this damage is the result of ground water migration to the wetland. As a result, the State required installation of relief wells to confine and remediate the contamination plume and installation of an upgraded cover at the site. The facility is not only unlined, but was constructed over shallow ground water⁵⁷ in highly permeable (10^{-3} to 10^{-2} cm/sec) media. Some time after closure, the water table rose, saturating portions of the ash fill. Furthermore, the original soil cover installed at closure -- less than 2 feet in places -- was found to be insufficient. Finally, the site was located in close proximity to a wetland.

EPA identified this site in its original 1988 Report to Congress on Wastes from the Combustion of Fossil Fuels by Electric Utility Power Plants and analyzed it further in the supplemental analysis conducted for its 1993 Regulatory Determination⁵⁸. This case was not counted as a

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Quantitative data on the original depth to ground water are not available, but documentation on the site reports that the water table was near the base of the original pit.

⁵⁸ Supplemental Analysis of Potential Risks to Human Health and the Environment from Large-Volume Coal Combustion Waste. U.S. EPA., July 30, 1993. Available from the docket for the 1993 Regulatory Determination for Fossil Fuel Combustion (Part 1), EPA-HQ-RCRA-1993-0042-1642.

proven damage case in the 1999 Report to Congress, however, because there was no evidence of comanagement of low-volume wastes at the site.

Basis for Consideration as a Proven Damage Case: EPA has categorized this case as a proven damage case for the following reasons: (1) Scientific - Selenium in ground water exceeded the (health-based) primary MCL, and there was clear evidence of vegetative damage; and (2) Administrative - The State required remedial action.

17. Wisconsin Electric Power Co. (WEPCO) Port Washington Facility, Wisconsin⁵⁹

History: Originally, the commenters identified this Wisconsin site in a table that alleged fly ash contaminated several drinking water wells with boron and selenium. Following a preliminary evaluation by the EPA, this site was initially classified as indeterminate because (i) the commenters did not identify the source of the information, and (ii) No quantitative data or further information about this site was available.

In the course of reassessment conducted following the Regulatory Determination, a copy of the original Water Well Journal article cited by the commenters was obtained from the National Ground Water Association (NGWA). The article presented instances in which boron and selenium concentrations exceeded standards in a well located down-gradient of the CCW disposal site. Contact was established with Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Waste Management Program. The DNR representative reported that the site affects a residential, private water well supply. He located the well at about 250 feet south of an old quarry that was filled to 40-60 feet in depth with fly ash from the Wisconsin Electric Power Company. The power company placed fly ash in the quarry from 1948-1971, so the ash had been there at least 20 years prior to the contamination described by the article.

In lieu of providing up-gradient well monitoring data, the DNR representative stated with certainty that in his best professional judgment the boron levels reported for the well are not naturally occurring. He also is confident that the contaminants come from the quarry because of the proximity to the monitoring well. He added that boron is characteristic of coal ash and that geologically there is no naturally-occurring source in that area of Wisconsin that would produce boron levels that high. However, he was not aware that a boron standard existed at the time of the exceedances. He reiterated that the selenium concentration exceeds the selenium standard reported in the article. Based on today's standard of 50ug/L, the levels of selenium reported would not be considered a compliance problem.

Based on the information provided by the State, contamination from this facility appears to have migrated to off-site private wells. Documentation to confirm this analysis was received in the form of a laboratory report from the State Laboratory of Hygiene. Samples collected at the John & Dolly Keating Port Washington Sample Tap Pit (an off-site drinking water well) showed very high concentrations of boron. Although the State did not have a health-based standard for boron at the time of the exceedances, the boron levels reported for the facility would have exceeded the State's recently promulgated health-based enforcement standard for boron. Samples collected

⁵⁹ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Final Revised Report on Resolution of 18 Previously Indeterminate Candidate Damage Cases, March 5, 2003.

also showed elevated selenium concentrations, but the levels detected would not exceed the current primary MCL.

Basis for Consideration as a Proven Damage Case: This case is categorized as a proven damage case based on a scientific observation - The off-site exceedance of a health-based standard for selenium, caused by the fact that the site is an unlined former sand and gravel quarry and is in close proximity to drinking water wells.

18. Lansing Board of Water & Light (LBWL) North Lansing Landfill, Michigan⁶⁰

History: The North Lansing Landfill (NLL), a former gravel quarry pit, was licensed in 1974 for disposal of inert fill materials including soil, concrete, and brick. From 1980 to 1997, the NLL was used for disposal of coal ash from the Lansing Board of Water and Light (LBWL) electric and steam generating plants. The NLL has three disposal areas, two of which were used for coal ash disposal. Filling of Area I ceased in 1988 and a temporary cover was placed over the ash. Area III was the active disposal area from 1988 to January 1997. A temporary cover was placed over Area III in September 1998 and grass was planted on this cover. Area II was not actively used for disposal, although some ash has washed into this area. Since 1992, Area II has usually contained standing water from on- and off-site storm water runoff.

Among the damages that commenters alleged existed at this site were down-gradient selenium and arsenic exceeding their MCLs and down-gradient sulfate greater than "allowable water quality standards." The commenters also stated that an adjacent municipal well field is "threatened."

The site owner claimed that sulfate contamination is due to wastes other than fly ash in the landfill or else is due to off-site sources. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) confirmed in writing that ground water contamination had occurred at this historic landfill, which was constructed before current State regulations were in place. The site was eventually closed because the inadequate control of contamination violated current regulatory requirements. According to the letter, the NLL was forced to take remedial action to address the contamination.

This site was initially classified as indeterminate because (i) the documents and quantitative data supporting the alleged damages were not available; (ii) information was needed to positively identify the source of the contamination; and (iii) more information was needed to describe the extent of ground water contamination and to establish whether this contamination extends off-site.

In an effort to reassess this alleged damage case, EPA's contractor contacted MDEQ and found that this site was in the process of a Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study (FS). The following information is based on the RI Report, published in May 1999 and revised in December 1999.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

There are two aquifers beneath the NLL. The upper aquifer is highly permeable, but is not used for drinking water. The lower aquifer (the Saginaw), however, supplies the City of Lansing with drinking water. Fill underlying the ash has lower hydraulic conductivity than the underlying aquifer, but does not constitute a liner. The underlying fill has settled in places and the water table has risen, so that lower portions of the ash are now saturated in Areas I and III. The standing water in Area II has merged with ground water, forming a mound in the water table. According to the Lansing Board of Water and Light North Lansing Landfill Remedial Investigation Report (the RI Report), this mounding effect likely extends laterally into the ash, thereby increasing the saturated ash thickness, and consequently the volume of ash subject to leaching in Areas I and III. Because of the rise in the water table, the facility no longer meets the State's requirement for a 4-foot isolation distance between wastes and ground water. Moreover, in mid- to late-1993, abrupt increases were observed in sulfate and selenium concentrations in an on-site monitoring well. As a result, LBWL was required to perform a remedial investigation and feasibility study. The RI Report concluded that the timing of the increase in contamination indicated that leachate released from the saturated fly ash was the source of the contamination.

The objectives of the RI included characterization of site conditions, definition of the nature and extent of ground water impacts, and estimation of future migration. This analysis is complicated by the presence of other known or potential sources of ground water contamination both up-gradient and down-gradient of the NLL site. Therefore, the remedial investigation used statistical comparisons (i.e., tolerance intervals calculated from up-gradient and background monitoring data) to delineate ground water impacts from the NLL. Ground water concentrations were compared to Michigan's Part 201 criteria. The Part 201 standards for ground water identify contaminant concentrations that are safe for long-term, daily consumption. The investigation's statistical analysis, modeling results, and conclusions form the basis for the analysis of the NLL as a damage case.

For a variety of reasons, the RI Report concluded that boron, iron, pH, strontium, selenium, and sulfate are of little concern. The RI Report concluded that the constituents of the most concern are lithium, manganese, and potassium. Based on statistical analysis and consideration of site-specific factors, however, the following cannot be conclusively linked to the NLL: boron, iron, pH, and sulfate. Of the remaining contaminants of concern:

- Lithium appears to be attributable to the NLL and concentrations are above health-based standards off-site;
- Manganese contamination on-site appears to be attributable to the NLL and concentrations are above non-health based-standards. (Note that off-site concentrations of manganese also are above non-health-based standards, but do not appear to be attributable to the NLL);
- Potassium appears to be attributable to the NLL, but has no regulatory standard;
- Selenium appears to be attributable to the NLL and concentrations are above health-based standards on-site, but not off-site;
- Strontium appears, based on statistics, to be attributable to the NLL, but concentrations are below health based standards.

Basis for Consideration as a Proven Damage Case: This site was classified as a proven damage case based on a scientific observation of off-site exceedances of the State's health-based standard

for lithium. The exceedance was caused by the fact that the site is an unlined former gravel quarry with an elevated ground water table leading to ground water contact.

19. Northern Indiana Public Service Corp. (NIPSCO) Yard 520 Landfill Site (Brown's Landfill) Township of Pines, Porter County, IN⁶¹

History: NIPSCO's Bailly and Michigan City power plants have deposited an estimated 1 million tons of fly ash in the Town of Pines since 1983. Fly ash was buried in the landfill and used as construction fill in the town. The ash is pervasive on site, visible in roads and driveways⁶².

Pines is located near the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, about 2 miles south of Lake Michigan. This is a region of sand dune ridges which separate low-lying, poorly drained wetland areas. The soil is very sandy, unconsolidated, highly-acidic, and with a high organic content. These sands overlie a less permeable clay-rich unit. The ground water flows in a northerly direction from the Yard 520 landfill toward the town⁶³.

In April 2000, Indiana DEM received a complaint from a Pines resident that water from her private well tasted foul. IDEM conducted sampling and found residential wells contaminated with elevated levels of benzene, arsenic, manganese, and VOCs including benzene. In 2001, EPA's Superfund program conducted a preliminary assessment and site investigation, and found elevated levels of MTBE, boron, manganese, and molybdenum. In January 2002, IDEM recommended the site for EPA's National Priorities List⁶⁴.

Additional site investigations indicate that the Pines Yard 520 Landfill site is the likely source of contamination of residential water wells, caused by leaching of heavy metals (manganese, boron, molybdenum, arsenic, lead) from fly ash that was buried in the landfill and used as construction fill. The presence of elevated levels of contaminants that are not associated with coal ash, such as volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and MTBE, indicate that there are additional sources of contamination that are not related to coal ash⁶⁵.

EPA and the responsible parties signed an Administrative Order of Consent effective January 2003 to cover costs of connecting the affected areas to Michigan City's water system (USEPA 2003a). In April 2004, EPA and IDEM negotiated an Administrative Order of Consent with the

⁶¹ Compendium of nineteen alleged coal combustion wastes damage cases, May 3, 2007.

⁶² Tim Drexler, Remedial Project Manager, telephone communications with Bonnie Robinson, USEPA. June 5, 2003.

⁶³ Final Site Investigation Report on Ground water Contamination, Township of Pines, Porter County, Indiana. December 2002.

⁶⁴ EPA Announces Investigation Results at Pines Site (Fact Sheet). January 2003.

⁶⁵ Final Site Investigation Report on Ground water Contamination, Township of Pines, Porter County, Indiana. December 2002.

responsible parties for continued work at the site⁶⁶. . . In January 2004, the Hoosier Environmental Council, Inc. filed a complaint for declaratory and injunctive relief against NISOURCE, the parent company of NIPSCO (U.S. District Court).

Basis for Consideration as a Proven Damage Case: This site was classified as a proven damage case based on (1) Scientific evidence for boron, molybdenum, arsenic and lead exceeding health-based standards in water wells away from the Pines Yard 520 Landfill site, and (2) Administrative Orders of consent signed between the EPA and IDEM with responsible parties for continued work at the site.

20. Brandy Branch Reservoir, Texas⁶⁷

History: This case was originally identified by a public interest group in a table alleging selenium and chromium contamination, and a selenium fish consumption advisory⁶⁸.

The Brandy Branch Reservoir is a power plant cooling reservoir built in 1983 for Southwestern Electric Power Company's Pirkey Power Plant. The cooling reservoir received discharges from ash ponds containing elevated levels of selenium, resulting in increased selenium concentrations in fish from the reservoir. From 1986 to 1989, the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department reported that average selenium concentrations in fish from the Brandy Branch Reservoir increased from 0.81 to 2.29ppm⁶⁹. In 1992, the Texas Department of Health (TDH) issued a fish consumption advisory for the reservoir⁷⁰.

The advisory recommended that adults consume no more than eight ounces of fish from the reservoir per week; children seven years and older - no more than four ounces/week; and children under six and pregnant women or women who may become pregnant should not consume any fish from the reservoir. In 1996 and 1997, TDH collected 17 fish from the reservoir. Selenium concentrations in these fish ranged between 0.46 and 1.79ppm, with an average concentration of 0.87ppm (ATSDR 1998).

A total maximum daily load (TMDL) project has been initiated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to determine the necessary steps to improve water quality in Brandy Branch reservoir. The project involved a fish sampling and analysis program and a

⁶⁶ <http://www.epa.gov/region5/sites/pines/>

⁶⁷ Compendium of nineteen alleged coal combustion wastes damage cases, May 3, 2007.

⁶⁸ Letter from the Hoosier Environmental Council to the RCRA Docket Information Center regarding comments on the May 2000 Regulatory Determination, September 19, 2000.

⁶⁹ Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), 1998. Health Consultation: Brandy Branch Reservoir, Marshall, Harrison County, Texas. September 1998. Available at http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/HAC/PHA/marshall/mar_toc.html.

⁷⁰ Texas Bureau of Health (TBH). 1992. Fish Advisory: Brandy Branch Reservoir. May 1992.

human health risk assessment, and was completed in August 2003⁷¹. Based on its findings, The Texas Commissioner of Health fish advisory was lifted in March 2004⁷².

Basis for Consideration as a Proven Damage Case: This case is categorized as a proven ecological damage case for the following reasons: (1) Observations of impacts on fish populations were confirmed by scientific study, based on which the State concluded that the impacts were attributable to the ash ponds; and (2) Administrative - The State issued a fish consumption advisory as a result of the contamination.

21. Southwestern Electric Power Company Welsh Reservoir, Texas⁷³

History: This Lake was constructed in 1976 to serve as a cooling reservoir for a power plant and receives discharges from an open ash settling pond system. The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's (TPWDs) monitoring program documents elevated levels of selenium and other metals in fish. In 1992 the Texas Commissioner of Health issued a fish consumption advisory for selenium similar to the one issued for the Brandy Branch Reservoir described above⁷⁴. The TPWD's report concludes that "discharges from the open ash settling ponds may be a source for the elevated levels of selenium in fish." The Texas Commissioner of Health fish advisory was lifted in March 2004⁷⁵.

Basis for Consideration as a Proven Damage Case: EPA has categorized this case as a proven ecological damage case for the following reasons: (1) the State concluded that, based on scientific evidence, selenium accumulation in fish may be attributable to the ash settling ponds; and (2) Administrative - The State has issued a fish consumption advisory as a result of the contamination.

22. Texas Utilities Electric Martin Lake Reservoir, Texas⁷⁶

History: This Lake was constructed in 1974 to serve as a cooling reservoir for a power plant and was the site of a series of major fish kills in 1978 and 1979. Investigations determined that unpermitted discharges from ash settling ponds resulted in elevated levels of selenium in the

⁷¹ Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). 2003. Improving Water Quality in Brandy Branch Reservoir; One TMDL for Selenium. February 2003.

⁷² Assessing the Fish Consumption Use, Water Quality in Brandy Branch Reservoir, TCEQ, March 2004.

⁷³ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000. Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Review of Causative Factors for Coal Combustion Waste Damage Cases, November 29, 2000.

⁷⁴ <http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/implementation/water/tmdl/14-welshreservoir.html>

⁷⁵ Assessing the Fish Consumption Use, Water Quality in Welsh Reservoir, TCEQ, March 2004.

⁷⁶ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000. Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Review of Causative Factors for Coal Combustion Waste Damage Cases, November 29, 2000.

water and fish. The State's monitoring program continues to document elevated levels of selenium and other metals in fish at the Lake. The Texas Commissioner of Health issued a fish consumption advisory for this Lake similar to the one issued for the Brandy Branch Reservoir described above in 1992⁷⁷. There also is evidence of elevated selenium concentrations in birds nesting near the Lake. The Texas Commissioner of Health fish advisory was lifted October 14, 2004⁷⁸.

Basis for Consideration as a Proven Damage Case: EPA has categorized this case as a proven ecological damage case for the following reasons: (1) Scientifically based evidence of adverse effects on wildlife - impacts on fish populations were observed, and the State concluded that the impacts were attributable to the ash setting ponds; and (2) Administrative - The State has issued a fish consumption advisory as a result of the contamination.

23. Basin Electric Power Cooperative W.J. Neal Station Surface Impoundment, North Dakota⁷⁹

History: This site was an unlined, 44-acre surface impoundment that received fly ash and scrubber sludge from a coal-fired power plant, along with other wastes (including ash from the combustion of sunflower seed hulls), from the 1950's until the late 1980's. Sampling in 1982 found chromium at 8.15 parts per million in the pond sediment and in excess of the primary MCL in down-gradient ground water. The State issued a special use disposal permit to allow disposal to continue, but required a continuation of monitoring and began negotiations for closure of the site. The facility was closed between 1989 and 1990, when the impoundment sediments were consolidated to a 22-acre area and capped. Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the site underwent a preliminary assessment (PA) in 1990 and a site inspection (SI) in 1995. The PA found sediments in a marshy area adjacent to the closed facility with antimony, arsenic, chromium, manganese, selenium, and sodium elevated above background. The PA also found arsenic in excess of the primary MCL and aluminum in excess of the secondary MCL in down-gradient ground water. The SI found arsenic elevated above background in the marsh sediments and in surface water passing through the wetland. The SI also found cadmium and lead in excess of primary MCLs and zinc in excess of the secondary MCL in a public water supply well. The SI concluded that releases had occurred from the surface impoundment to ground water and surface water.

Soils underlying the facility are characterized by one source as relatively permeable (10^{-4} cm/sec). Regionally, the surficial aquifer varies in depth from 3 to 25 feet below the surface. While a precise mapping of the water table at the site is not available, the SI characterizes ground water beneath the closed, unlined impoundment as "very shallow." Other information in the literature confirms this and possibly suggests ground water may directly contact the disposed material, specifically:

⁷⁷ <http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/implementation/water/tmdl/12-martincreekreservoir.html>

⁷⁸ Assessing the Fish Consumption Use, Water Quality in Martin Creek Reservoir, TCEQ, March 2004.

⁷⁹ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Review of Causative Factors for Coal Combustion Waste Damage Cases, November 29, 2000.

- Depth to water in the monitoring wells surrounding the facility ranges from 5.5 to 16 feet, while the depth of the ash fill is estimated at approximately 10 feet.
- According to the PA, regionally, “many lakes and potholes represent “windows” into the water table ...” and an on-site pond located directly up-gradient and adjacent to the disposal area may be “a surface expression of the ground water onsite.”

Additionally, the site was operated without any control of surface waters from the impoundment. A tributary to the marsh and a nearby creek formerly flowed through the ash disposal areas. Even as late as 1989, surface water ran directly off the site from the surface impoundment dike into the marsh. This direct discharge was not documented as being permitted under State or Federal regulations.

Basis for Consideration as a Proven Damage Case: EPA has categorized this case as a proven damage case for the following reasons: (1) Scientific investigation - Several constituents have exceeded their (health-based) primary MCLs in down-gradient ground water, and the site inspection found documentation of releases to ground water and surface water from the site; and (2) Administrative - The State required closure of the facility.

24. Cooperative Power Association/United Power Coal Creek Station Surface Impoundments, North Dakota⁸⁰

History: This site includes a number of evaporation ponds and ash storage/disposal ponds that were constructed in 1978 and 1979. The ponds were originally lined but developed severe leaks in the late 1970's. The ponds are operated as a zero discharge facility. While quantitative data on the depth to ground water are not available, documentation from the State agency indicates that the ponds were constructed “directly over and adjacent to” the Weller Slough Aquifer, suggesting the presence of shallow ground water. Ground water monitoring at the site showed arsenic in excess of the primary MCL in 1987 and selenium in excess of the primary MCL in 1992 and 1993. Down-gradient monitoring data also have shown sulfate and chloride above secondary MCLs and elevated levels of boron. In the facility's 1990 permit application, the State required relining of the ponds with a composite liner.

Basis for Consideration as a Proven Damage Case: EPA has categorized this case as a proven damage case for the following reasons: (1) Scientific evidence - Arsenic and selenium exceeded (health-based) primary MCLs, and (2) Administrative - The State required remedial action.

⁸⁰ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000. Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Review of Causative Factors for Coal Combustion Waste Damage Cases, November 29, 2000.

Potential Coal Combustion Waste Damage Cases

III. Potential Damage Cases

According to 65 FR 32224, "Potential damage cases were those with documented MCL exceedences that were measured in ground water beneath or close to the waste source. In these cases, the documented exceedences had not been demonstrated at a sufficient distance from the waste management unit to indicate that waste constituents had migrated to the extent that they could cause human health concerns. State regulations typically use a compliance procedure that relies on measurement at a receptor site or in ground water at a point beyond the waste boundary (e.g., 150 meters)." In addition, groundwater contamination would be considered as a potential damage case also where there are documented exceedences of secondary MCLs or other non-health based standards on-site or off-site.

25. K.R. Rezendes South Main Street Ash Landfill, Freetown, Massachusetts⁸¹

History: This case was originally identified through contacts with State regulators.

This site consists of an ash monofill located in a former sand and gravel quarry located in Freetown, Massachusetts. The landfill began operation in 1976 and has an area of approximately 35 acres. It was originally approved as a 14-acre monofill by the Freetown Board of Health and by permit from the MADEP. The Board of Health granted approval for the remaining 21 acres in 1990, and approved a request for expansion to within 250 feet of Assonet Bay in 1993. The final permit for the site was issued by MADEP in 1994.

The site accepted ash from PG&E's Salem Harbor (approximately 250,000 tons/year) and Brayton Point Plants (approximately 140,000 tons/year). According to PG&E estimates, a total of 2,500,000 tons of ash have been disposed at the K.R. Rezendes South Main Street Ash Landfill.

Ground water monitoring at the site has detected levels of selenium above the primary MCL. Elevated levels of sulfates, total dissolved solids, manganese, iron, and aluminum have also been detected at the site, although levels are below the relevant secondary MCLs. All of the monitoring wells at the site are located on-site. There are no down-gradient drinking water sources, because the landfill is adjacent to a down-gradient water body (Assonet Bay), which is not used as a drinking water source due to its brackish water.

In early 2001, MADEP required modifications to the ground water monitoring program, including:

- Increase in sampling from annual to semi-annual;
- Semi-annual surface water sampling;
- Evaluation of wells to ensure the wells yield representative samples;
- Installation of additional monitoring wells; and

⁸¹ Compendium of nineteen alleged coal combustion wastes damage cases, May 3, 2007.

- Evaluation of ground water discharge to the adjacent Assonet Bay.

Operations at the landfill ended in 2001 as the result of a bylaw passed by the Town of Freetown. The bylaw bans the disposal of coal combustion wastes within the town. It was appealed by the landfill operator and PG&E, but upheld by the State Attorney General.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: This case has been categorized as a potential damage case for the following reasons: (1) Scientific - Selenium exceeded its primary MCL in on-site monitoring wells; and (2) Administrative - The State required modification to the site's ground water monitoring program.

26. New England Power, Brayton Point, Massachusetts⁸²

History: Associated with the largest coal- and oil- powered generating station in New England, this is one of nine sites managing oil combustion wastes that have ground water contamination identified for the 1999 Report to Congress. Seven of the nine, including this site, were documented in EPRI's oil ash report; the two other sites were found in the 1993 Regulatory Determination and in RCRA Corrective Action records. Most of the nine sites evaluated were solid settling basins, while one site had a landfill and a second site had a solids disposal pond. At each of the nine sites, the waste management unit was found to negatively impact ground water in one of the following ways: (1) at least one constituent was found in down-gradient ground water monitoring wells above its MCL, but was not present in up-gradient wells above its MCL, or (2) a constituent exceeded its MCL both up-gradient and down-gradient, but the down-gradient concentrations were noticeably higher than the up-gradient concentrations. These constituents most often include manganese and nickel. Other parameters (including arsenic, cadmium, chromium, selenium, silver, and zinc) exceeded their MCL in down-gradient wells at only one of the sites. Although vanadium does not have an MCL, the parameter was found in ground water down-gradient of waste management units.

At several of the sites reviewed, EPA found that the waste management unit very likely contributes to the contamination of constituents, such as manganese, nickel, and vanadium, into ground water. Many of these sites are located next to the ocean or other large bodies of water where such releases can be diluted and no drinking water wells would be located between the management unit and the surface water. EPA did not find any cases of drinking water contamination or other environmental damages resulting from these releases. Additionally, most or all unlined units are operated under state permit allowing exceedances of ground water standards close to the management unit, but which must be met outside the zone of discharge.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: This case has been categorized as a potential damage case for the following reasons: exceedance of one or more MCL standards

⁸² Technical Background Document for the Report to Congress on Remaining Wastes from Fossil Fuel Combustion: Potential Damage Cases, March 15, 1999 (http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/other/fossil/ffc2_397.pdf). Status of Alleged Damage Cases Submitted by HEC, et. al., to Dennis Ruddy, February, 2002. Brayton Point Administrative Consent Order (ACO-BO-00-2002, undated), Brayton Point Administrative Consent Order Timetable, August 22, 2006.

down flow from the plant's unlined wastewater treatment basins that does not impact drinking water wells offsite.

27. AES Creative Resources Weber Ash Disposal Site, New York⁸³

History: Monitoring data at this site from between 1991 and 1998 show levels of sulfate, total dissolved solids, manganese, iron, aluminum, and pH in down-gradient wells in excess of their secondary MCLs. There is no information available on the location of these wells relative to the waste management units.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: The exceedances found at this site: sulfate, total dissolved solids, manganese, iron, aluminum, and pH, are of non-health-based standards. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

28. Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation Danskammer Waste Management Facility, New York⁸⁴

History: There were exceedances of State non-health-based standards for sulfate, sulfide, total dissolved solids, turbidity, iron, magnesium, manganese, sodium, boron, and pH attributable to CCW at the site. It is unclear whether the exceedances of health-based standards were attributable to CCW.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: The contamination at the site: sulfate, sulfide, total dissolved solids, turbidity, iron, magnesium, manganese, sodium, boron, and pH did not appear likely to threaten human health or the environment. Therefore, this case was determined to be a potential damage case.

29. C. R. Huntley Flyash Landfill, New York⁸⁵

History: There were exceedances of State health-based standards for arsenic and non-health-based standards for iron, manganese, sulfate, and total dissolved solids at this site's down-gradient wells. While there also were exceedances in up-gradient wells, there was statistical evidence of significant increases over up-gradient concentrations for several of these constituents. In addition, the State regulatory agency and the site contractor identified some of these constituents as potential indicators of leachate.

⁸³ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000.

⁸⁴ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Final Revised Report on Resolution of 18 Previously Indeterminate Candidate Damage Cases, March 5, 2003.

⁸⁵ Ibid.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: All of the exceedances were in wells located on-site, close to the waste management unit. Therefore, this case was determined to be a potential damage case.

30. Elrama Plant, Pennsylvania⁸⁶

History: EPA identified this site in its original 1988 Report to Congress on Wastes from the Combustion of Fossil Fuels by Electric Utility Power Plants. It is described in detail in that document. In the 1988 Report, EPA found concentrations of cadmium in down-gradient wells above the primary MCL; the highest concentrations were found in the well closest to the landfill. EPA concluded that coal combustion wastes have been a source of contamination at the site, but also concluded that exceedances for many contaminants were probably due to concurrent contamination from acid mine drainage.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: While levels of cadmium exceed the primary MCL, the contamination appears to be at least partially attributable to sources other than coal combustion wastes. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

31. Tennessee Valley Authority - Bull Run Steam Plant, Oak Ridge, Tennessee⁸⁷

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: This case was categorized as a potential damage case for the following reasons: (1) exceedances of the secondary MCLs for aluminum, calcium, iron, and sulfate were detected in on-site surface water; (2) a toxicity study indicates the potential for ecological impacts; and (3) these impacts appear to be directly attributable to CCW management.

32. Tennessee Valley Authority Widows Creek Fossil Fuel Plant, Alabama⁸⁸

History: Monitoring data at this site show lead in excess of the primary MCL Action Level. This exceedance, however, occurred in an on-site well that appears to be opposite the direction of ground water flow. Still, in a 1993 memorandum, the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) expressed concern with this exceedance and elevated levels of cadmium and chromium (which did not exceed their primary MCLs) in this well and recommended that corrective action measures be established.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: While the ADEM has expressed concern with on-site contamination and recommended that corrective action measures be established,

⁸⁶ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000. Compendium of nineteen alleged coal combustion wastes damage cases, May 3, 2007.

⁸⁷ Compendium of nineteen alleged coal combustion wastes damage cases, May 3, 2007.

⁸⁸ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000.

there is no evidence available of off-site migration of contaminants. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

33. Tennessee Valley Authority Colbert Fossil Fuel Plant, Alabama⁸⁹

History: Only limited information on this site was available from the commenters. The commenters' summary of monitoring data shows no exceedances of primary MCLs in ground water at the site. The only primary MCL exceedances (for sulfate, chromium and selenium) reported by the commenters are found in a well installed within the saturated ash of the surface impoundment. A 1998 letter from the facility owner to the ADEM, however, does indicate some exceedances of primary MCLs in on-site wells that the owner proposes to eliminate from its sampling program. The only constituent identified in this letter is cadmium. The commenters report that ADEM believes ground water contamination has resulted from the disposal of coal combustion wastes at this facility. An ADEM geologist also reported to the commenters that the disposal area has been subject to collapse into a karst sinkhole.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: While some primary MCL exceedances (for sulfate, chromium and selenium) appear to have occurred in on-site wells, there is no evidence available of off-site migration of contaminants. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

34. Duke Power Allen Steam Generating Plant, North Carolina⁹⁰

History: The Allen Plant of Duke Power Company was included in a study of waste disposal at coal-fired power plants conducted by Arthur D. Little, Inc (ADL) in 1985. ADL conducted ground water sampling in 18 monitoring wells installed on-site, detecting exceedances of manganese and iron, both secondary water quality standards.

Contact was made with North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). According to those contacted, the State has only surface water discharge information for this facility. There is no record of ground water monitoring at the facility, and no indication that violations or enforcement actions occurred at the facility. A permit check determined that ground water monitoring at the site is not required by the facility permit. There is no indication that any ground water samples have been tested since the 1985 study.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: According to the 1985 data, there were documented exceedances of manganese and iron, non-health-based standards, in wells downstream from the waste management unit. Therefore, this site is categorized as a potential damage case.

⁸⁹ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000. TVA Colbert ground water data, undated.

⁹⁰ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Final Revised Report on Resolution of 18 Previously Indeterminate Candidate Damage Cases, March 5, 2003. Compendium of nineteen alleged coal combustion wastes damage cases, May 3, 2007.

35. Cinergy East Bend Scrubber Sludge Landfill, Kentucky⁹¹

History: Commenters identified this site in a table that alleged an estimated 300 tons of sulfate per year is leaking into the Ohio River from this site. This site was initially classified as indeterminate because the commenters did not identify the source of the information and no quantitative data or further information about this site was available.

Subsequently, additional information was obtained through the Kentucky Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). According to the DEP, there were on-site exceedances of non-health-based standards for total dissolved solids, iron, and sulfate at this site. The State has taken regulatory action based on these exceedances.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: Based on the on-site exceedances of non-health-based standards for total dissolved solids, iron, and sulfate at this site, and subsequent State regulatory action based on these exceedances, this case is a potential damage case.

36. Florida Power and Light Lansing Smith Plant, Florida⁹²

History: EPA initially identified this site in the supplemental analysis conducted for its 1993 Regulatory Determination⁹³. As a result of this analysis, EPA rejected this site as a damage case because there was no evidence that coal combustion wastes were comanaged with low-volume wastes at this site. A subsequent evaluation of the information for this site indicates that there were documented exceedances of primary drinking water standards for cadmium, chromium and fluoride and secondary drinking water standards for sulfate, chloride, manganese and iron in on-site ground water attributable to CCW.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: This site has been reclassified as a potential damage case Based on documented exceedances of primary drinking water standards for cadmium, chromium and fluoride and secondary drinking water standards for sulfate, chloride, manganese and iron in on-site ground water attributable to CCW.

⁹¹ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Final Revised Report on Resolution of 18 Previously Indeterminate Candidate Damage Cases, March 5, 2003.

⁹² Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000. Status of Alleged Damage Cases Submitted by HEC, et. al., to Dennis Ruddy, February, 2002. Compendium of nineteen alleged coal combustion wastes damage cases, May 3, 2007.

⁹³ Supplemental Analysis of Potential Risks to Human Health and the Environment from Large-Volume Coal Combustion Waste. U.S. EPA. July 30, 1993. Available from the docket for the 1993 Regulatory Determination for Fossil Fuel Combustion (Part 1), EPA-HQ-RCRA-1993-0042-1642.

37. Florida Power and Light Port Everglades Plant, Florida⁹⁴

History: This is one of nine sites managing oil combustion wastes that have ground water contamination identified for the 1999 Report to Congress. Seven of the nine, including this site, were documented in EPRI's oil ash report; the two other sites were found in the 1993 Regulatory Determination and in RCRA Corrective Action records. Most of the nine sites evaluated were solid settling basins, while one site had a landfill and a second site had a solids disposal pond. At each of the nine sites, the waste management unit was found to negatively impact ground water in one of the following ways: (1) at least one constituent was found in down-gradient ground water monitoring wells above its MCL, but was not present in up-gradient wells above its MCL, or (2) a constituent exceeded its MCL both up-gradient and down-gradient, but the down-gradient concentrations were noticeably higher than the up-gradient concentrations. These constituents most often include manganese and nickel. Other parameters (including arsenic, cadmium, chromium, selenium, silver, and zinc) exceeded their MCL in down-gradient wells at only one of the sites. Although vanadium does not have an MCL, the parameter was found in ground water down-gradient of waste management units.

At several of the sites reviewed, EPA found that the waste management unit very likely contributes to the contamination of constituents, such as manganese, nickel, and vanadium, into ground water. Many of these sites are located next to the ocean or other large bodies of water where such releases can be diluted and no drinking water wells would be located between the management unit and the surface water. EPA did not find any cases of drinking water contamination or other environmental damages resulting from these releases. Additionally, most or all unlined units are operated under state permit allowing exceedances of ground water standards close to the management unit, but which must be met outside the zone of discharge.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: This case has been categorized as a potential damage case for the following reasons: exceedance of one or more MCL standards down flow from the plant's disposal facility that does not impact drinking water wells offsite.

38. Florida Power and Light Riviera Plant⁹⁵

See the preceding description for the Port Everglades Plant.

39. Florida Power and Light P.L. Bartow Plant⁹⁶

See the preceding description for the Port Everglades Plant.

⁹⁴ Technical Background Document for the Report to Congress on Remaining Wastes from Fossil Fuel Combustion: Potential Damage Cases, March 15, 1999 (http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/other/fossil/ffc2_397.pdf).

⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

40. Commonwealth Edison Powerton Plant - Mahoney Landfill, Pekin, Tazewell County, Illinois⁹⁷

History: This case was originally identified during the review of candidate damage cases for the 1988 Report to Congress on Wastes from the Combustion of Coal by Electric Utility Power Plants. Although it was rejected as a proven damage case in EPA's 1993 Supplemental Analysis of Potential Risks to Human Health and the Environment from Large-Volume Coal Combustion Waste (EPA 1993), this case was re-examined in light of EPA's subsequently developed criteria for categorizing cases as "potential" damage cases.

There were exceedances of primary MCLs for cadmium, lead, and nitrate and secondary MCLs for iron, manganese, and sulfate in ground water and surface water at the site. The exceedances of secondary MCLs in ground water appear attributable to management of CCW.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: All the reported exceedances that are attributable to management of CCW are for constituents with non-health-based standards and are located in on-site wells. Therefore, this case was categorized as a potential damage case.

41. Xcel Energy/Southern Minnesota Municipal Power Agency - Sherburne County (Sherco) Generating Plant Becker, Minnesota⁹⁸

History: This case was originally identified during the review of candidate damage cases for the 1988 Report to Congress on Wastes from the Combustion of Coal by Electric Utility Power Plants. Although it was rejected as a proven damage case in EPA's 1993 Supplemental Analysis of Potential Risks to Human Health and the Environment from Large-Volume Coal Combustion Waste (EPA 1993), this case was re-examined in light of EPA's subsequently developed criteria for categorizing cases as "potential" damage cases.

There were exceedances of primary MCLs for arsenic, cadmium, chromium, fluoride, lead, and nitrate and secondary MCLs for chloride, copper, iron, manganese, sulfate, and zinc at the site, at least some of which appear attributable to management of CCW. While a scientific study indicated the potential for future increases in contamination, more recent data were not available.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: The reported exceedances of both primary and secondary MCLs were located in on-site wells and the potential for off-site migration of contamination may be limited. Therefore, this case was categorized as a potential damage case.

⁹⁷ Compendium of nineteen alleged coal combustion wastes damage cases, May 3, 2007.

⁹⁸ Ibid.

42. Alliant Rock River Ash Disposal Facility, Wisconsin⁹⁹

History: Monitoring data at this site show down-gradient levels of arsenic and mercury that would exceed the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNRs) drinking water enforcement standard (ES) levels (equivalent to primary MCLs). The data also show down-gradient levels of sulfate and iron that would exceed their ES levels (equivalent to secondary MCLs for these constituents). According to information provided by WDNR, however, the site has no down-gradient ES points of standards application due to its proximity to the Rock River (i.e., all wells are within the design management zone of the landfill). Thus, the State considers the preventive action limit (PAL) exceedances, not ES exceedances. The preventive action limit represents a lesser concentration of the substance than the enforcement standard¹⁰⁰. In 1996, as a result of the PAL exceedances for sulfate and iron, WDNR required the company to begin submitting biennial ground water reports evaluating causes and trends relating to the continued PAL exceedances. Ongoing monitoring at the site includes indicator parameters and iron.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: Whereas the levels of arsenic and mercury in down-gradient wells exceed health-based enforcement standards, these exceedances are within the design management zone of the landfill and there is no evidence available of off-site migration of contaminants. Therefore, this case was determined to be a potential damage case.

43. Michigan City Site, Michigan City, Indiana¹⁰¹

History: EPA identified this site in its original 1988 Report to Congress on Wastes from the Combustion of Fossil Fuels by Electric Utility Power Plants. It is described in detail in that document. In the 1988 Report, EPA concluded that ash ponds at the site are responsible for arsenic concentrations above the primary Maximum Contaminant Limit (MCL). EPA also concluded, however, that effects on ground water appeared to be limited to areas within the facility boundaries.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: While levels of arsenic found on-site exceed the primary MCL, there was no evidence available of off-site migration of contaminants. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

⁹⁹ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000.

¹⁰⁰ The PAL is either 10%, 20%, or 50% of the enforcement standard as specified by statute based on the health-related characteristics of the particular substance. Ten percent is used for cancer-causing substances, 20% for substances with other health effects and 50% for substances having aesthetic or other public-welfare concerns.

¹⁰¹ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000. Compendium of nineteen alleged coal combustion wastes damage cases, May 3, 2007.

44. Bailly Generating Station, Indiana¹⁰²

History: EPA identified this site in its original 1988 Report to Congress on Wastes from the Combustion of Fossil Fuels by Electric Utility Power Plants. The site is identified as the "Bailly Site, Dune Acres, Indiana" and described in detail in that document. In the 1988 Report, EPA concluded that leachate from ash disposal ponds was the most probable contributor to concentrations of arsenic and lead that were found above the primary MCL and primary MCL Action Level, respectively, in on-site, down-gradient wells. EPA also observed, however, that cadmium was the only constituent whose down-gradient off-site concentration exceeded the primary MCL. Elevated cadmium concentrations also were found in samples taken from the background well, leading EPA to conclude that the elevated down-gradient concentrations of cadmium may not have been caused by leachate from the coal ash.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: While levels of arsenic and lead found on-site exceed health-based standards, the only off-site exceedances of health-based standards (for cadmium) are not shown to be attributable to coal combustion waste. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

45. Alliant Edgewater 1-4 Ash Disposal Site, Wisconsin¹⁰³

History: Monitoring data at the site show down-gradient levels of boron that exceed WDNR's health-based ES level¹⁰⁴. Additional data shows that private water supply wells have shown ES exceedances for sulfate and iron (equivalent to secondary MCLs for these contaminants) and PAL exceedances for chloride. As a result of these exceedances, WDNR required a series of investigations from 1988 to 1997. The investigations found that cessation of ash sluicing and capping of the landfill had effectively controlled the contamination of ground water and no additional remedial actions were required. Ongoing monitoring at the site (including monitoring of the private wells) includes boron, sulfate, and arsenic. Previous monitoring included selenium, iron, fluoride, and chloride.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: The level of boron found down-gradient exceeds a health-based standard. It is unclear, however, whether this exceedance is in an off-site monitoring location. The exceedances found in off-site private wells are for constituents without health-based standards. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

¹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰³ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000.

¹⁰⁴ As of January 1, 2000, Wisconsin elevated boron to the status of a human health-related parameter.

46. Wisconsin Power Supply Co. (WPSC) Pulliam Ash Disposal Site, Wisconsin¹⁰⁵

History: Monitoring data at this site showed down-gradient levels of sulfate and manganese that would exceed WDNR's ES levels (equivalent to secondary MCLs for these constituents) and levels of iron that exceed WDNR's PAL. According to information provided, however, the site had no down-gradient ES points of standards application (i.e., all wells are within the design management zone of the landfill). Thus, the State would consider the sulfate and manganese exceedances to be PAL, not ES, exceedances. Further review by WDNR found an inadequate monitoring network at the facility. Therefore, in 1994, WDNR required an investigation of the ground water contamination and an upgrade of the monitoring network. Ongoing monitoring at the site includes indicator parameters plus boron, selenium, manganese, and iron.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: The exceedances found at this site, sulfate, manganese and iron, are within the design management zone of the landfill and are for constituents without health-based standards. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

47. Central Illinois Light Co. Duck Creek Station, Illinois¹⁰⁶

History: Monitoring data at this site from April 1999 showed levels of sulfate, total dissolved solids, chloride, manganese, and iron in excess of their secondary MCLs. There is no clear indication of down-gradient wells or whether these wells are on-site or off-site.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: The exceedances found at this site, sulfate, total dissolved solids, chloride, manganese and iron, are of non-health-based standards. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

48. Illinois Power Co. Hennepin Power Station, Illinois¹⁰⁷

History: Monitoring data at this site from between 1997 and 1999 showed levels of sulfate and total dissolved solids in down-gradient wells in excess of their secondary MCLs. There is no information available on the location of these wells relative to the waste management units. There is no monitoring data for metals at this site.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: The exceedances found at this site, sulfate and total dissolved solids, are of non-health-based standards. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

¹⁰⁵ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000.

¹⁰⁶ Ibid.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

49. Illinois Power Co. Havanna Power Plant, Illinois¹⁰⁸

History: Monitoring data at this site between 1997 and 1999 showed levels of manganese down-gradient of the south ash impoundment in excess of the secondary MCL. The data also show levels of sulfate down-gradient of the east ash impoundment greater than up-gradient levels, but within the secondary MCL. There is no information available on the location of the monitoring wells relative to the waste management units.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: The exceedances found at this site, manganese and sulfate, are of non-health-based standards. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

50. Dairyland Power Alma On-site Fly Ash Landfill, Wisconsin¹⁰⁹

History: EPA initially identified this site in the supplemental analysis conducted for its 1993 Regulatory Determination¹¹⁰. This analysis, along with additional information submitted by commenters, shows down-gradient levels of sulfate and manganese that would exceed WDNR's ES levels (equivalent to secondary MCLs for these constituents). According to information provided by WDNR, however, there are no ES points of standards application at the site (i.e., all wells are within the design management zone of the landfill). Thus, the State considers these exceedances PAL, not ES exceedances. In 1975, WDNR issued an administrative order as a result of an inspection that disclosed a number of operational and locational problems at the facility. Among other things, the order required submission of a closure plan and an in-field conditions report. The closure plan was approved in 1981 and included ground water monitoring. In 1986, the Department required the company to install additional monitoring wells and to monitor seven private water supply wells for two rounds of monitoring. Ongoing monitoring at the site includes indicator parameters plus manganese and boron.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: While the State has taken regulatory action at this site, the action appears to be based on operational and locational problems, not evidence of contamination. The exceedances found at the site, sulfate and manganese, are of non-health-based standards. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid.

¹¹⁰ Supplemental Analysis of Potential Risks to Human Health and the Environment from Large-Volume Coal Combustion Waste. U.S. EPA. July 30, 1993. Available from the docket for the 1993 Regulatory Determination for Fossil Fuel Combustion (Part 1), EPA-HQ-RCRA-1993-0042-1642.

51. Dairyland Power Alma Off-site Fly Ash Landfill, Wisconsin¹¹¹

History: EPA initially identified this site in the supplemental analysis conducted for its 1993 Regulatory Determination¹¹². This analysis, along with additional information submitted by commenters, shows down-gradient levels of sulfate and manganese that would be in excess of WDNR's ES levels (equivalent to secondary MCLs for these constituents). The monitoring data also show levels of boron that exceed WDNR's PAL. According to information provided by WDNR, however, the sulfate and manganese exceedances were not found at ES points of application; they were found in an on-site well within the design management zone of the landfill. Thus, the State considers the exceedances PAL, not ES, exceedances. None of the ES wells for the site have shown exceedances. Because of the PAL exceedances and a proposal by the owner to expand the ash disposal area, WDNR required an analysis of the performance of the existing landfill along with an upgraded liner system and other design improvements for the new facility on the site. Ongoing monitoring at the site includes indicator parameters plus iron and boron, although the company has monitored some wells for a list of metals as part of the siting for the expansion.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: While the State has taken regulatory action at the site, the exceedances found at this site, sulfate and manganese, are within the design management zone of the landfill and are for constituents without health-based standards. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

52. Illinois Power Vermillion Power Station, Illinois¹¹³

History: Monitoring data at this site showed levels of sulfate and total dissolved solids in down-gradient wells in excess of their secondary MCLs. No monitoring data for metals, trace elements, or organics were available.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: The exceedances found at this site, sulfate and total dissolved solids, are of non-health-based standards. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

¹¹¹ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000.

¹¹² Supplemental Analysis of Potential Risks to Human Health and the Environment from Large-Volume Coal Combustion Waste. U.S. EPA. July 30, 1993. Available from the docket for the 1993 Regulatory Determination for Fossil Fuel Combustion (Part 1), EPA-HQ-RCRA-1993-0042-1642.

¹¹³ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000.

53. Central Illinois Public Service Company Hutsonville Power Station, Illinois¹¹⁴

History: Monitoring data at this site showed levels of sulfate, total dissolved solids, and manganese in excess of their secondary MCLs. These exceedances were in wells that were presumed by the commenters to be down-gradient. There is no clear indication of down-gradient wells or whether these wells are on-site or off-site. No monitoring data for metals, trace elements, or organics were available.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: The exceedances found at this site, sulfate, total dissolved solids and manganese, are of non-health-based standards. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

54. Illinois Power Company Wood River Power Station, Illinois¹¹⁵

History: Monitoring data at this site showed levels of sulfate, total dissolved solids, chloride, manganese, and iron in excess of their secondary MCLs. It is unclear from the information provided whether these exceedances were observed in wells close to the waste management unit boundaries or in more distant wells. All of the monitoring wells, however, appear to be within the property boundary. There is insufficient information to designate wells at this site as up-gradient or down-gradient.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: The exceedances found at this site, sulfate, total dissolved solids, chloride, manganese and iron, are of non-health-based standards. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

55. R.M. Schahfer Generating Station, IN¹¹⁶

History: EPA initially identified this site in the supplemental analysis conducted for its 1993 Regulatory Determination¹¹⁷. This analysis, along with additional information submitted by commenters, showed down-gradient levels of sulfate in excess of its secondary MCL. EPA concluded in the supplemental analysis that other pollutant exceedances at the site appeared to be outliers or were for up-gradient wells only.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: The sulfate exceedances found at this site are of non-health-based standards. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

¹¹⁴ Ibid.

¹¹⁵ Ibid.

¹¹⁶ Ibid.

¹¹⁷ Supplemental Analysis of Potential Risks to Human Health and the Environment from Large-Volume Coal Combustion Waste. U.S. EPA. July 30, 1993. Available from the docket for the 1993 Regulatory Determination for Fossil Fuel Combustion (Part 1), EPA-HQ-RCRA-1993-0042-1642.

56. Coffeen/White & Brewer Trucking Fly Ash Landfill, Illinois¹¹⁸

History: Monitoring data at this site showed levels of sulfate, total dissolved solids, and manganese in down-gradient wells in excess of their secondary MCLs. Two of the three wells for which the commenters provided data appear to be located directly underneath the landfill area. A May 18, 1995 memorandum from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) documents areas of dead or distressed grass on-site, apparently due to ground water seepage.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: The exceedances found at this site, sulfate, total dissolved solids and manganese, are of non-health-based standards. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

57. Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company (SIGECO) A.B Brown Generating Station, Indiana¹¹⁹

History: EPA initially identified this site in the supplemental analysis conducted for its 1993 Regulatory Determination¹²⁰. This analysis, along with additional information submitted by commenters, shows down-gradient levels of sulfate, total dissolved solids, chloride, and pH in excess of their secondary MCLs.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: The exceedances found at this site, sulfate, total dissolved solids, chloride and pH, are of non-health-based standards. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

58. Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. Miamiview Landfill, Ohio¹²¹

History: Monitoring data at this site from 1994 show levels of sulfate in excess of its secondary MCL. This exceedance was identified in a well near the boundary of the landfill. An investigation of the site estimates that the sulfate plume extends to an area approximately 400 feet south of the site¹²². No data are available for other constituents for the site.

¹¹⁸ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000.

¹¹⁹ Ibid.

¹²⁰ Supplemental Analysis of Potential Risks to Human Health and the Environment from Large-Volume Coal Combustion Waste. U.S. EPA. July 30, 1993. Available from the docket for the 1993 Regulatory Determination for Fossil Fuel Combustion (Part 1), EPA-HQ-RCRA-1993-0042-1642.

¹²¹ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000.

¹²² Report: Sulfate Investigation, Miamiview Landfill, Hamilton County, Ohio. Prepared for the Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company by Dames & Moore. December 13, 1994. Available in the docket titled Availability of Report to Congress on Fossil Fuel Combustion; Request for Comments and Announcement of Public Hearing, EPA-HQ-RCRA-1999-0022-0632.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: The sulfate exceedances found at this site are of non-health-based standards. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

59. Indiana Power & Light Petersburg Generating Station, Indiana¹²³

History: Monitoring data at this site showed levels of sulfate and total dissolved solids in down-gradient wells in excess of their secondary MCLs. There is no information available on the location of these wells relative to the waste management units.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: The exceedances found at this site, sulfate and total dissolved solids, are of non-health-based standards. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

60. Hoosier Energy Mermon Generating Station Coal Combustion Waste Landfill, Indiana¹²⁴

History: The historical exceedances of health-based standards (primary MCLs for barium, chromium, cadmium, and lead and secondary MCLs for sulfate and chloride) at this site are correlated with up-gradient exceedances and occur in on-site wells.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: The exceedances found at this site, primary MCLs for barium, chromium, cadmium, and lead and secondary MCLs for sulfate and chloride, are all confined to on-site wells. . Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

61. Cinergy W.C. Beckjord Station, Ohio¹²⁵

History: There were exceedances of non-health-based standards (secondary MCL for sulfate) and a single exceedance of a health-based standard (primary MCL for selenium) at this site. There was no evidence available of off-site migration. A public water supply well within the property boundary was shut down and can no longer be used as a drinking water supply as a direct or indirect result of the contamination due to exceedance of sulfate.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: While a public water supply well within the property boundary was shut down, the contaminant of concern (sulfate) in the water supply well does not have a health-based standard. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

¹²³ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000.

¹²⁴ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Final Revised Report on Resolution of 18 Previously Indeterminate Candidate Damage Cases, March 5, 2003.

¹²⁵ Ibid.

62. Lemberger Landfill, Wisconsin¹²⁶

History: The 21-acre Lemberger Landfill, Inc. site is located in Manitowoc County. The Township of Franklin used the site, an old gravel pit, as an open dump from 1940 to 1970. Lemberger Landfill, Inc. operated the site as a sanitary landfill under a license from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) from 1969 to 1976. From 1976 to 1977, the Wettencamp and Brunner Excavating Company transported fly ash from Manitowoc Public Utilities to the Lemberger facility. An estimated 1,750 to 2,500 cubic yards of fly ash were disposed of monthly. Past WDNR inspections showed that Lemberger used fly ash and bottom ash as cover, instead of burying them along with the refuse.

Damages at the site include the seepage of landfill leachate onto adjacent property. Ground water at the site is contaminated with volatile organic compound (VOC) and inorganic constituents including arsenic, barium, chromium, cadmium, and lead. VOCs were present in residential wells in the vicinity of the site, according to monitoring conducted by the State in 1984 and 1985; and a river near the site also is impacted by VOCs, cadmium and lead. A group of potentially responsible parties (PRPs) entered into a consent decree (CD) with U.S. EPA in 1992 to perform design and remedy implementation activities. Construction was completed in September 1996. The five-year review of September 2000 identified that the groundwater extraction system was not capturing the entire contaminant plume. In order to correct this problem, modifications to the groundwater extraction system were constructed in winter 2001.

On June 15, 2006, U.S. EPA and WDNR approved the PRP's workplan for the monitored natural attenuation pilot study and gave approval to shut down the groundwater pump and treat system. The pump and treat system was shut down on August 1, 2006¹²⁷.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: Because the available documentation does not clearly implicate, or rule out, coal combustion waste as a source of the contamination, this case is a potential damage case.

63. Conesville Fixed FGD Sludge Landfill, Ohio¹²⁸

History: EPA identified this site in its original 1988 Report to Congress on Wastes from the Combustion of Fossil Fuels by Electric Utility Power Plants. Ground water monitoring data are described in detail in the report.

¹²⁶ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Additional Information Regarding Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000. Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Review of Causative Factors for Coal Combustion Waste Damage Cases, November 29, 2000.

¹²⁷ <http://www.epa.gov/R5Super/npl/wisconsin/WID980901243.htm>

¹²⁸ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000. Compendium of nineteen alleged coal combustion wastes damage cases, May 3, 2007.

Thirty-four monitoring wells were installed (two up-gradient) to monitor the effectiveness of a Poz-O-Tec fixation process (fluidized gas desulfurization (FGD) sludge mixed with fly ash and lime) to stabilize and thus immobilize potential contaminants. The stabilized FGD sludge was deposited next to the fly ash pond.

Two sets of samples were collected, one between February 27 and April 12, 1979 and the other between December 4, 1979 and July 10, 1980. Samples from the first set of data contained lead concentrations which exceeded the primary drinking water standard (PDWS) in two on-site wells and three off-site wells. Samples from on-site wells in the first set of data also showed increases above background levels in the secondary drinking water standards (SDWS) of calcium, magnesium, total dissolved solids (TDS), sulfate and iron.

In the second set of data, samples from on-site wells showed increases in calcium, magnesium, TDS and sulfate relative to the first set of data. Exceedances of the PDWS for arsenic, cadmium, chromium and selenium were found in on-site wells and exceedances of the PDWS for chromium were found in off-site wells. Lead was not detected in any of the second set of samples.

Elevated levels of selenium were detected in up-gradient wells in both the first and second sets of samples suggesting that selenium is originating from indigenous sediments rather than coal combustion wastes. The only constituents that appeared to be migrating off-site were lead in the first set of sampling and chromium in the second set of sampling.

Based on data collected, there appeared to be a temporal change in ground water quality at this site, and potential adverse impacts from constituents migrating off-site appeared to be limited. While the data indicated that lead and chromium appeared to be migrating off-site, EPA rejected this site as a damage case due to apparent limited potential adverse impacts. Subsequent to the March 2000 Regulatory Determination, this site was reevaluated and rejected as a damage case because there was no evidence that coal combustion wastes were co-managed with low-volume wastes at this site so the site was not covered by that Regulatory Determination¹²⁹. Since then, the Agency has learned that the site receives various types of coal combustion wastes, including fly ash, and is covered by the March 2000 Regulatory Determination.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: Based on the on-site ground water contamination of the cited secondary drinking water standards (calcium, magnesium, total dissolved solids, sulfate and iron), and of primary drinking water standards (arsenic, cadmium, chromium and selenium) and the limited potential for the off-site migration of contaminants, this site has been reclassified as a potential damage case.

¹²⁹ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000.

64. Muscatine County Landfill, Iowa¹³⁰

History: It is not clear, based on the available data, if the currently active facility was constructed on the same site as the older, closed landfill. However, the issue of whether or not the sites are the same does not affect the analysis here, because the available data for the active site do not cover the constituents of concern (sulfate and selenium) for the older site. Further research is unlikely to find any additional information about the old facility. Therefore, conclusions about this site are based on the limited historical data.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: The exceedances of non-health-based standards (secondary MCL for sulfate) and possibly a single health-based standard (primary MCL for selenium) at this site are in wells located on-site, close to the waste management unit. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

65. Dave Johnston Power Plant, Wyoming¹³¹

History: Exceedances of the primary MCL for cadmium and the secondary MCLs for manganese and sulfate were observed in ground water up-gradient and down-gradient of the site. Interpretations of sampling results were difficult to make because other potential sources of contamination exist, such as other waste disposal areas at the site; contaminants naturally occurring in the soil which is highly mineralized around the Johnston site; and uncertainties with regard to what degree leachate from the two landfills had reached the down-gradient wells.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: Whereas exceedances of the primary MCL (cadmium) and the secondary MCLs (manganese and sulfate) were observed in ground water down-gradient of the site, the natural occurrence of mineralization products in the local soils and possible and other potential sources of contamination. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

66. Montana-Dakota Utilities R.M. Heskett Station, North Dakota¹³²

History: Monitoring data at this site from 1998 show levels of sulfate and boron immediately down-gradient of an old ash pile in excess of the secondary MCL. According to the NDDOH, the State required the company "... to install ground water monitoring wells and implement a closure plan. Since that time, the site has been effectively closed and is currently revegetated

¹³⁰ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Final Revised Report on Resolution of 18 Previously Indeterminate Candidate Damage Cases, March 5, 2003.

¹³¹ Compendium of nineteen alleged coal combustion wastes damage cases, May 3, 2007.

¹³² Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000.

with a good stand of growth. The ground water monitoring data indicate that impact to ground water has been reduced since closure of the site¹³³.”

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: While the State has taken regulatory action at this site, the sulfate and boron exceedances found are of non-health-based standards. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

67. Arizona Public Service Co. Cholla Steam Electric Generating Station, Arizona¹³⁴

History: Monitoring data at this site show levels of sulfate, total dissolved solids, chloride, and fluoride in excess of their secondary MCLs. These exceedances are found in a well located directly at the foot of the fly ash pond. The affected aquifer has “naturally poor water quality,” but no background or up-gradient data are available. The commenters use a comparison to distant alluvial ground water to implicate pond leachate as a source of contamination. The commenters also allege that construction of the waste management units has caused naturally poor quality water from upper aquifers to contaminate the pristine lower aquifer, regardless of leachate contamination.

Basis for Consideration as a Potential Damage Case: The exceedances found at this site, sulfate, total dissolved solids, chloride and fluoride, are of non-health-based standards and are in a well directly at the foot of a waste management unit. Therefore, this case is a potential damage case.

¹³³ Attachment B to the letter from the Hoosier Environmental Council to Dennis Ruddy regarding damage case sites, November 11, 1999, Document ID # EPA-HQ-RCRA-1999-0022-1235 in the docket titled Comments In Response To The April 28, 1999 Federal Register: Availability Of Report To Congress On Fossil Fuel Combustion: Request For Comments And Announcement Of Public Hearing, Attachment B: Report On R.M. Heskett Station. The Report On R.M. Heskett Station is accessible at: <http://www.hecweb.org/ProgramsandInitiatives/CCW/heskett.pdf>

¹³⁴ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000.

**Rejected Coal Combustion Waste
Damage Cases
(Excluding Minefills)**

IV. Rejected Damage Cases

The following alleged damage cases were rejected due to either (1) lack of any evidence of damage or (2) lack of evidence that damages were uniquely associated with CCW.

68. American Coal Corporation #5 Landfill¹³⁵

No information available

69. Cardinal PFBC Monofill¹³⁶

According to Ohio EPA representatives, the Cardinal PFBC Monofill is used for the disposal of bed ash from the Ohio Power Cardinal Power Plant. The monofill was constructed on top of the closed Fly Ash Reservoir I Impoundment. The State has ground water monitoring data for the site, but the representatives could not confirm the presence of any suspected impacts. The data do not show any exceedences of primary or secondary MCLs. Furthermore, according to the State's hydrogeologists, interpretation of the data is occluded by mining impacts in the area. There are no exceedences of primary or secondary MCLs at this site. Therefore, this site is categorized as a case without documented evidence of proven or potential damage to human health or the environment.

70. Cardinal Fly Ash Reservoir II Impoundment¹³⁷

According to Ohio EPA representatives, the Cardinal Fly Ash Reservoir II Impoundment is used for the disposal of fly ash from the Ohio Power Cardinal Power Plant. The State has ground water monitoring data for the site, but the representatives could not confirm the presence of any suspected impacts. The data do not show any exceedences of primary or secondary MCLs. Furthermore, according to the State's hydrogeologists, interpretation of the data is occluded by mining impacts in the area. There are no exceedences of primary or secondary MCLs at this site. Therefore, this site is categorized as a case without documented evidence of proven or potential damage to human health or the environment.

¹³⁵ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Revised Identification of New Candidate Damage Cases, December 7, 2001.

¹³⁶ Ibid.

¹³⁷ Ibid.

71. Clinch River, Virginia¹³⁸

EPA identified this site in its original 1988 Report to Congress on Wastes from the Combustion of Fossil Fuels by Electric Utility Power Plants. It is described in detail in that document. EPA concluded that this site represented a proven damage case for purposes of the 1993 Regulatory Determination. In conducting its analysis for the 1999 Report to Congress, however, EPA concluded that there was no evidence of comanagement at this site. EPA therefore rejected this site as a damage case for purposes of the 1999 Report to Congress.¹³⁹

72. Copicut Road¹⁴⁰

Monitoring results do not document any exceedances of federal or state standards (Ruddy 2001), except for pH. The ground water pH was below (more acidic than) its minimum secondary MCL both prior to and during placement (PG&E undated). Because acidic ground water was present prior to ash placement, this exceedance cannot be attributed to ash placement. Monitoring data for the site reveal no exceedances of primary or secondary MCLs attributable to coal combustion waste placement at the site. Therefore, this case is categorized as a case without documented evidence of proven or potential damage to human health or the environment.¹⁴¹

73. Dixie Caverns County Landfill, Virginia¹⁴²

Dixie Caverns Landfill was operated by Roanoke County, Virginia, as a disposal site for municipal refuse, solvents, and fly ash. When the landfill was closed in 1976, it was not capped and an intermittent stream on the site flowed through a large drum pile and the fly ash pile and emptied into the Roanoke River, approximately two miles southeast of the landfill. There was also a sludge disposal pit on site. The contaminants identified on site include lead, cadmium, zinc, silver, iron, benzene, substituted benzene, chlorinated ethane, and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Based on review of the materials provided by the commenters, it is apparent that the fly ash disposed at the site is emission control dust from an electric arc furnace,

¹³⁸ Letter from the Hoosier Environmental Council to the RCRA Docket Information Center regarding the CCW RTC, June 11, 1999, Letter from the Hoosier Environmental Council and the Citizens Coal Council to the RCRA Docket Information Center regarding the CCW RTC, June 14, 1999 and Letter from the Hoosier Environmental Council, et. al., to Dennis Ruddy regarding the CCW RTC, September 24, 1999.

¹³⁹ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000. Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Review of Causative Factors for Coal Combustion Waste Damage Cases, November 29, 2000.

¹⁴⁰ Letter from HEC, et. al., to Dennis Ruddy, February, 2002.

¹⁴¹ Compendium of nineteen alleged coal combustion wastes damage cases, May 3, 2007.

¹⁴² Letter from the Hoosier Environmental Council and the Citizens Coal Council to the RCRA Docket Information Center regarding the CCW RTC, June 14, 1999 and Letter from the Hoosier Environmental Council, et. al., to Dennis Ruddy regarding the CCW RTC, September 24, 1999.

not fossil fuel combustion waste. This site did not receive fossil fuel combustion waste and therefore is not applicable.¹⁴³

74. Gavin Impoundments¹⁴⁴

According to Ohio EPA representatives, the Gavin Plant ash ponds are used for the disposal of ash from the Ohio Power Gavin Plant. The fly ash pond is no longer receiving ash, but has not yet been closed. The facility has not conducted ground water monitoring, but has submitted a ground water monitoring plan and will be required to monitor as part of their closure activities for the fly ash pond. The bottom ash pond is still receiving wastes. There is no ground water monitoring for the bottom ash pond. The representatives could not confirm the presence of any suspected impacts and the State has not undertaken any regulatory action at the site. There is no evidence of damage at this site. Therefore, this site is categorized as a case without documented evidence of proven or potential damage to human health or the environment.

75. Kyger Creek Power Plant Impoundments¹⁴⁵

According to Ohio EPA representatives, the Kyger Creek Plant surface impoundments are used for the disposal of ash from the Ohio Valley Electric Kyger Creek Power Plant. Bottom ash is disposed of in the bottom ash pond, although most of the facility's bottom ash is used by Black Beauty, an on-site company which sells products containing bottom ash. While there is no ground water monitoring around the bottom ash pond, Ohio EPA staff are unaware of any issues related to this pond.

76. Lake Erie, Ohio¹⁴⁶

Commenters provided a study of trace element concentrations in sediments, surface water, and biota in proximity to an ash disposal basin along the shore of Lake Erie. The study noted that sediment concentrations in the proximity of the basin had the potential for adverse effects on benthos (*oligochaetes*) and fish in early life stages. In addition, the study observed changes in fish behavior (e.g., possibly due to avoidance) near the basins. The study findings, however, do not conclusively implicate coal combustion waste as the source of the observed behavioral changes. There is insufficient evidence to confirm that fossil fuel combustion wastes are the source of contamination in this case.

¹⁴³ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000.

¹⁴⁴ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Revised Identification of New Candidate Damage Cases, December 7, 2001.

¹⁴⁵ Ibid.

¹⁴⁶ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000.

77. Muskingum River Power Plant Impoundments¹⁴⁷

According to Ohio EPA representatives, the Ohio Power Muskingum River Power Plant disposes of bottom ash in ponds located next to the plant. The representatives confirmed that there are no monitoring wells at the site. They indicated, however, that elevated levels of iron and manganese have been detected in facility production wells. These observations have led the State's hydrogeologists to suspect that there might be some impacts from the bottom ash ponds. The representatives, however, stated that the levels of iron and manganese detected are below the relevant secondary MCLs. Because there are no exceedances of primary or secondary MCLs at this site, the evidence is not sufficient to categorize this case as a proven or potential damage case under EPA's definitions. Therefore, this site is categorized as a case without documented evidence of proven or potential damage to human health or the environment.

The fly ash pond originally consisted of two ponds in series. One of the ponds has recently been closed and capped, while the other continues to accept waste. At the time that the fly ash pond was closed, the facility installed ground water monitoring wells around the perimeter of the entire fly ash disposal area and five years of monitoring data now are available. According to the Ohio EPA representatives, monitoring has detected some statistically "out of range" values for iron, manganese, and TDS. These observations have led the State's hydrogeologists to suspect that there might be some impacts from the fly ash ponds. The representatives, however, stated that the levels detected are below the relevant secondary MCLs. Because there are no exceedances of primary or secondary MCLs at this site, the evidence is not sufficient to categorize this case as a proven or potential damage case under EPA's definitions. Therefore, this site is categorized as a case without documented evidence of proven or potential damage to human health or the environment.

78. Muskogee Environmental Fly Ash Disposal Site, Oklahoma¹⁴⁸

Commenters provided a printout from the Superfund Archive identifying this site as a Superfund site. The information provided, however, does not identify the constituents of concern, the reason for inclusion of this site in the Superfund database, or otherwise indicate that any contamination at this site is associated with fossil fuel combustion wastes. There is insufficient information available to identify the extent and nature of damages present and attribute them to fossil fuel combustion wastes.¹⁴⁹

¹⁴⁷ Ibid.

¹⁴⁸ Letter from the Hoosier Environmental Council, et. al., to Dennis Ruddy regarding the CCW RTC, September 24, 1999.

¹⁴⁹ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Final Revised Report on Resolution of 18 Previously Indeterminate Candidate Damage Cases, March 5, 2003.

79. Public Service Co Fly Ash Disposal Site, Oklahoma¹⁵⁰

Commenters provided a printout from the Superfund Archive identifying this site as a Superfund site. The information provided, however, does not identify the constituents of concern, the reason for inclusion of this site in the Superfund database, or otherwise indicate that any contamination at this site is associated with fossil fuel combustion wastes. There is insufficient information available to identify the extent and nature of damages present and attribute them to fossil fuel combustion wastes.¹⁵¹

80. Star Coal Company #6 Landfill¹⁵²

No information available

81. Star Coal Company #14 Landfill¹⁵³

No information available

82. Stuart Station Impoundments¹⁵⁴

According to Ohio EPA representatives, the Stuart Station ash ponds are used for the disposal of ash from the Dayton Power & Light Stuart Station. The State has ground water monitoring data for wells near the ash ponds and older data from facility production wells. According to the State's hydrogeologists, the facility relocated their production wellfield due to ground water quality impacts of "undetermined origin." The monitoring data also show a statistical increase over background concentrations. The specific constituents showing increases were not identified, but there are no exceedances of primary or secondary MCLs at the site, according to the Ohio EPA representatives. The State's hydrogeologists also indicated that the impacts observed may be either from the ash ponds or from coal piles located in the area. Because there are no exceedances of primary or secondary MCLs at this site, the evidence is not sufficient to categorize this case as a proven or potential damage case under EPA's definitions. Therefore, this site is categorized as a case without documented evidence of proven or potential damage to human health or the environment.

¹⁵⁰ Letter from the Hoosier Environmental Council, et. al., to Dennis Ruddy regarding the CCW RTC, September 24, 1999.

¹⁵¹ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Final Revised Report on Resolution of 18 Previously Indeterminate Candidate Damage Cases, March 5, 2003.

¹⁵² Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Revised Identification of New Candidate Damage Cases, December 7, 2001.

¹⁵³ Ibid.

¹⁵⁴ Ibid.

83. Thompson Landfill, Michigan¹⁵⁵

This site is an abandoned landfill. Commenters cited a MDEQ study that allegedly shows arsenic greater than Michigan "cleanup criteria" attributable to the landfill. This document and quantitative data supporting the alleged damages were not available. Recent information from the MDEQ, however, confirms that ground water contamination is present and that the site is being remediated. There is no information on whether wastes other than coal combustion wastes might be present that could contribute to the contamination. There is no information on whether the alleged contamination extends off-site. There is insufficient information available to identify the extent of ground water contamination, or to positively identify the source of the contamination.¹⁵⁶

84. Turriss Coal Company Elkhart Mine, Illinois¹⁵⁷

This site is an underground mine that disposes of coal processing waste and coal combustion waste in a diked surface lagoon. Commenters provided monitoring data showing exceedances of the secondary MCLs for sulfate, chloride, and total dissolved solids in a single well at the site. The data for this well also show an increase in these concentrations since the placement of coal combustion waste began. The other wells at the site do not show similar exceedances or trends. There is no quantitative data on the presence of other constituents at the site. There is insufficient data on hydrogeology at the site, the location of coal combustion waste placement at the site, or on activities other than coal combustion waste placement at the site to conclude that the impacts identified are due to coal combustion waste placement. Although there is some quantitative evidence of contamination, the available data are limited to a small number of constituents. There also is insufficient information to identify the extent of the contamination or confirm the source of the contamination.¹⁵⁸

85. Western Farmers Electrical Fly Ash Site, Oklahoma¹⁵⁹

Commenters provided a printout from the Superfund Archive identifying this site as a Superfund site. The information provided, however, does not identify the constituents of concern, the reason for inclusion of this site in the Superfund database, or otherwise indicate that any

¹⁵⁵ Letter from the Hoosier Environmental Council, et. al., to Dennis Ruddy regarding the CCW RTC, September 24, 1999.

¹⁵⁶ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Final Revised Report on Resolution of 18 Previously Indeterminate Candidate Damage Cases, March 5, 2003.

¹⁵⁷ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Rationale and Conclusions Regarding Commenter-Identified Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Damage Cases, April 20, 2000.

¹⁵⁸ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Final Revised Report on Resolution of 18 Previously Indeterminate Candidate Damage Cases, March 5, 2003.

¹⁵⁹ Letter from the Hoosier Environmental Council, et. al., to Dennis Ruddy regarding the CCW RTC, September 24, 1999.

contamination at this site is associated with fossil fuel combustion wastes. There is insufficient information available to identify the extent and nature of damages present and attribute them to fossil fuel combustion wastes.¹⁶⁰

¹⁶⁰ Memorandum from SAIC to Dennis Ruddy regarding Final Revised Report on Resolution of 18 Previously Indeterminate Candidate Damage Cases, March 5, 2003.