

**PLANT McDONOUGH-ATKINSON
CCR SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT
(CCR UNIT AP-1)
COBB COUNTY, GEORGIA
PART A SECTION 7
CLOSURE PLAN**

FOR



August 2025

WSP USA Inc.
5170 Peachtree Road
Building 100, Suite 300
Atlanta, GA 30341
(770) 496-1893



Approved
Solid Waste Management Program

Approved By: **Keith Stevens** Digitally signed by Keith Stevens
Date: 2025.11.21 10:52:18 -05'00'

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ATTACHMENT: McDonough Ash Pond 1 Closure Cost Estimate

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Closure Plan for Georgia Power's CCR Unit Ash Pond 1 (AP-1) was prepared in accordance with the State of Georgia Solid Waste Management Rule 391-3-4-.10(9)(c)(6)(v) for inactive surface impoundments, 40 CFR Part §257, Subpart D and meets the requirements of 40 CFR §257.102(b).

Installation of the final cover system for AP-1 has been substantially completed, and closure construction activities are ongoing as closure in place in accordance with §257.102(d), and AP-1 no longer receives CCR or other waste streams.

Facility details are as follows:

Site Name / Address

Plant McDonough – Atkinson
5551 South Cobb Drive SE
Smyrna, GA 30080

Authorized Official / Site Contact

Manager, Environmental Affairs
Georgia Power Company
241 Ralph McGill Boulevard
Atlanta, GA 30308

404-506-6505

CCR Unit

Ash Pond 1 (AP-1)

Closure Method

Close in Place (AP-1)

2.0 CLOSURE PLAN

The purpose of this Closure Plan is to outline the methods and procedures used to close AP-1 consistent with recognized and generally accepted good engineering practices. A Notification of Intent to Initiate Closure was completed for AP-1 on December 7, 2015, indicating the Unit would undergo closure in accordance with 40 CFR §257.102(d) and 391-3-4-.10(7)(v). This Closure Plan may be amended in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR §257.102(b)(3).

2.1 Methods and Procedures

The AP-1 closure plan consists of closure in place of AP-1 with placement of CCR excavated from portions of AP-1 and adjacent CCR Units AP-2 and AP-3 to achieve the final grades.

During ongoing closure construction activities, AP-1 will continue to be dewatered as required to facilitate closure. CCR will be graded within the consolidated footprint of the impoundment to create a stable subgrade for the final cover system. Additionally, a fully encompassing barrier wall and comprehensive stormwater management system will be constructed.

The CCR Rule requires closure to be conducted in a manner that minimizes the need for further maintenance and controls, and minimizes or eliminates, to the maximum extent feasible to protect human health and the environment, the post closure infiltration of liquids into the CCR and potential releases of CCR from the unit. For AP-1 this will be accomplished by providing sufficient grades and slopes to:

- Preclude the probability of future impoundment of water, sediment, or slurry;
- Ensure slope and cover system stability;
- Minimize the need for further maintenance of the CCR unit; and
- Be completed in the shortest amount of time consistent with recognized and generally accepted good engineering practices.

2.1.1 AP-1 Closure Activities

The closure procedures for CCR Unit AP-1 include the following activities:

- Clearing and grubbing of all vegetative intermediate cover present at AP-1 (as well as at adjacent CCR Unit AP-2). All organic material shall be removed and disposed of off-site
- Excavation of CCR and soil material within the designated portions of AP-1 and placement within the final post-closure CCR Limits of AP-1 (when feasible), within limits of AP-2 (soil material), or transportation of material for offsite disposal
- Excavation of CCR from AP-2 and placement in AP-1
- Excavation of CCR from AP-3 and placement in AP-1 to achieve final design grades
- CCR materials relocated to AP-1 for closure as fill shall be placed in uniform layers of twelve (12) inches maximum thickness, and upon completion of compaction, the slopes were cut back to the final grades.
- For CCR materials excavated for offsite disposal, CCR is transported to a permitted landfill facility.
- In place CCR materials, and where applicable structural fill, shall be compacted as a subgrade for the final cover system installation. Compacted structural fill and CCR subgrade beneath the geomembrane component of the final cover were specified to be free of roots, debris, and all stones and clay clods greater than one-quarter ($1/4$) inch maximum.
- Placement of the final closure system consisting of the Closure Turf system which consists of a flexible membrane liner (FML) and synthetic turf system to provide erosion control and surface water management for the completed surfaces.
- Construction of surface water management ponds for the attenuation of surface water from the final closure system and surrounding areas contributing to the AP-1 watershed.
- Construction of a perimeter subsurface barrier wall as the selected advanced engineering methodology for AP-1.

All CCR from the Plant McDonough CCR Unit AP-2 has been removed at the time of this permit submittal, with AP-3/4 being closed through a combination of CCR excavation and closure in place. The AP-2 and AP-3/4 Unit closures are being presented as a separate permit submittal.

Surface water inflow to AP-1 is composed of stormwater runoff from the impoundment footprint, totaling approximately 41.7 acres of contributing area, and stormwater runoff from the adjacent Georgia Power Company Central Laboratory and access areas located to the north of AP-1. Based on an engineering analysis, AP-1 is capable of adequately managing the inflow from the 24-hour, 100-year storm event within the designed stormwater attenuation ponds and without overtopping the embankment or any of the system's stormwater channels. The stormwater channels have adequate capacity to manage the resulting outflow. Details of the surface water management system for the closed unit are provided in the Engineering Report located in Part B of this permit submittal.

2.1.2 CCR Material Estimate

The final closed configuration of Unit AP-1 contains approximately 1,400,000 cubic yards of CCR consolidated and closed in place. A nominal volume of materials from AP-1, approximately 20,000 cubic yards, may be disposed offsite.

2.1.3 Fugitive Dust Control

This fugitive dust control plan identifies and describes the CCR fugitive dust control measures that GPC used to minimize CCR from becoming airborne at the facility, including CCR fugitive dust originating from ash ponds, roads, and material handling activities. GA EPD State CCR Rule 391-3-4-.10(2)(a) (incorporating 40 CFR §257.53 by reference) defines "fugitive dust" as "solid airborne particulate matter that contains or is derived from CCR, emitted from any source other than through a stack, or chimney."

Fugitive dust originating from the ash ponds and ash pond closure activities are controlled using water suppression or dust suppression agents (e.g., polymer tackifiers).

The fugitive dust control measures identified and described in this plan were adopted and implemented based upon an evaluation of site-specific conditions and are determined to be applicable and appropriate for the Plant McDonough ash pond closures. Evaluation included assessing the effectiveness of the fugitive dust control measures for the facility, taking into consideration various factors such as site conditions, weather conditions, and operating conditions.

CCR that is transported via truck to stockpiling prior to loading in trucks for hauling will be conditioned to appropriate moisture content to reduce the potential for fugitive dust.

Water suppression or dust suppression agents will be used as needed to control fugitive dust on facility roads used to transport CCR and other CCR management areas. Speed limits will be utilized to reduce the potential for fugitive dust. Trucks used to transport CCR will be filled to or under capacity to reduce the potential for material spillage.

GPC and construction personnel will assess the effectiveness of the control measures by performing visual observations of the ash ponds and surrounding areas and implementing appropriate corrective actions for fugitive dust, as necessary.

Any complaint received from a citizen regarding a CCR fugitive dust event at the facility will be documented and investigated. Appropriate steps will be taken, including any corrective action, if needed.

2.1.4 Stabilization of CCR

Unit AP-1 was originally formed by construction of a contiguous set of side-hill embankments. The closure design of Unit AP-1 includes a combination of ash and soil slopes and embankments to achieve stable closure. Final slopes comprised of compacted ash are a maximum of 4H:1V, and the earthen dams around the perimeter are

nominally 2.5H:1V or flatter. Golder evaluated the stability of the dikes and closure faces surrounding AP-1 in the four loading conditions in accordance with the permitting requirements of the State of Georgia Solid Waste Management Rule 391-3-4-.10:

- Maximum Pool Storage
- Maximum Pool Surcharge
- Seismic Loading Conditions
- Post-Seismic Liquefaction Conditions (when liquefaction susceptible materials are present)

For each loading case, the dikes and closure conditions were calculated to meet the target factor of safety presented in the CCR Rule. Additional detail is presented in the Engineering Report provided in Part B of the permit application.

2.1.5 Dewatering

Dewatering during closure activities includes removing water using a variety of methods, including but not limited to passive, gravity-based methods (e.g. rim ditches) and/or active dewatering methods (e.g. pumps and well points) as needed to allow for CCR excavation and transportation.

In addition to dewatering, Georgia Power developed and has implemented a plan for water treatment at the site during closure consisting of a range of treatment technologies, compliance sampling (constituents, frequency, and locations) for compliance with both the site's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the CCR Rule to provide treatment and management of discharge of contact water from the units.

CCR contact water continues to be treated by an on-site wastewater treatment system (WWTS) to support ongoing CCR unit closure activities in compliance with the EPD approved Ash Pond Dewatering Plan (Dewatering Plan). This plan provides a summary of previously completed and ongoing dewatering activities during the closure of the CCR Units at Plant McDonough. The Dewatering Plan provides the generic framework for these activities during excavation, relocation, and consolidation of CCRs during the Plant McDonough CCR Units closure project. Variations in site conditions, construction means and methods, climate conditions, and other factors impact the dewatering sequencing and/or approach to the project. During the closure project, specific construction means and methods were reviewed and approved by the construction management and oversight team.

2.1.5.1 Initial Ponded Water Removal

Initial stages of construction and dewatering included the removal of ponded water contained in the CCR units. AP-1 is an inactive surface impoundment that was in service until 1968 when Georgia Power ceased placing CCR in AP-1 upon reaching nominal storage capacity. AP-1 was covered with an intermediate system and the unit was utilized as a lay down area. Prior to closure activities in 2016, there was heavy vegetation and trees in the west and north portions of AP-1.

At the start of closure construction, ponded water within AP-1 was managed and lowered via pumping to the AP-3 S-ditch feeding to the AP-4 supernatant pond area and water treatment was established at the site. Primary outflow from the CCR water treatment units was through the NPDES permitted outfall.

The CCR closure wastewater treatment system (WWTS) facility is located on a built platform over an area of natural high ground to the south of and between AP-3 and AP-4 adjacent to the pre-closure AP-4 outfall area. Once water treatment was established and confirmed to provide treatment within compliance with the selected

water treatment constituent and parameter limits, the AP-4 outlet was closed off from regular flows from the AP-4 supernatant settling pond.

Wastewater treatment for initial ponded water was completed on an as needed demand basis during the initial stages of AP-1 closure and was adjusted as applicable to meet the changes in volumetric demands during closure and in post-closure.

2.1.5.2 Contact Water Removal During Closure

Water level lowering within the Units will occur naturally as free water is removed and CCR areas are capped and closed. Additionally, in order to allow for safe excavation and working on ash areas it was necessary to lower water levels below the surface and back behind cut slope areas.

During closure construction, run-on stormwater and run-off contact water (e.g., stormwater that has come into contact with CCR) are controlled with best management practices such as channels, diversion berms, and pumps and managed in accordance with the NPDES Construction Storm Water, Industrial Storm Water and Industrial Wastewater Discharge permit(s). Phased erosion and sediment control plans were developed for the closure construction activities, as needed.

Additionally, to facilitate safe construction and to accelerate drainage active dewatering techniques may be used. Both passive and active dewatering occur throughout the construction process to provide for moisture conditioning and slope stability and as progress towards the long-term dewatering of capped CCR materials. Dewatering is completed within the limits of the CCR units using both in-situ (in place prior to excavation / handling) and ex-situ (with means after initial handling / excavation) techniques. In-situ dewatering techniques consist of but are not limited to the following: trench drains, rim ditching, wick points, well points, and deep wells. Ex-situ dewatering techniques consist of but are not limited to the following: gravity dewatering (settling basins and/or lateral trenching), racking and windrowing, filter press drying, centrifuge dewatering, geotextile tube dewatering, paste thickening, and absorbent desiccation.

2.1.5.3 Dewatering for AP-1

Following free (ponded) water removal, dewatering for the closure of AP-1 progressed with a combination of in-situ and ex-situ dewatering techniques as required to moisture condition CCR materials for safe excavation, grading activities, and to prepare them for placement as fill within the AP-1 closure area.

A combination of well points, rim ditches, windrows, trenches, racking, preferential sloping to drain, gravity drainage, and natural drying will be used during the safe closure of AP-1.

2.2 Identification of Pipes and Utilities

Several pipes and utilities were present at Unit AP-1 prior to closure, and some remain in service as part of Plant or municipal operations post-closure. These utilities are summarized below.

- Existing 24 to 30-inch natural gas pipelines are located to the south and east of AP-1 and within the gas conditioning yard to the NE of Unit AP-1. The gas lines are a part of the plant's power generation infrastructure.
- Existing overhead electric lines are located above and adjacent to AP-1; these lines are specified to remain following closure. Existing transmission line structure foundations are located in and adjacent to AP-1. Appropriate excavation methods were utilized to take care around these existing structures during closure, including hand excavation around the existing foundations. These transmission lines remain within and

surrounding the closed AP-1 Unit and are located on the Closure Design Plan as part of this permit application.

- Existing historical storm drain inlet and piping were abandoned during closure via grouting. Prior to closure construction activities, in 2014 the 36-inch storm drain inlet (riser) was relined with a corrugated metal pipe (CMP) and the annulus space was grouted. The discharge pipe was also similarly relined prior to closure construction activities. During closure construction activities, the discharge pipe was videotaped, flushed as necessary, plugged at the outfall, and grouted from the outfall to fill the pipe to an elevation above the pipe opening at the riser structure. The riser structure was subsequently filled with grout at the inlet.
 - At the initiation of closure construction activities, there were no open channel spillways at AP-1.
- A historical 8-inch oil line existed within AP-1 prior to closure and this pipeline was abandoned by a combination of removal and grouting for portions left in place. This line was removed inside AP-1 to the extent of the southwest dike. The remainder of the 8-inch line was grouted sufficiently to extend and plug outside the final limits of waste boundary.
- Existing Cobb County water and sewer utility lines are located to the north, west and south of AP-1 and remain in place during and following closure.

It should be noted that Plant McDonough is an operating power generation facility, and has been in operation since the 1930's. As such, there is plant infrastructure integral to power generation located in close proximity to the permit boundary for AP-1, as well as historical plant infrastructure no longer in use.

2.3 Inspections and Reporting

2.3.1 7-day Inspections

Prior to the completion of closure construction for the Units, GPC inspects the soil embankments of the Units at intervals not exceeding seven (7) days. The 7-day inspections are made by a Qualified Person and include observation and documentation of any appearance of actual or potential structural weakness and other conditions which are disrupting or have the potential to disrupt the closure activities or the safety of the surface impoundment.

GPC records these inspections on a form that is filed in the facility's operating record.

If a potential deficiency or release is identified during an inspection, GPC will remedy the deficiency or release as soon as feasible. GPC will prepare documentation detailing the corrective measures taken and place it in the facility's operating record.

2.3.2 Annual Inspections

As required by Chapter 391-3-4-.10(5)(b), which incorporates the operating criteria listed in 40 CFR 257.80, 40 CFR 257.82, and 257.84 of the Federal CCR Rules, a Professional Engineer registered in Georgia has completed annual inspections of AP-1 on an annual basis through the completion of closure construction. The inspection includes, at a minimum:

- A visual inspection of the Unit to identify signs of distress or malfunction of the compacted soil embankment and/or the principal spillway.
- A review of available information regarding the status and condition of the Unit, including, but not limited to, files available in the facility's operating record such as:

- The results of weekly inspections and the results of previous annual inspections,
- Files available in the operating record and other conditions which have disrupted or have the potential to disrupt the closure activities or safety of the Unit.

2.3.3 Annual Reporting

At the completion of each annual inspection, the Professional Engineer who completed the inspection prepares an annual report that includes the following:

- Any changes in geometry of the soil embankments since the previous annual inspection;
- The approximate volume of CCR contained in the Unit at the time of the inspection;
- Any appearances of an actual or potential structural weakness of the CCR within the Unit, or any existing conditions that are disrupting or have the potential to disrupt the closure activities and stability of the CCR within the Unit; and
- Any other change(s) which may have affected the stability or operation of the soil embankments since the previous annual inspection.

Annual Inspection Reports for the Plant McDonough Inactive CCR Units, which meet the requirement of Chapter 391-3-4-.10(5) of the Georgia Rules, can be found online at Georgia Power Company website under Environmental Compliance Information.

2.3.4 Recordkeeping / Notification / Internet Requirements

GPC will comply with the requirements of State CCR Rule 391-3-4-.10(8) which reference the closure recordkeeping, notification, and internet posting requirements listed in 40 CFR 257.105(i), 40 CFR 257.106(i) and 40 CFR 257.107(i) of the Federal Rules.

2.3.5 Reporting - Certification of Closure

Upon completion of the closure construction for AP-1, a professional engineer registered in Georgia will prepare and GPC will submit a Closure Construction Certification Report to GA EPD documenting the completion of closure activities, including the areas of CCR excavation and construction of the barrier wall.

Concurrent with the submission of the Construction Certification Report to EPD, GPC will submit confirmation to EPD that a notation on the property deed has been recorded in accordance with State CCR Rule 391-3-4-.10(7)(f).

Pursuant to State CCR Rule 391-3-4-.10(7)(e), once all groundwater monitoring concentrations have been demonstrated not to exceed the applicable Federal and State groundwater protection standards, GPC will submit a Closure Report to the EPD Director. The Closure Report will be completed on forms provided by GA EPD.

2.3.6 Groundwater Monitoring

In accordance with Georgia Rules for Solid Waste Management section 391-3-4-.10(6), the monitoring network will be sampled semi-annually. Groundwater sampling will be conducted following the Groundwater Monitoring Plan (GWMP) for Plant McDonough-Atkinson Ash Pond 1.

Groundwater monitoring has been initiated for the CCR unit to meet the US EPA and GA EPD requirements. Georgia Power shall monitor groundwater semi-annually pursuant to the requirements defined in the GWMP included in Part A of this permit application for a period of thirty (30) years during the post-closure care period of AP-1. Evaluation of groundwater monitoring results may include, but is not limited to, additional sampling,

analysis, statistical calculations, and/or modeling to demonstrate compliance with the rule as determined by the qualified groundwater scientist and approved by GA EPD.

2.4 Final Cover

The final cover system for AP-1 was designed in accordance with permitting requirements of the State of Georgia Solid Waste Management Rule 391-3-4-.10 (referencing 40 CFR 257.102(d)(3)(ii)) to minimize maintenance after closure of the CCR unit. The final cover system was designed to prevent the future impoundment of water, and includes measures to prevent infiltration, sloughing, minimize erosion from wind and water, settling, and subsidence. The area requiring a final cover is approximately 25 acres, while the extents of the final cover system total approximately 28 acres as presented in the Closure Plan Design Drawings. The engineered final cover system consists of the following minimum components, listed from top to bottom.

- Specified final cover infill as outlined in final closure plan design;
 - 1/2" minimum sand infill
 - 1/2" minimum sand infill with ArmorFill® application
 - 3/4" minimum HydroBinder® infill
 - Specified rock/stone gradations overlying a geosynthetic separation and protection layer
- Engineered Synthetic Turf (ClosureTurf®); and
- 40 mil minimum thickness low density polyethylene geomembrane liner.

The final cover system, consisting of engineered synthetic turf with run-on and run-off controls, meets the closure standards of the permitting requirements of the State of Georgia Solid Waste Management Rule 391-3-4-.10 and §257.102(d)(3)(i). Engineering calculations for the final cover design are presented in Section 4 of the Engineering Report located in Part B of this permit submittal.

2.5 Perimeter Barrier Wall

The design of a perimeter barrier wall around AP-1 is presented in the Closure Plan Drawings as the selected advanced engineering method for the closure. The perimeter barrier wall is designed to divert groundwater flows around the CCR material and inhibit groundwater flow in the CCR material. The design depth of the barrier wall ranges between 8 and 75 feet (averaging nominally 50 feet), designed to terminate at the top of partially weathered rock (PWR) as identified in the Closure Plan Drawings. The final depth and plan alignment of the barrier wall presented in this permit application may change based on conditions encountered during construction.

2.5.1 Wall Construction and Mixing

The subsurface perimeter barrier wall (barrier wall) for AP-1 is designed to be constructed as a continuous subsurface installation. The designation of installation method is determined by areas of low-headroom issues due to overhead power lines and subsurface obstructions along the alignment. The barrier wall is designed to be constructed using a wall composition mixture (may be different for different each installation method if multiple are employed) to form a continuous, homogeneous, and low permeability barrier wall. The finished barrier wall is designed to have a nominal width or thickness of 2 feet (with a minimum thickness of 1.5 feet), and is designed to extend through the fill, alluvial, and residual soils to the top of PWR.

The constructed barrier wall shall consist of a homogeneous mixture of bentonite in-situ soils and other approved components (e.g., Portland cement, admixtures, etc.). The material formed by mixing the bentonite and other components with the in-situ soils shall meet or exceed the strength and hydraulic conductivity performance

standards presented in Table 6 of the CQA Plan. As presented in CQA Plan Section 5.C, prior to the commencement of the barrier wall construction, laboratory and field trials will be performed to demonstrate that the wall mix design and construction techniques proposed meet the performance requirements outlined in Table 6 of the CQA Plan and the Closure Drawings. Finally, the wall shall achieve the termination criteria established in the field test program to indicate penetration of the wall to the upper surface of PWR. The field test program shall establish termination criteria based on measurable parameters to be used in the production and must be approved by the engineer and added to the CQA Plan following approval by the engineer.

3.0 SCHEDULE AND COST

AP-1 is currently undergoing closure in accordance with §257.102(d) and no longer receives CCR. Completed closure milestone activities for AP-1 are outlined in the schedule presented in Table 1.

Table 1: AP-1 Closure Milestone Activities Completed to Date

Closure Activity	Combined Unit AP-3/4
Notification of Intent to Initiate Closure	December 7, 2015
Begin Dewatering Activities	Q1 2016
Begin Closure Construction Activities	Q4 2016
End Final Cover Construction Activities (Substantial Completion)	Q1 2017
Perimeter Barrier Wall Bench-Scale Testing and Additional Subsurface Investigation	Q3 2023

Construction of the Perimeter Barrier Wall is the remaining major milestone activity for final closure construction of the unit. This activity will only commence after approval of the Closure Plan through issuance of the CCR solid waste permit.

Table 2: AP-1 Closure Milestone Activities Remaining

Closure Activity	Anticipated Duration
Bid for Perimeter Barrier Wall	4 months
Perimeter Barrier Wall Construction	1 year
Closure Certification Submittal	Upon Completion

The closure cost estimate is provided in the attached table titled *McDonough Ash Pond 1 Closure Cost Estimate*. In compliance with applicable securities laws and regulations, GPC will provide unredacted cost estimates for closure to GA EPD under separate cover. The closure costs will include all items necessary for a third-party to complete the project in accordance with the Closure Plan as set forth herein. The closure cost estimate is based on the largest area subject to final cover under the closure design (i.e., 28 acres) and is generated in current dollars. The cost estimate will be adjusted annually for inflation. GPC will provide a demonstration of financial assurance upon approval of the closure and post-closure care cost estimates by GA EPD.



ATTACHMENT
McDonough Ash Pond 1 Closure Cost Estimate

CONFIDENTIAL TRADE SECRET - WITHHOLD FROM PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

McDonough AP-1 Closure and Post Removal Cost Estimate

McDonough AP-1 Closure-In-Place Estimate

Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Cost
Program Management				
Regulatory Compliance, Fees & Reporting				
Groundwater Sampling & Reporting, Compliance Evaluations				
AP Closure Construction				
<u>Construction Management, Construction Support</u>				
Construction Management				
Support Facilities				
Engineering and CQA Construction Support				
Mobilization/Site Preparation and Demobilization				
<u>CCR - Excavate, Transport, Place, Manage</u>				
Organics Management				
Dust Control				
CCR Excavate, Conditioning for compaction, Transport, and Place & Compact				
<u>Fill Material</u>				
Fill Material - Procure, Transport, Place Structural and Non-Structural Fill				
<u>Water Management (Stormwater, Leachate and Ash Pond Dewatering)</u>				
Water Treatment				
Storm & Contact Water Management				
<u>Owner Provided Material</u>				
Fuel and Installation				
<u>AP Closure Cover System Construction</u>				
AP Closure Cover System Construction				
<u>Site Maintenance During Construction & Restoration</u>				
Site Maintenance During Construction & Restoration				
<u>Contractor's Overhead & Profit</u>				
Quoted Overhead & Profit				
<u>Major Engineering Components</u>				
Major Engineering Components				
			Subtotal	
			Contingency	
			Total Closure Cost Estimate	

Note 1: Groundwater monitoring includes costs for conducting routine monitoring of App III & IV during the construction period.

Note 2: Includes costs for excavation, offsite haul, tipping fees at landfill, import of backfill material, asphalt paving and site stabilization.

Note 3: Includes costs for road paving and maintenance.

Note 4: Owner material cost includes cost for flowmeter