



Erickson Groundwater Investigation

March 21, 2024

Agenda

- What are Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) / Regulations
- CCR Compliance Program Process
- Groundwater Program Development
- Status of Groundwater Monitoring at Erickson
- Private Well Sampling Results
- Numerous Approaches Reviewed to Determine Source of the Boron in the Private Wells
- Next Steps

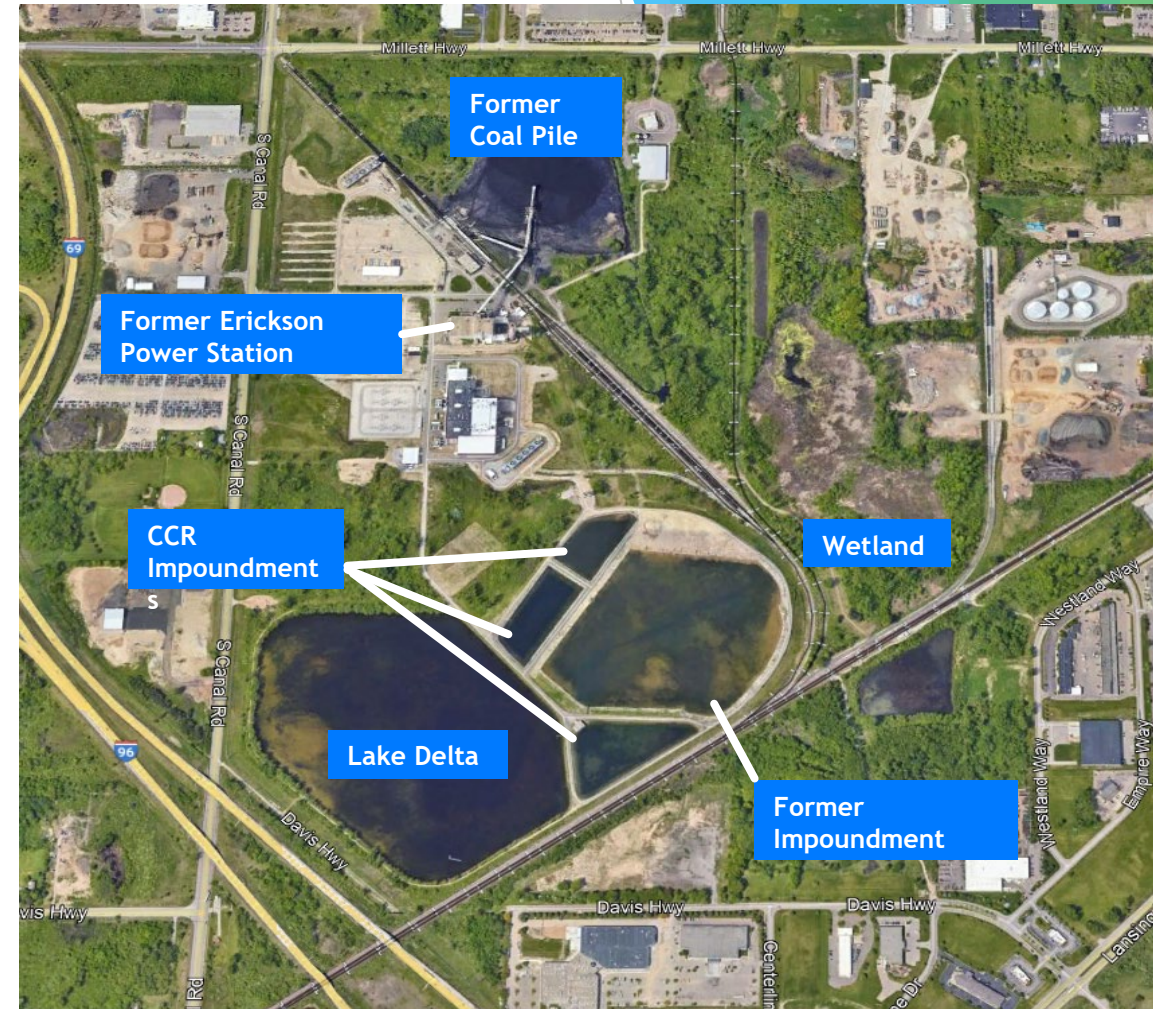
Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR)

- Coal ash - created when coal is burned by power plants to produce electricity
- Types of Ash:
 - fly ash (dry) - landfills
 - bottom ash (slurry/wet) - impoundments
- Coal ash contains heavy metals
- EPA CCR Rule
- Michigan Part 115 Solid Waste Regulations

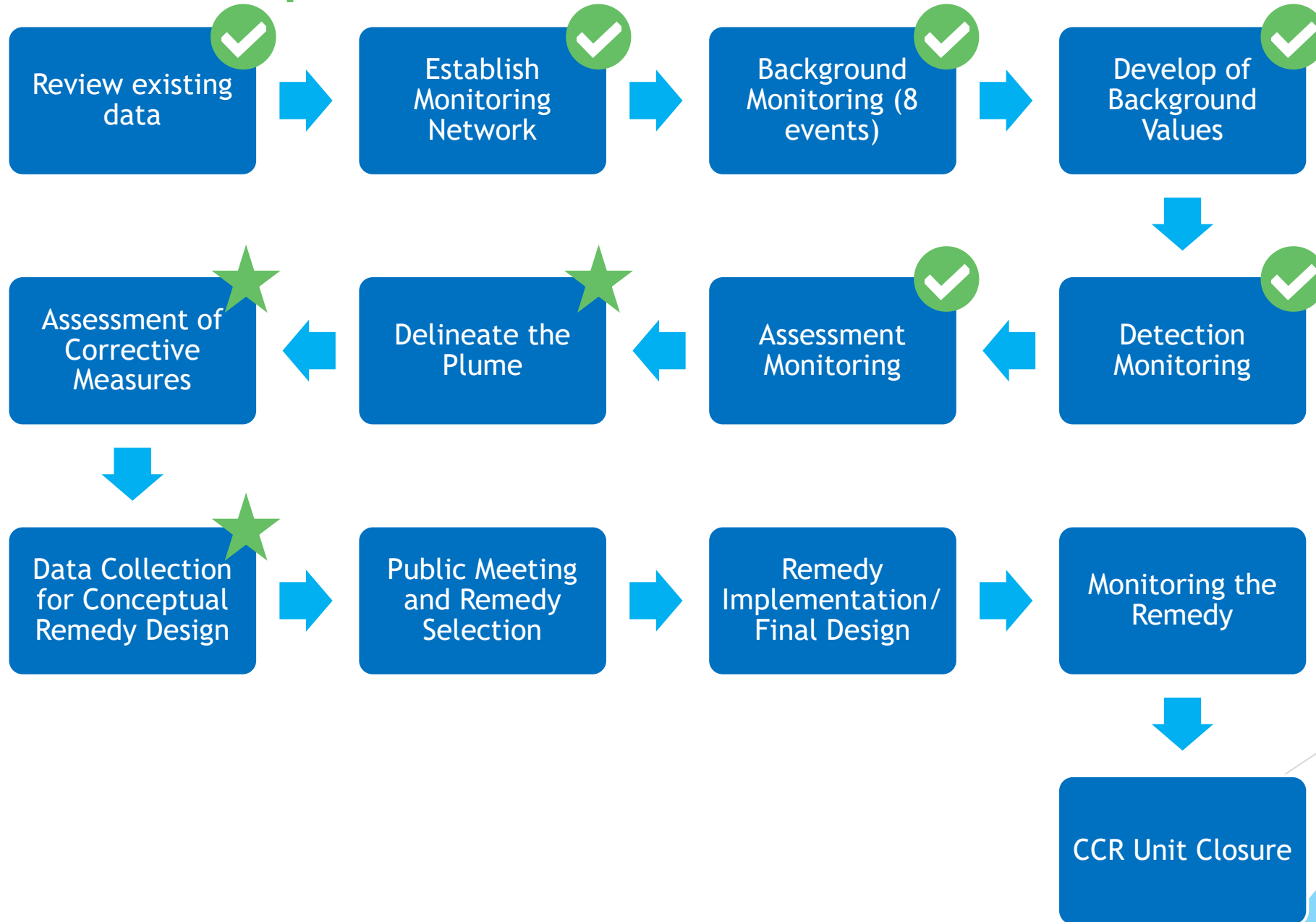


CCR at Erickson

- Fly ash - 80%
 - taken offsite and recycled
- Bottom Ash - 20%
 - Hydrobins - majority taken offsite to regulated landfill
 - Remainder <5% - 3 impoundments at Erickson
 - 1 Former Impoundment 1970-2014 not regulated
- Groundwater Compliance Monitoring
 - EPA CCR Rule
 - Michigan Part 115 Solid Waste Regulations



CCR Compliance Process



Initial Groundwater Monitoring Network

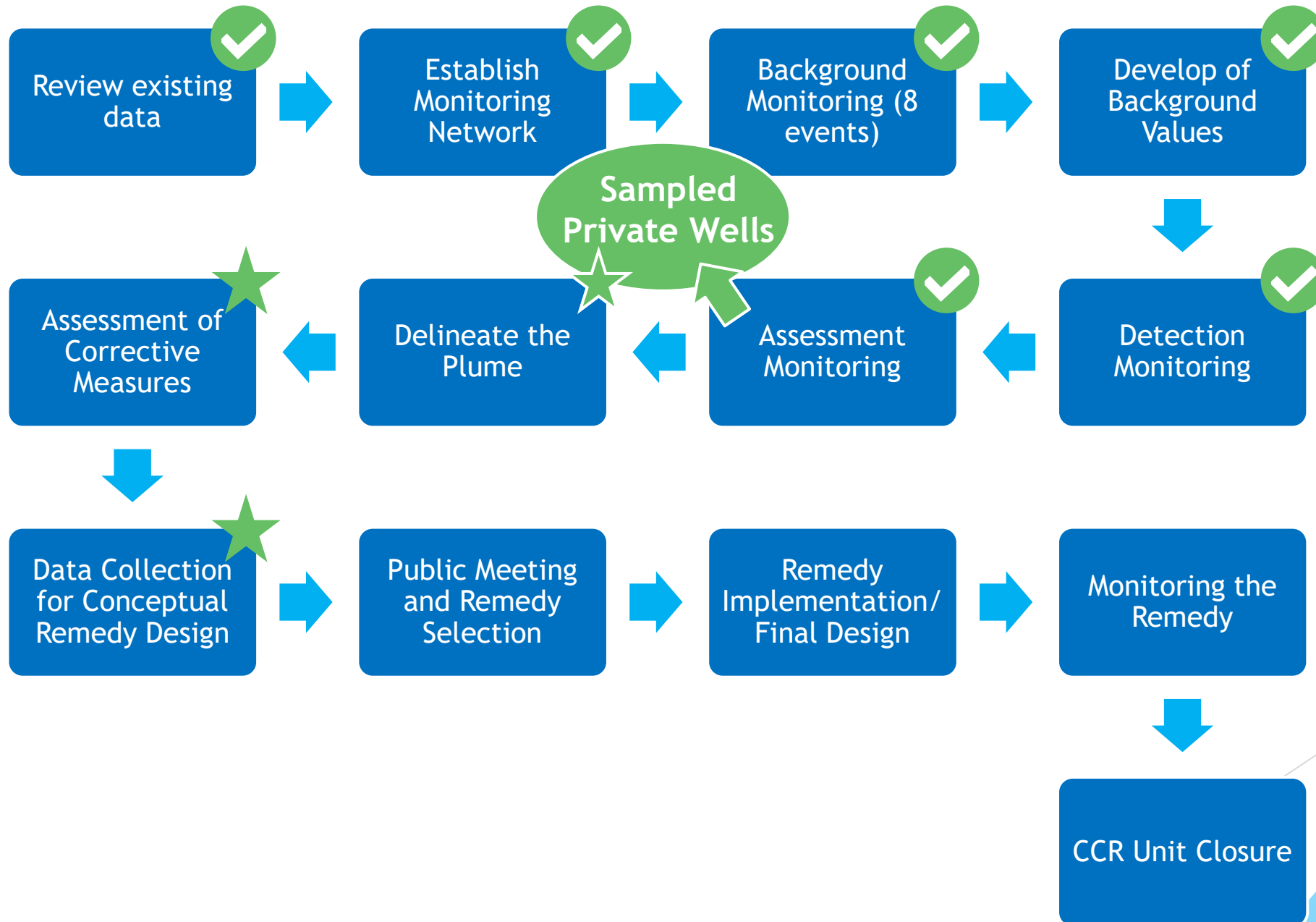
- 5 monitoring wells
 - 2 upgradient
 - 3 downgradient
- Around the outside of the impoundments
- Groundwater flow direction - east under impoundments



Sampling, Analysis, & Statistics

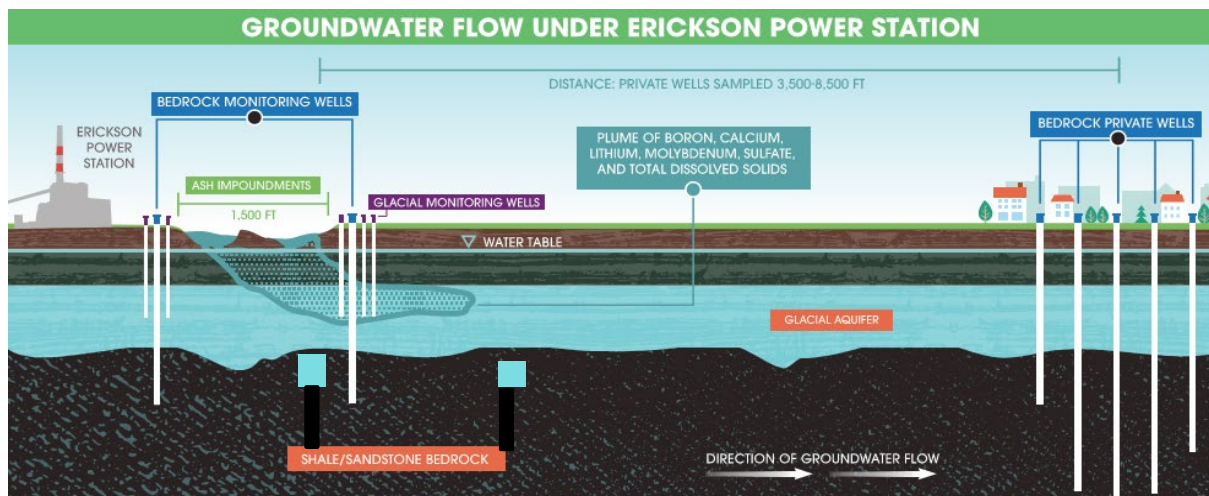
- Semiannual monitoring
- Establish site-specific background values from upgradient groundwater quality
- 6 parameters above Groundwater Protection Standards in glacial aquifer
 - Boron, Lithium, Molybdenum, Calcium, Sulfate, Total Dissolved Solids

CCR Compliance Process

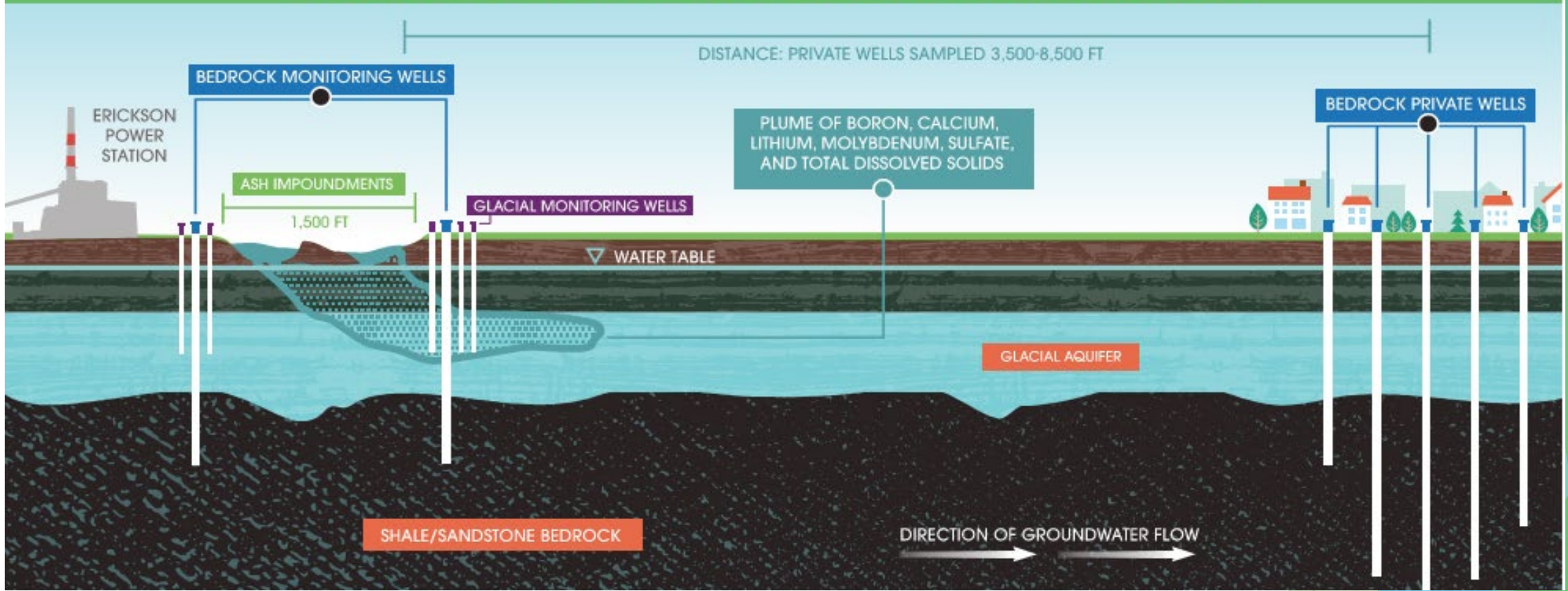


Private Well Sampling

- BWL initiated private well sampling
 - Focus Area - Downgradient of CCR Impoundments at Erickson
 - 59 homes & businesses
 - All private wells are in the deeper Saginaw Bedrock Aquifer (shale & sandstone)
 - Compliance monitoring had been in shallower glacial monitoring (clay, silt, sand)
- BWL initiated bedrock aquifer sampling
 - Install background and downgradient bedrock wells



GROUNDWATER FLOW UNDER ERICKSON POWER STATION



Private Well Sampling

➤ Where/When

- 59 homes and businesses within 1.5 mi
- What we thought at the time was downgradient of the CCR impoundments
- Majority between Feb - Apr 2022
- Sampled several homes resampled to confirm results between Mar and May 2022

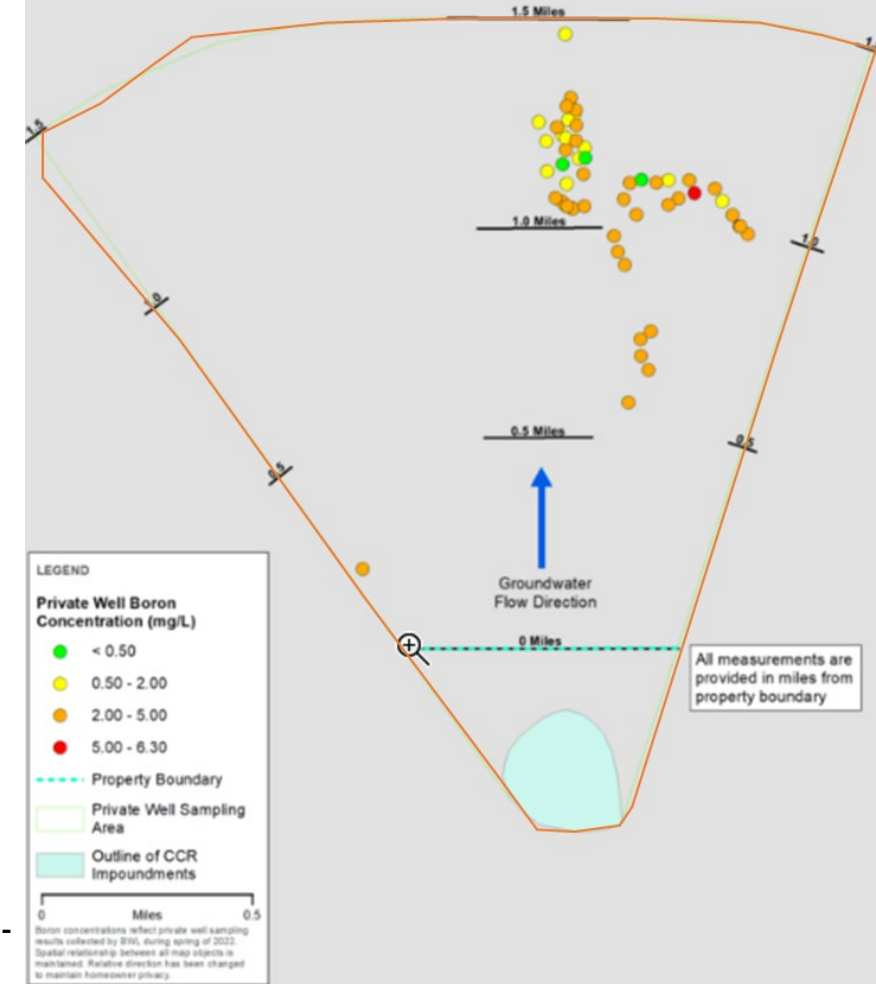
➤ Analytical List

Table 1. List of Parameters Analyzed
Bicarbonate
Carbonate
Chloride
Magnesium
Potassium
Sodium
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
Boron, total and dissolved
Calcium
Lithium, total and dissolved
Molybdenum, total and dissolved
Sulfate
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)
Fluoride

General Water Quality Parameters

Exceedances at Erickson

EGLE recommended - found with boron in Ingham County Groundwater



Current Groundwater Monitoring Network

- 27 monitoring wells
 - Glacial
 - Four (4) upgradient
 - 16 downgradient
 - Bedrock
 - Two (2) upgradient
 - Five (5) downgradient
- Seven (7) installed 2022
- 10 installed in 2023



➤ Glacial aquifer groundwater flow direction



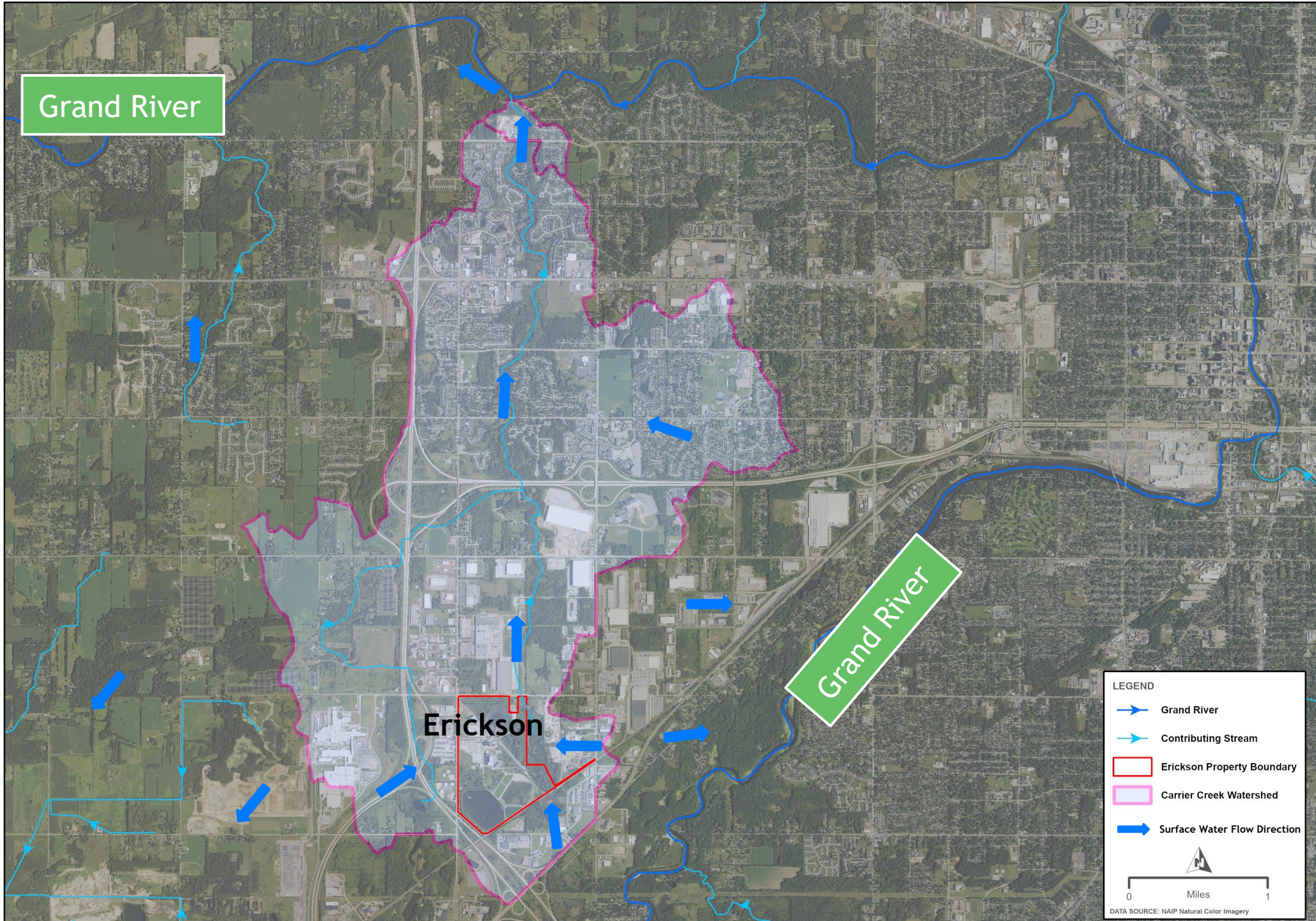
LEGEND

- Monitoring Well Groundwater Elevation (ft. asml)
- Control Point
- Groundwater Potentiometric Surface, 1 Foot Interval (June 2023)
- - - Anticipated Groundwater Potentiometric Contour
- Groundwater Contour, 0.25 Foot Interval
- - - Anticipated Groundwater Contour, 0.25 Foot Interval
- ▭ Erickson Property Boundary
- ▭ Carrier Creek Watersheds Subbasin Boundary

0 Miles 0.1

DATA SOURCE: NAIP Natural Color Imagery

Note: The Control Point groundwater elevation was included under the assumption surface water and groundwater observed in the wetland is connected to the glacial aquifer. The elevation used is derived from a 2016 USGS Digital Elevation Model of land surface, the assumption being ground surface and water surface are approximately the same.



Grand River

Grand River

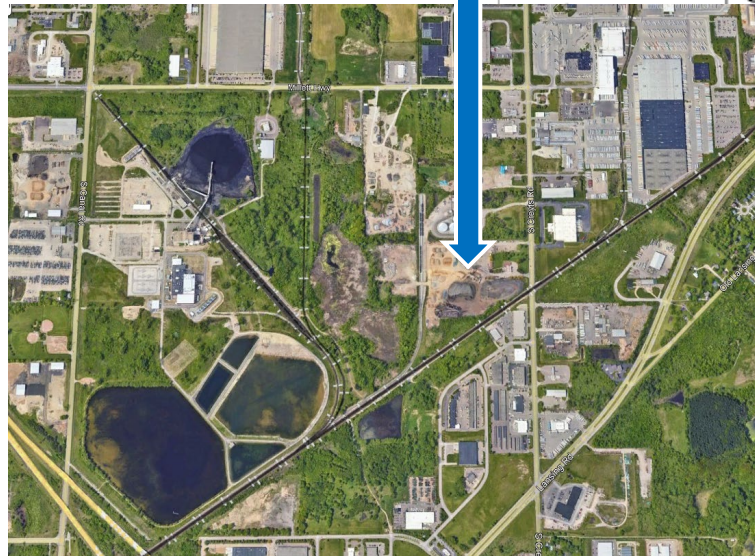
Erickson

LEGEND

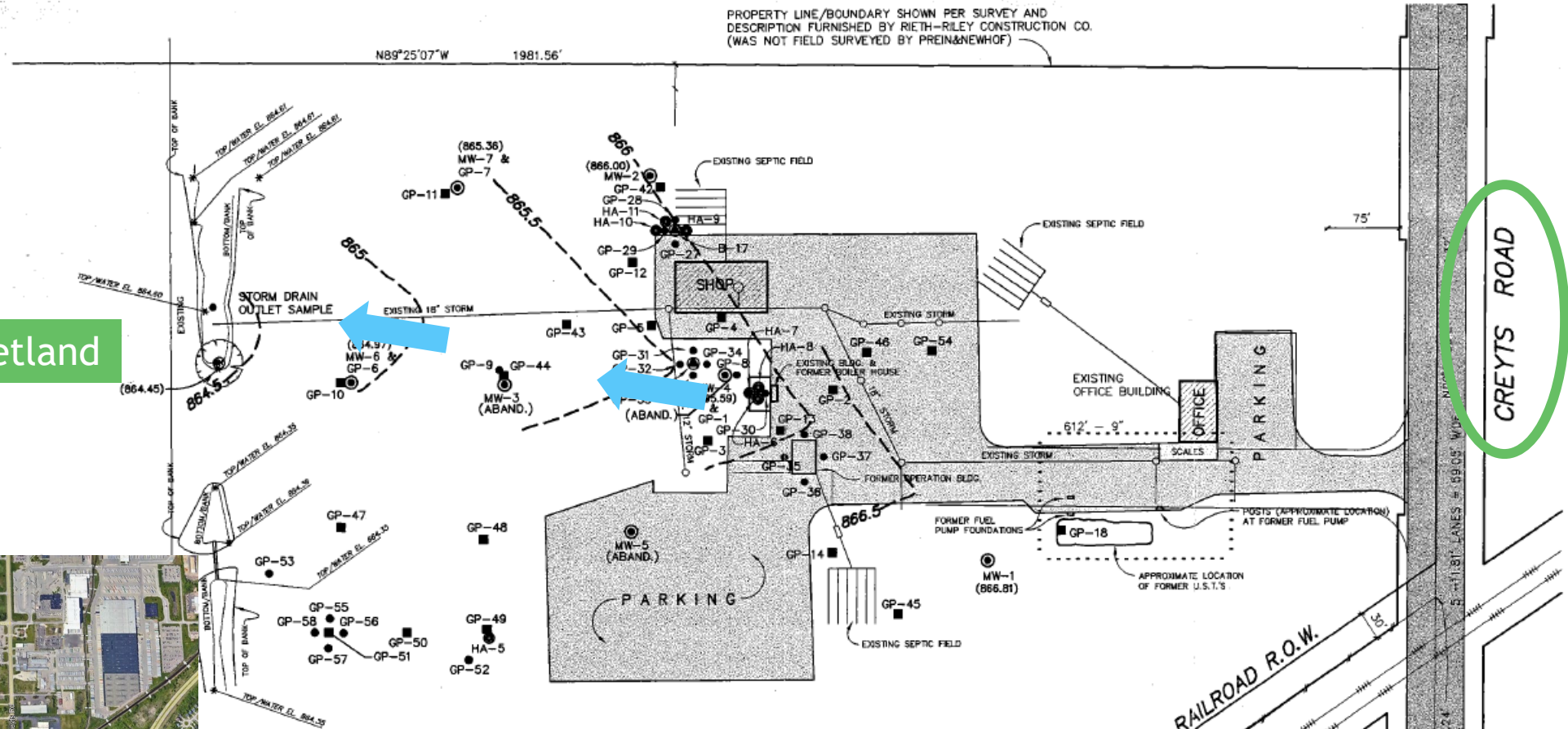
- Grand River
- Contributing Stream
- Erickson Property Boundary
- Carrier Creek Watershed
- Surface Water Flow Direction

0 Miles 1

DATA SOURCE: NAIP Natural Color Imagery



Wetland



PROPERTY LINE/BOUNDARY SHOWN PER SURVEY AND DESCRIPTION FURNISHED BY RIETH-RILEY CONSTRUCTION CO. (WAS NOT FIELD SURVEYED BY PREIN&NEWHOF)

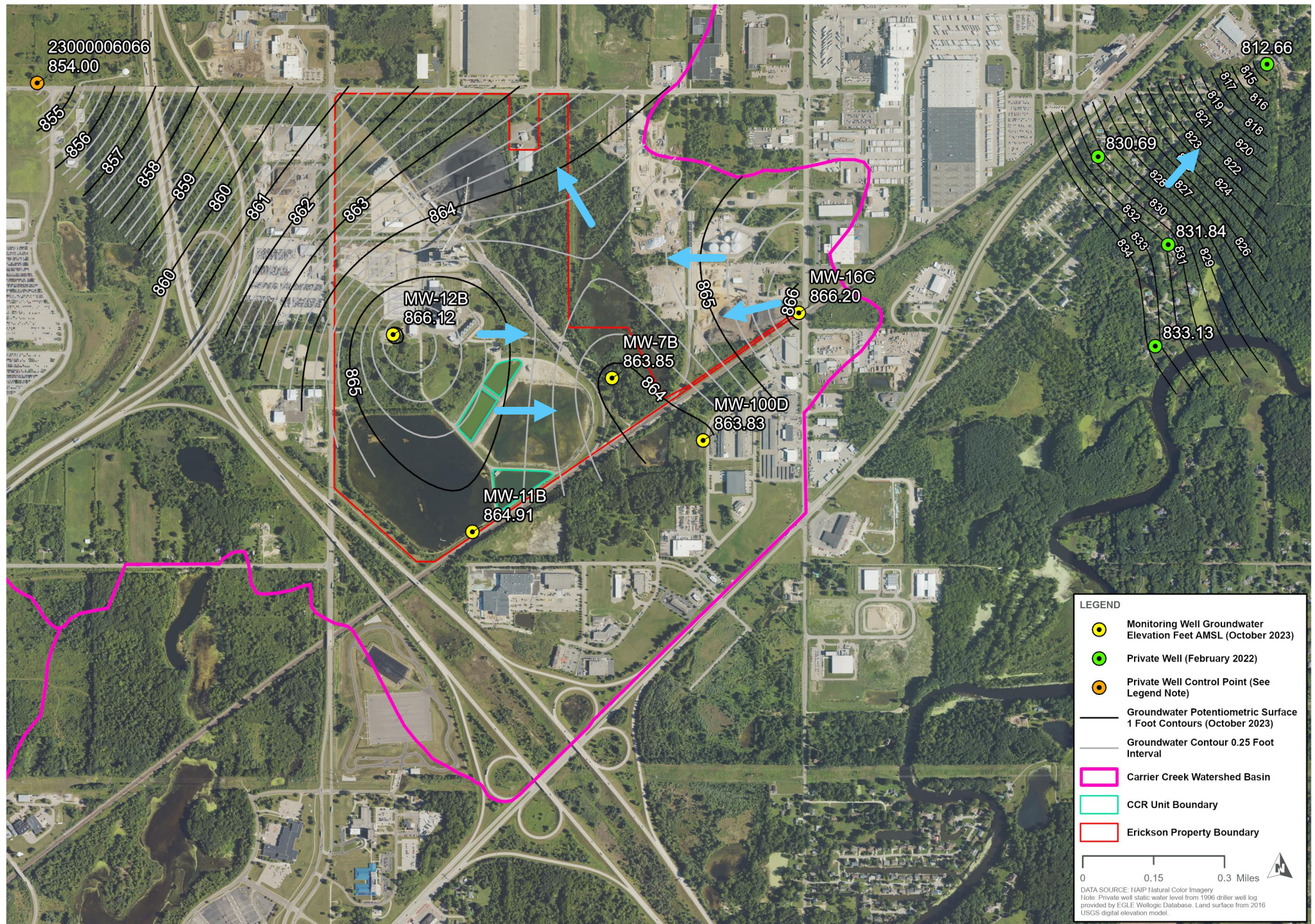
- LEGEND**
- PERMANENT MONITOR WELL (MW)
 - GEOPROBE BORING (GP)
 - GEOPROBE BORING & TEMPORARY WELL (GP)
 - ⊙ SOIL BORING (B)
 - ⊙ HAND AUGER
 - * SAMPLES FROM DRAINAGE DITCH
 - 865- GROUNDWATER CONTOUR

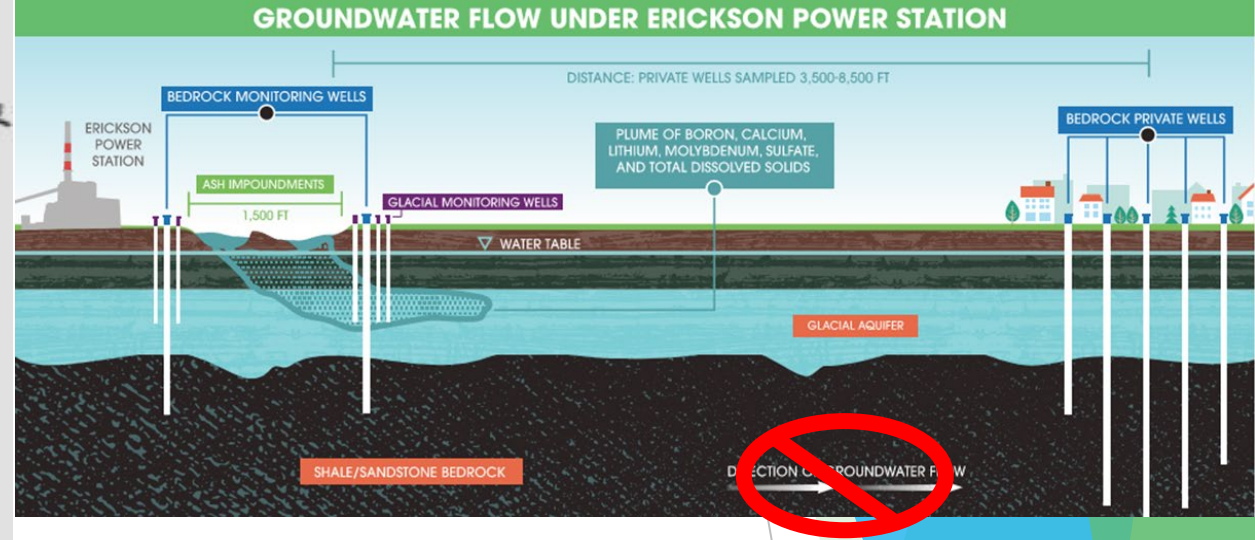
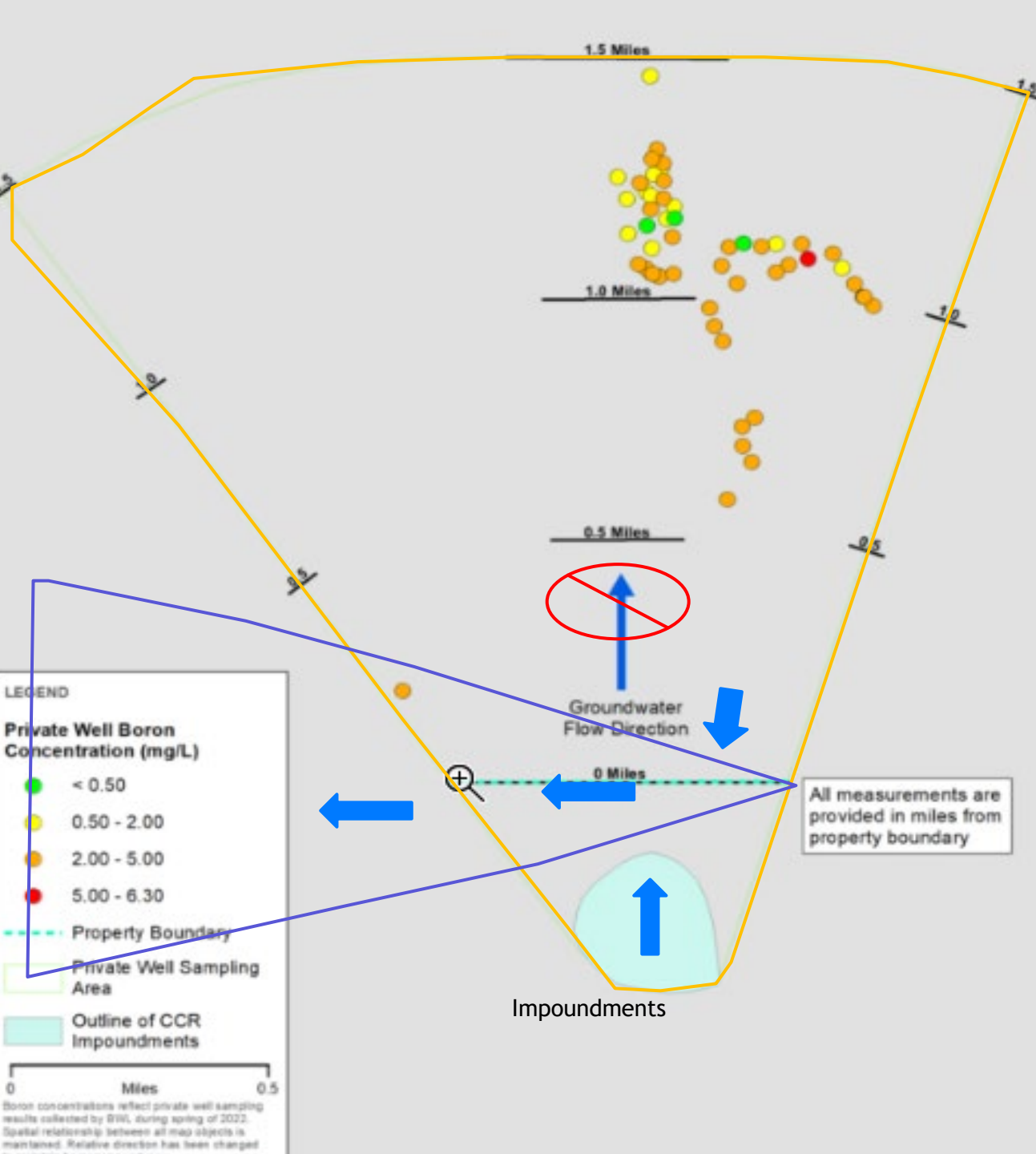


RIETH-RILEY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
 4150 CREYTS ROAD, LANSING, MICHIGAN
 HYDROGEOLOGIC INVESTIGATION
GROUNDWATER CONTOURS
 MAY 6, 2002
FIGURE 11
 PREIN & NEWHOF
 CONSULTING ENGINEERS
 93007

CREYTS ROAD

➤ Bedrock aquifer groundwater flow direction





- New 2023 wells provide more data that shows the groundwater flow direction flows east to the wetland and then north
- Groundwater from the impoundments does not flow to the private wells that were sampled

Draft Glacial Aquifer Boron Plume

Bedrock monitoring wells - no exceedances above bedrock background levels



Private Well Sampling Results

➤ Levels of Boron & Lithium

- Boron 0.15 – 4.49 mg/L + 1 value at 6.3 mg/L
 - Unregulated in drinking water
 - MDHHS recommended using the EPA Health Advisory Level - 2.0 mg/L for children - we used to define “elevated”
- Lithium non-detect - 0.096 mg/L
 - Unregulated in drinking water
 - MDHHS recommended using the EPA Regional Screening Level – 0.040 mg/L - we used to define “elevated”
- Molybdenum concentrations were non-detect
- Majority 200-460 feet deep
- Saginaw bedrock aquifer (shale and sandstone), below the glacial aquifer (composed of clays, silts, and sands)
- Wide variety of results - No pattern horizontally or vertically

Reviewed Sampling Results using Numerous Approaches

- Comparison to Background Bedrock Groundwater Quality
- Pattern of Concentrations relative to Depth and Distance
- Plume Geometry
- Transport Solution for Continuous Release to Groundwater
- Flow and Transport Model
- Water quality / Types of waters
- Literature by Others- Ingham County and Delta Township Groundwater Quality Studies
- Lithology correlation with boron
- Boron isotope data
- Groundwater flow direction

Additional Groundwater Studies

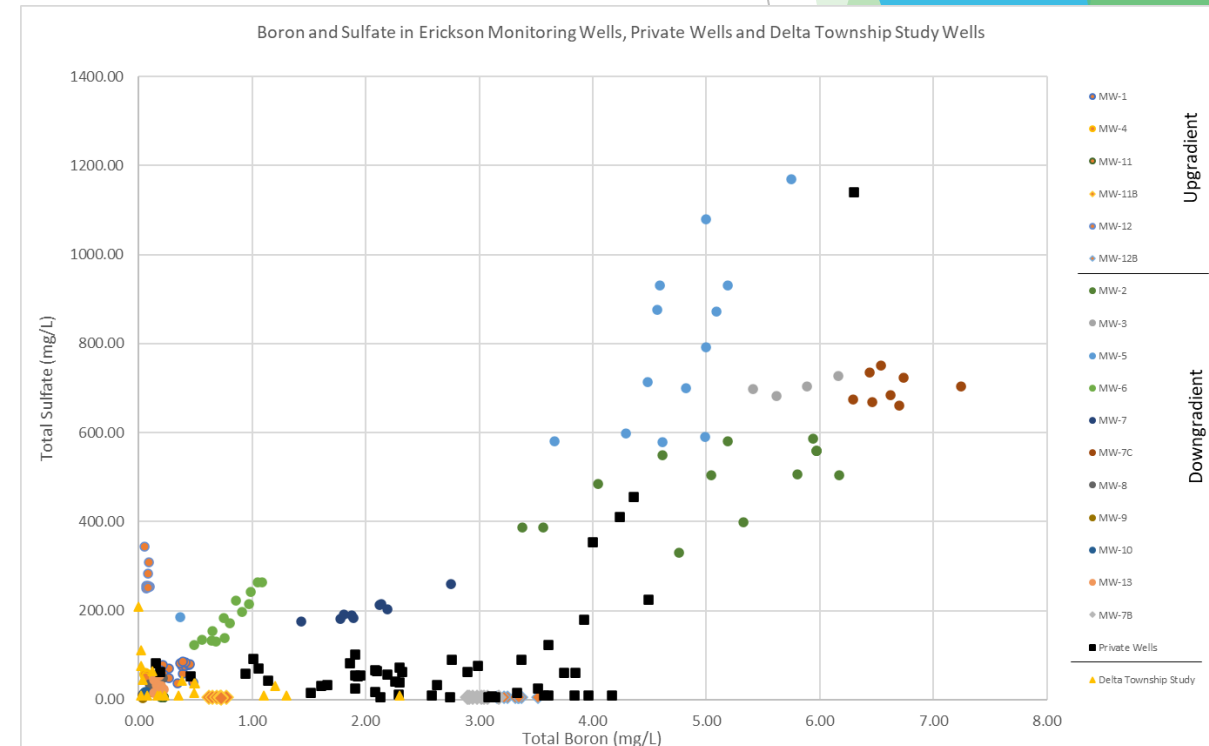
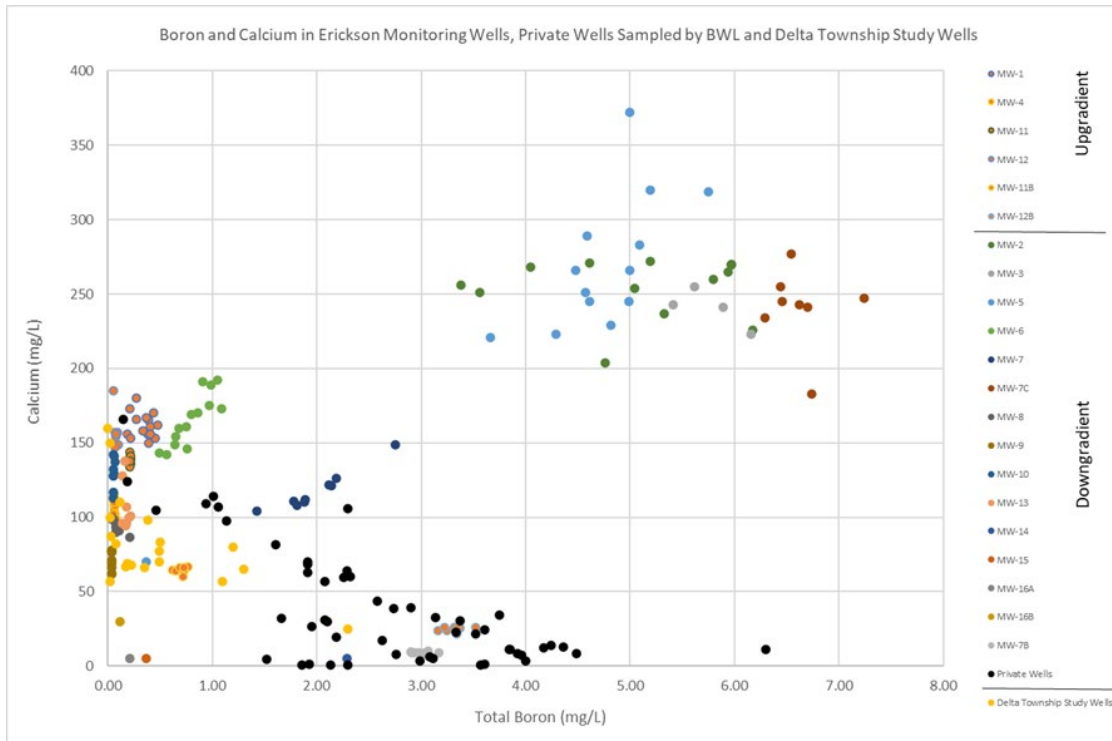
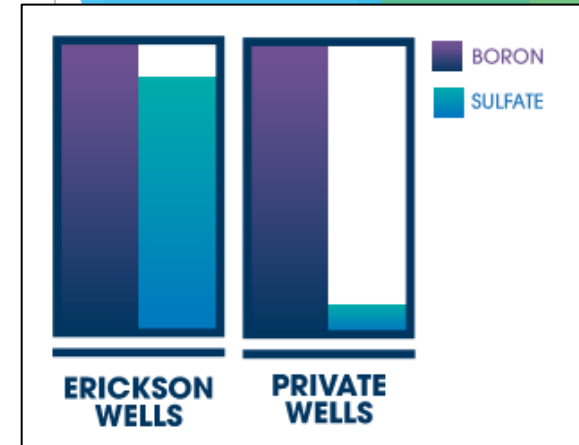
- Rowe, Garry, 1999. Journal of Environmental Health (Ingham County)
 - “statistical analysis confirmed the **correlation between high levels of boron in groundwater and a higher percentage of shale bedrock** in sampled wells”
- Rowe et al. (2021) Ingham County Groundwater Quality Study
 - Found groundwater with elevated concentrations of boron
 - Characterized the **boron** levels as “**naturally occurring**”
 - Associated the higher boron with the shale bedrock
- Rowe (2022) Delta Township Groundwater Quality Study
 - Found groundwater with elevated concentrations of boron
 - Water quality at private wells similar characteristics as observed in the Ingham County study
 - Characterized the **boron** levels as “**naturally occurring**”
 - Associated the higher boron with the shale bedrock

Additional Groundwater Studies

- Slayton, D.S., 1982, Field evidence for shale membrane filtration of groundwater, south-central Michigan: East Lansing, Michigan State University, M.S. Thesis, 80 p.
- Ravenscroft and McArthur, 2004. Mechanism of regional enrichment of groundwater by boron: the examples of Bangladesh and Michigan, *Applied Geochemistry*, Volume 19, Issue 9, September 2004, Pages 1413-1430
 - “**Boron has desorbed from mineral surfaces** as freshwater flushing displaces saline waters from the aquifers.”
- USGS, 2007. Evaluation of Ground-Water and Boron Sources by Use of Boron Stable-Isotope Ratios, Tritium, and Selected Water Chemistry Constituents near Beverly Shores, Northwestern Indiana
 - Characterized the **boron** levels as “**naturally occurring**”
 - Associated the higher boron with the shale bedrock

Water Quality Comparisons between Private Wells and the Monitoring Wells at Erickson

- ▶ Boron and sulfate correlate in groundwater impacted by CCR
 - ▶ Not the case for private wells
- ▶ Boron and calcium correlate in groundwater impacted by CCR
 - ▶ Not the case for private wells

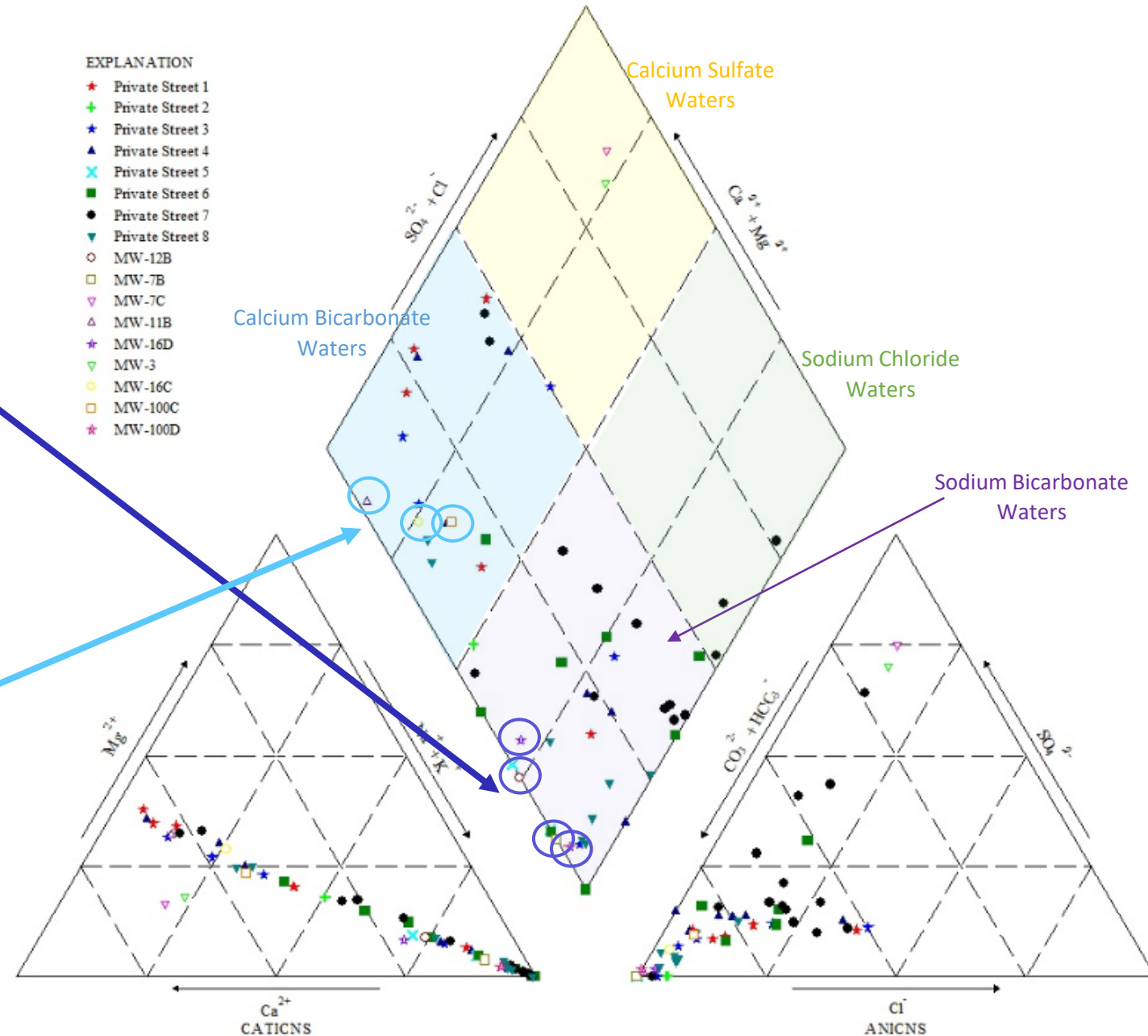


Differing Types of Water

BWL Sampled Bedrock Private Wells by Street/Neighborhood and Erickson Bedrock Monitoring Wells plus Glacial Monitoring Wells MW-3 and MW-7C Piper Diagram

- Higher sodium levels
- Very low water hardness
- Higher pH
- Higher concentrations of boron (3.0 mg/L and up)
- Highest percent of shale in the well screened interval (80-100% of the well screen is in shale)

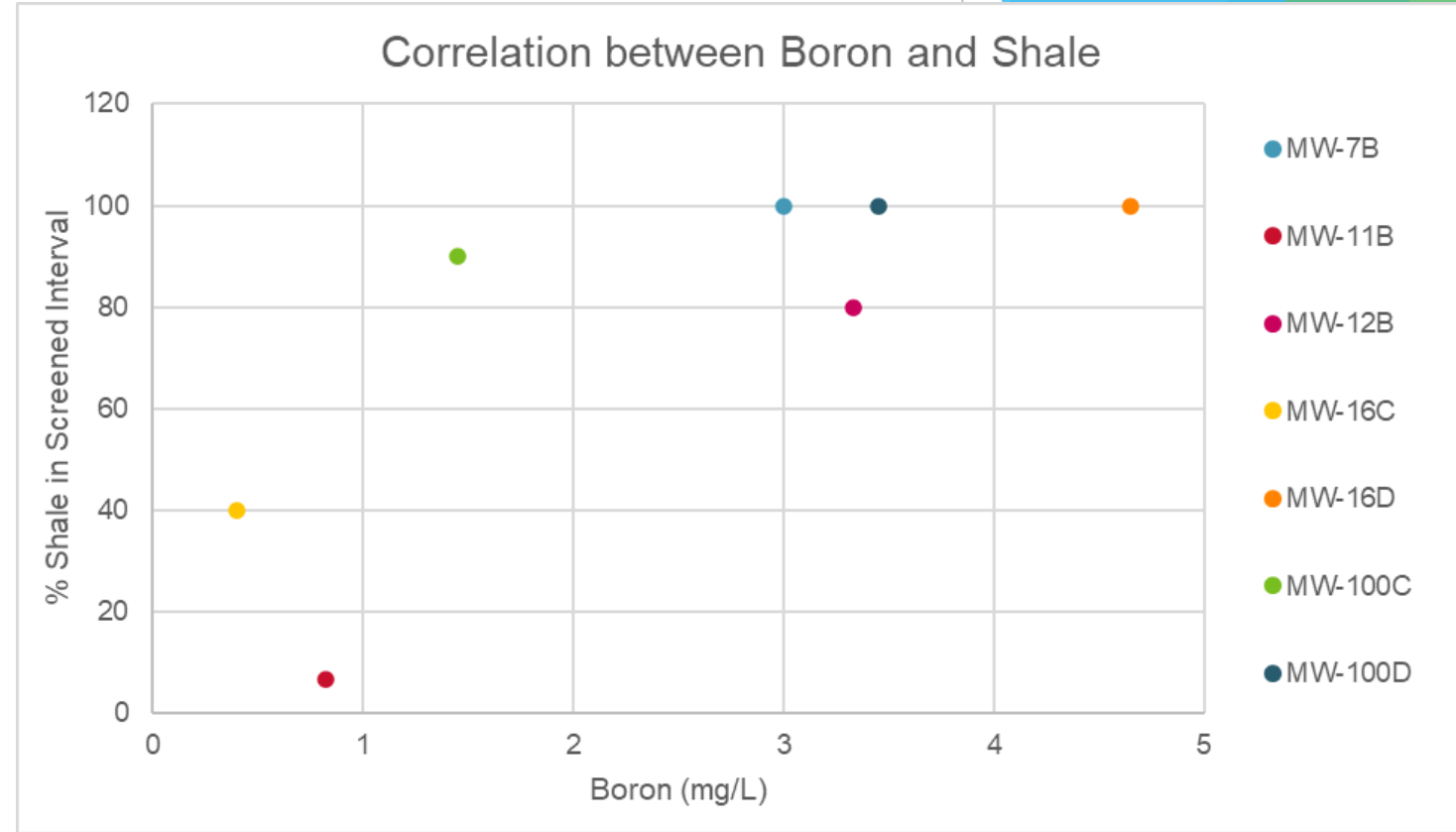
- Lower sodium levels
- Higher water hardness
- Lower pH
- Lower concentrations of boron (<1.45 mg/L)
- Lower percent of shale in the well screened interval (7-40% of the well screen is in shale)



Boron Concentrations in Bedrock Aquifer Correlate to Shale

↑ Shale = ↑ Boron

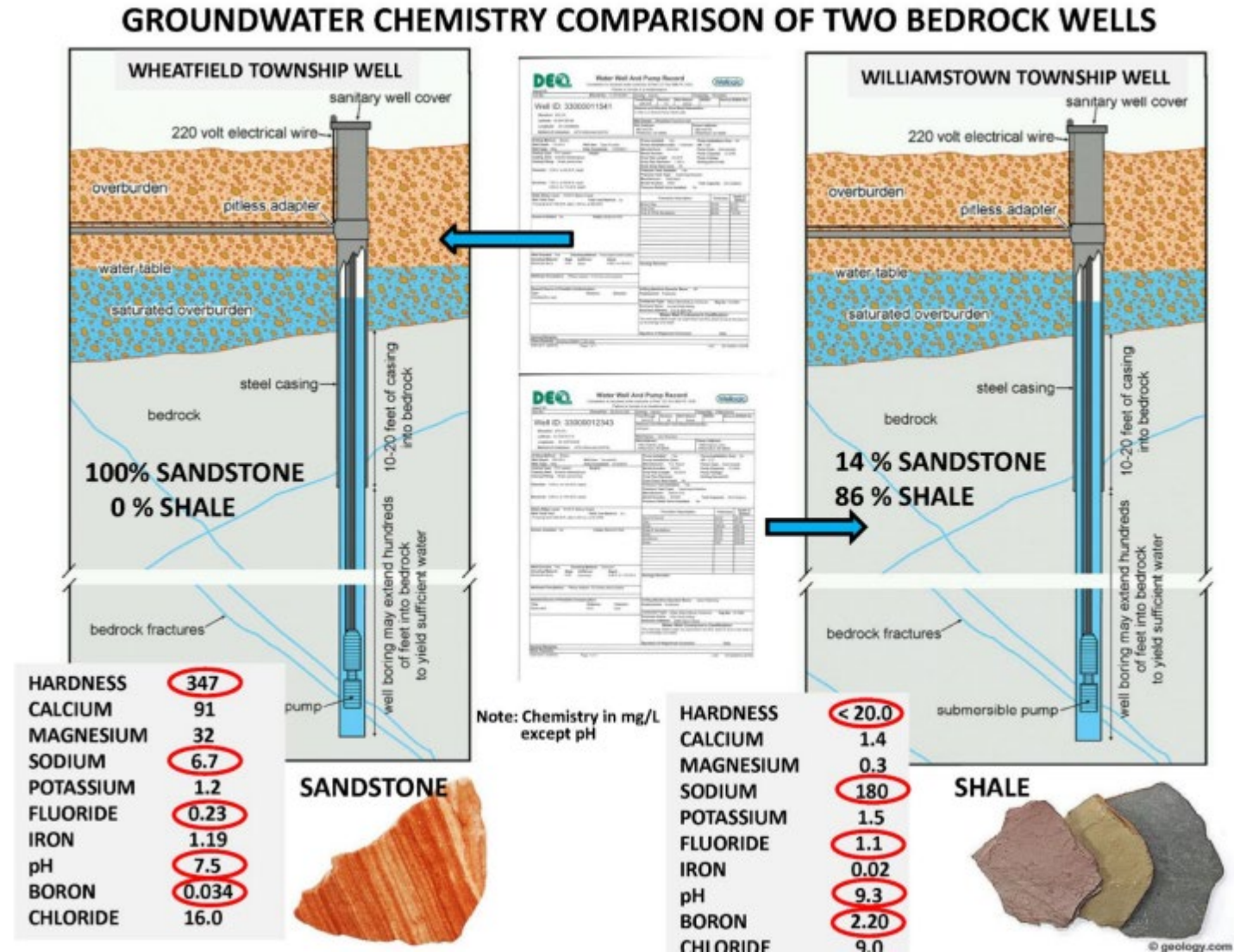
- This correlation implies we would expect wells completed in significant thicknesses of shale in the Saginaw Formation to have groundwater with higher boron



Differing Types of Water Due to Rock Type

- Rowe et al. (2021) Ingham County groundwater study
- Saginaw bedrock groundwater (shale and sandstone) just like Delta Township
- Correlation between the rock type and the groundwater chemistry
- Hard water / soft water
- Shale like a water softener

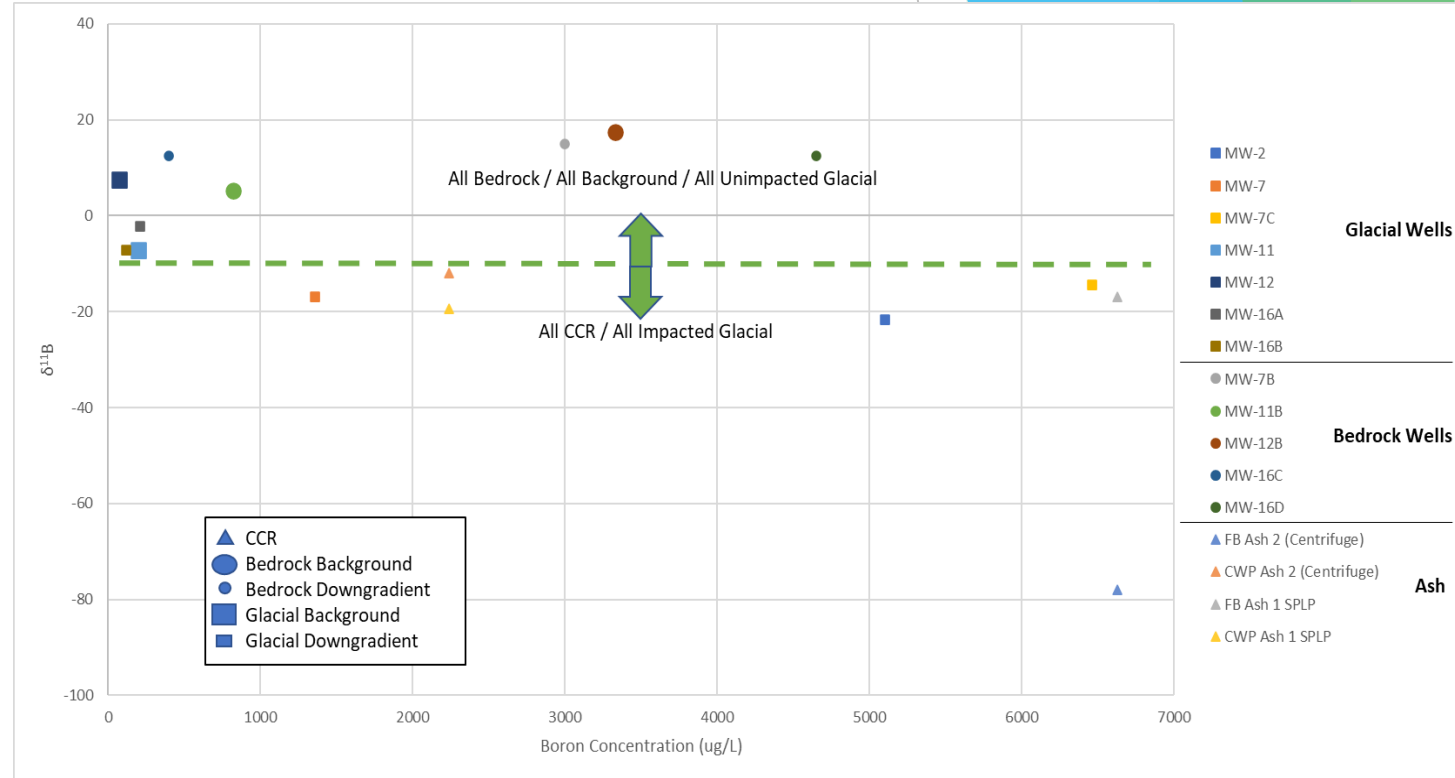
Rowe et al. (2021)



Boron Isotopes of Ash, Impacted and Unimpacted Groundwater

Higher $\delta^{11}\text{B}$	Lower $\delta^{11}\text{B}$
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Background wells Unimpacted glacial wells Bedrock wells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCR Ash Impacted Wells

➤ Bedrock wells isotopic boron makeup more similar to the *background* water and *unimpacted* groundwater



$$\delta^{11}\text{B} = \left\{ \left[\frac{(^{11}\text{B}/^{10}\text{B})_{\text{sample}} - (^{11}\text{B}/^{10}\text{B})_{\text{standard}}}{(^{11}\text{B}/^{10}\text{B})_{\text{standard}}} \right] \right\} * 1000$$

Private Well Summary

- All data review approaches suggested the same interpretation
 - boron concentrations in private wells appear to be naturally occurring and from the shale
- Plausible given similarities with the Ingham County groundwater study
 - Same shale and no CCR source
- BWL presented to the regulatory agencies intent not to sample private wells further at this time, met with verbal approval

Impoundment Physical Closure

Before



Impoundment Physical Closure

During

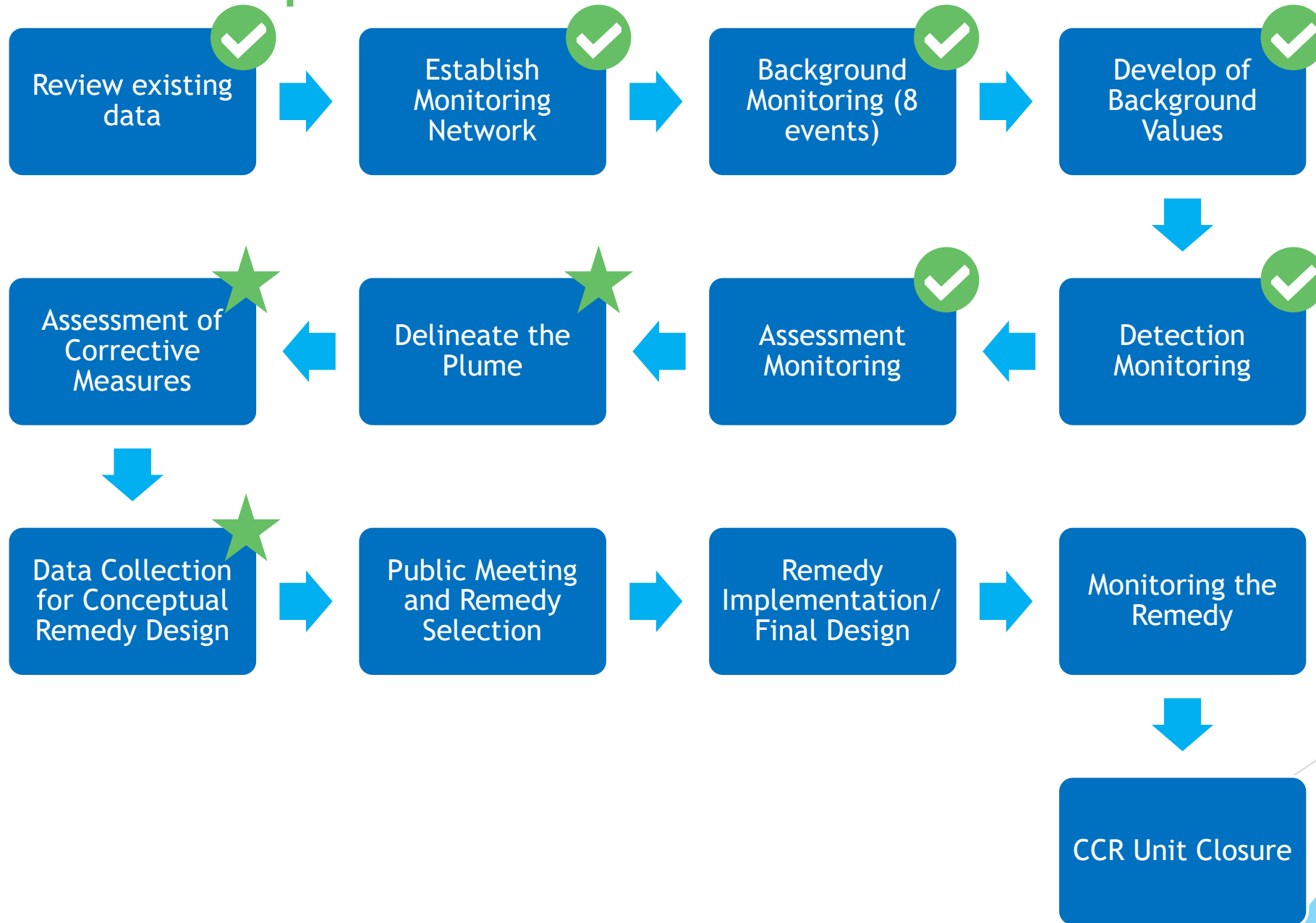


Impoundment Physical Closure

After

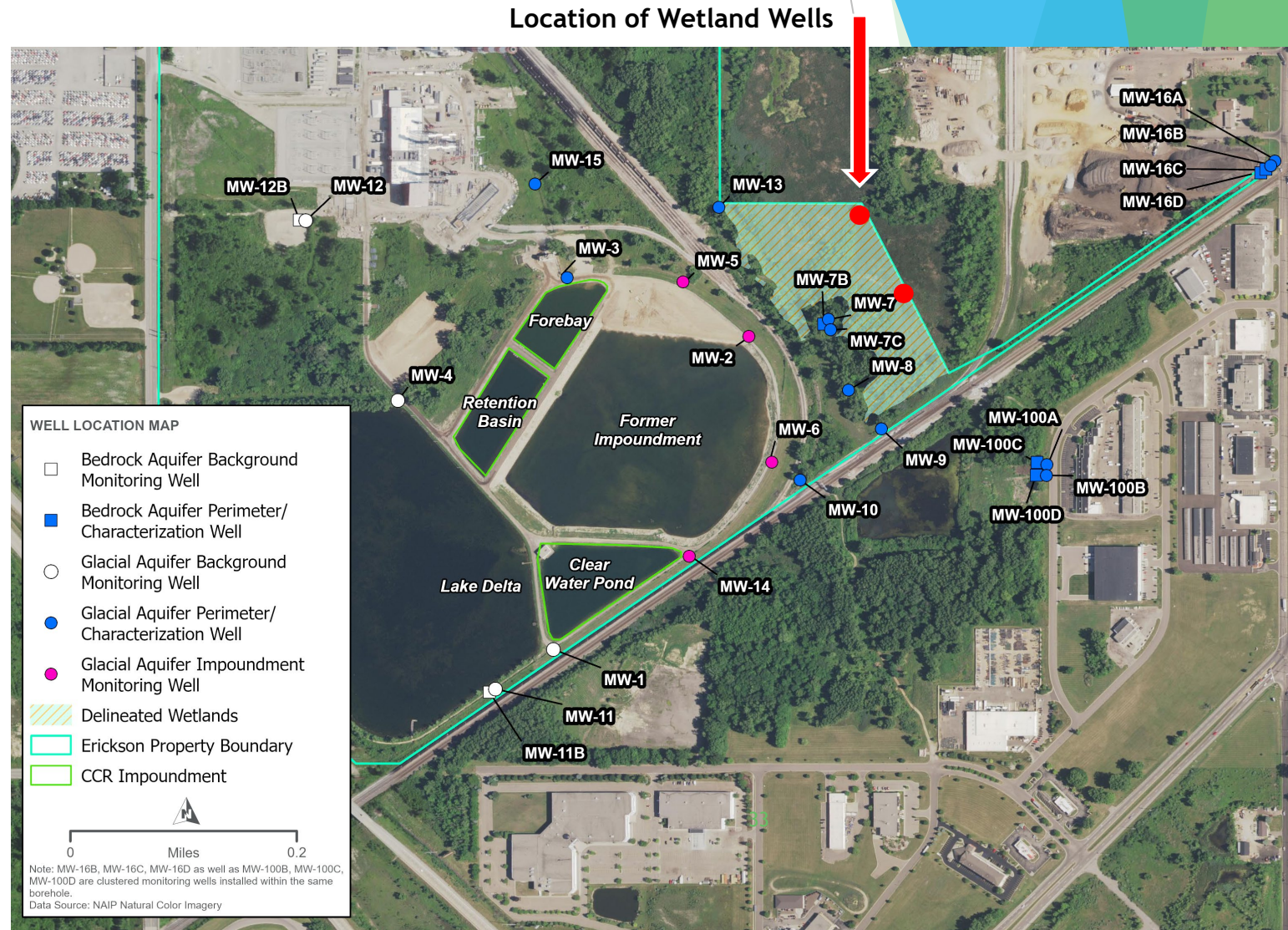


CCR Compliance Process



Next Steps

- Continued groundwater assessment monitoring and reporting
- Installation of wetland wells to delineate plume on east side
- Pump test to evaluate pumping capacity for remediation alternatives
- Additional data gathering for remediation



For Information Regarding Ongoing Investigation Visit our Website



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Facilities

CCR Rule Compliance Data and Information

Erickson Power Station Ash Impoundment Closure and Groundwater Investigation

Historical Facilities

February 2024 Updates



The Erickson Power Station was constructed in 1973 and contained a single coal-fired generator capable of producing 160 megawatts of electricity and was closed in November 2022 as part of BWL's move to cleaner energy sources.

Erickson site highlighting boundaries and local landmarks.



Erickson Power Station is located in Delta Township. Erickson includes three coal ash impoundments that, prior to plant closure, managed the facility's bottom ash, a combustion product produced by coal-fired power plants like the Erickson Station.

Erickson site showing impoundment location.



In 2015, the EPA finalized the Coal Combustion Residual (CCR) Rule, which applies to the Erickson Station coal ash impoundments. The rule requires various reports be available to the public, click here for the [CCR reports](#).

History of Coal Ash Management at Erickson

Like all coal plants, Erickson generated two types of ash 1. "fly ash" – small, light particles that easily become airborne, and 2. "bottom ash" – larger, heavier particles that settle to the bottom of the boiler. BWL began sending all coal ash, mixed with process water, to its original 22-acre impoundment system when the

Reference Slides

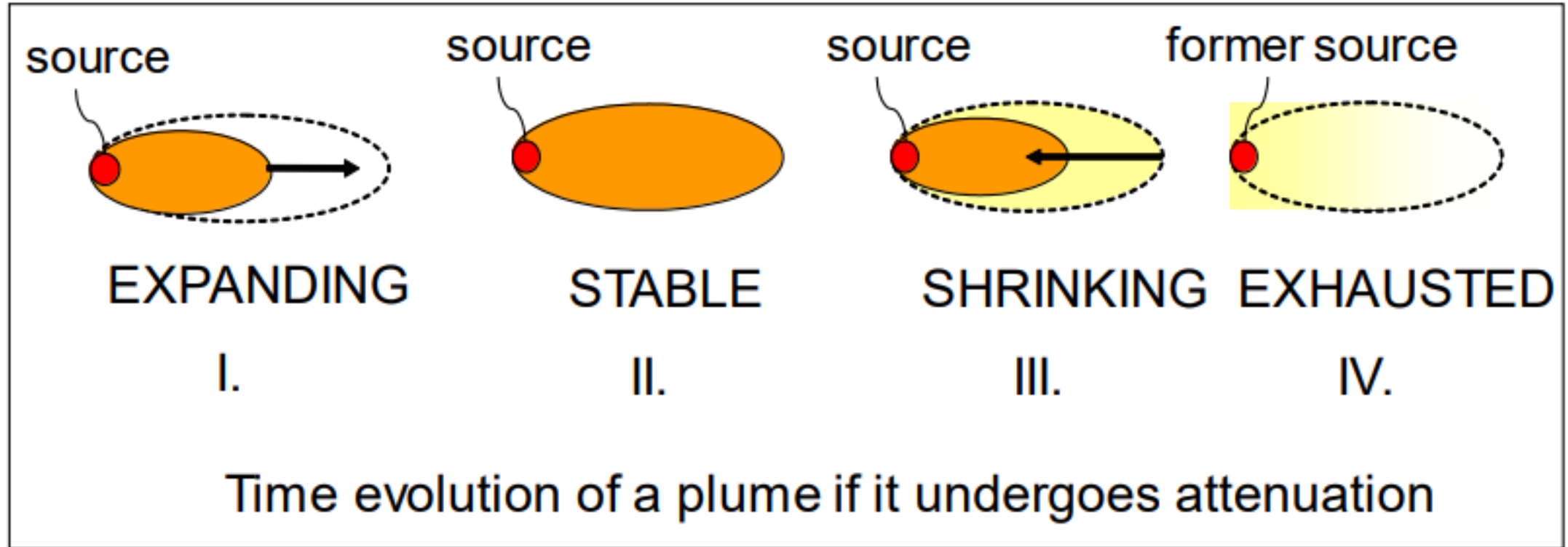
Sampling, Analysis, & Statistics

- Semiannual monitoring
- Establish site-specific background values from upgradient groundwater quality
- 6 constituents above **Groundwater Protection Standards (GPS)** in glacial aquifer
 - Boron, Lithium, Molybdenum, Calcium, Sulfate, Total Dissolved Solids

- GPS = MCL drinking water std or site-specific background, whichever is higher
- GPS - becomes site specific cleanup standard

Requires Groundwater Remediation, “plume”, “contamination”

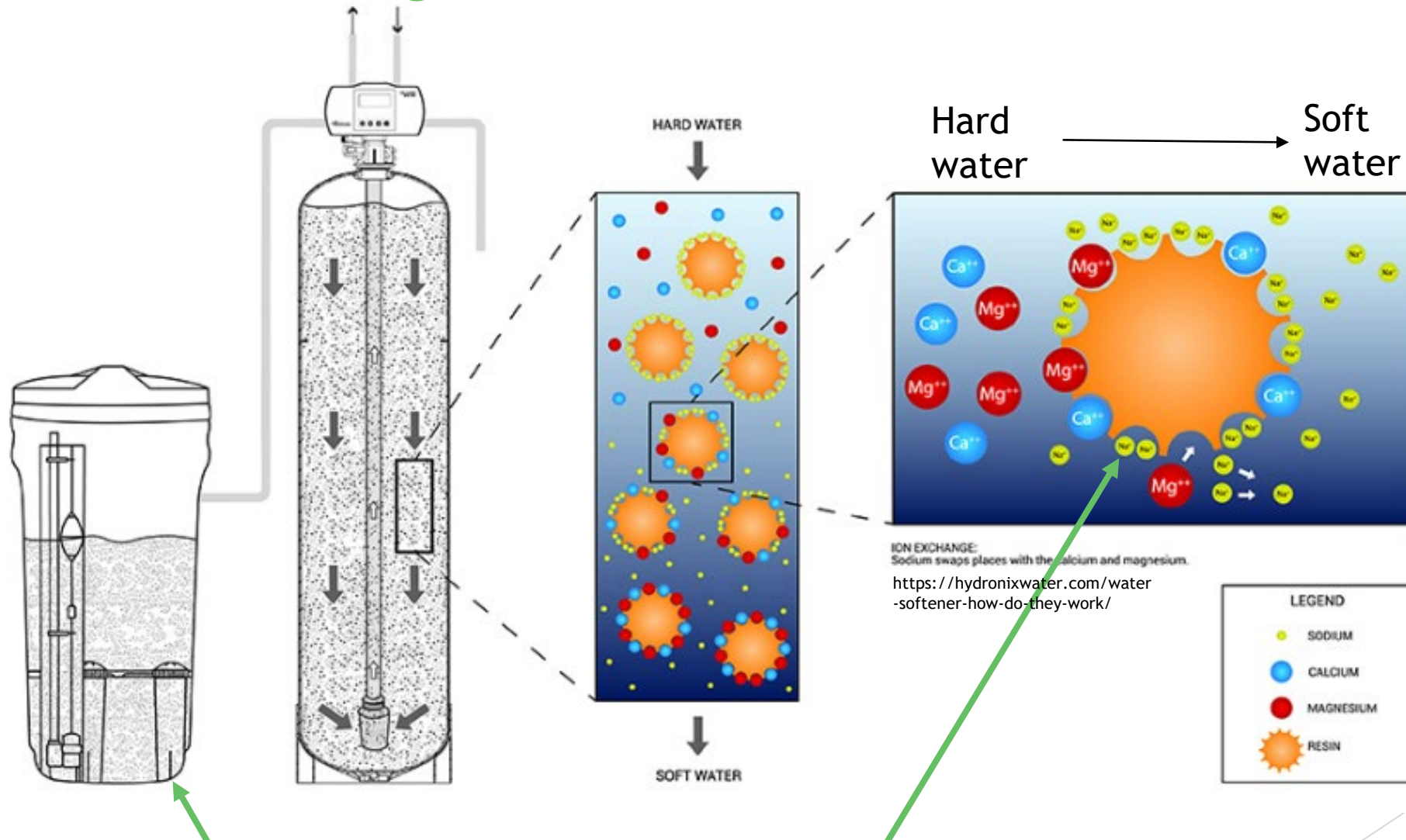
Plume Dynamics



Savannah River National Laboratory, U.S. DOE Project

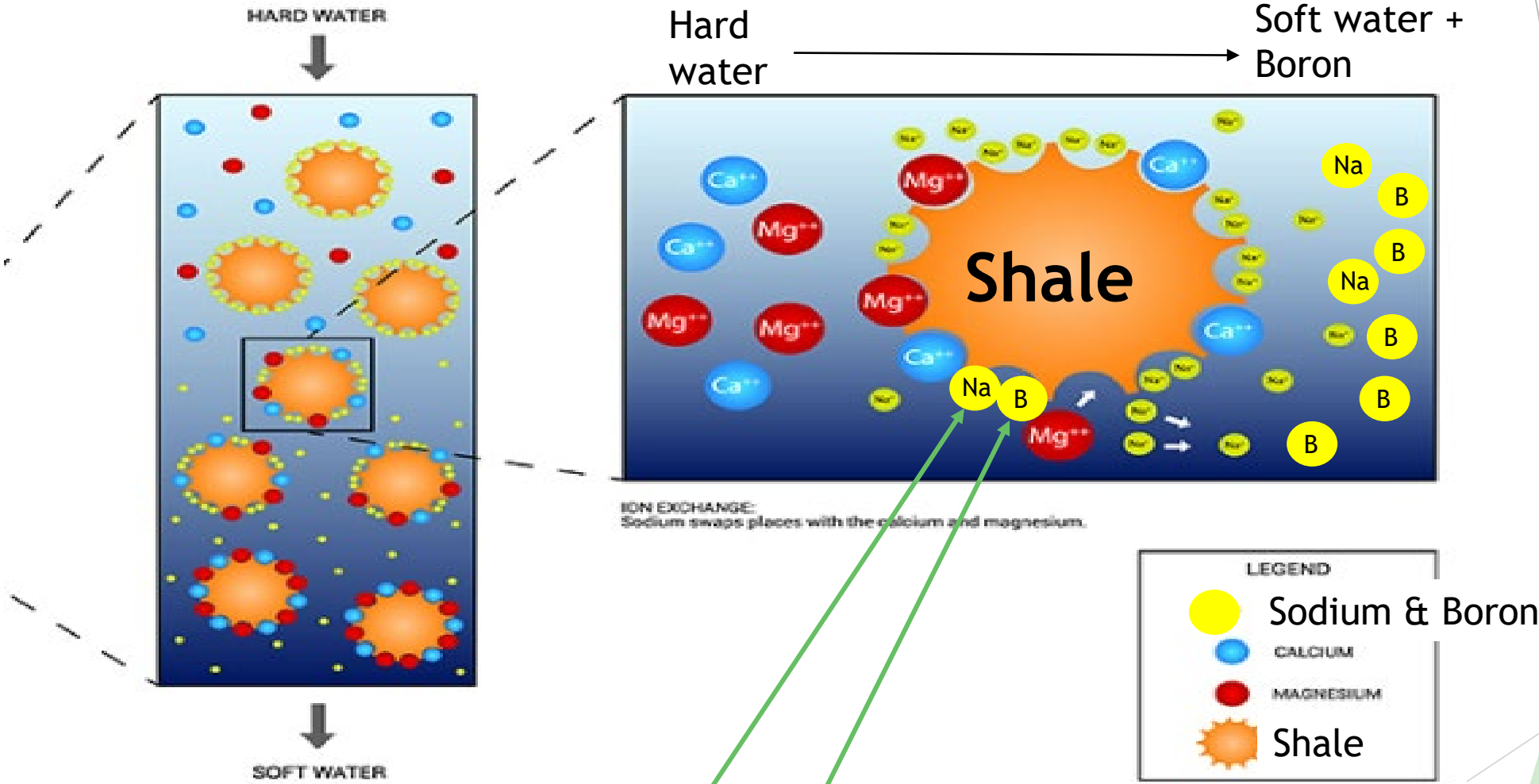
<https://www.energy.gov/em/articles/sustainable-remediation-approaches-using-common-sense-approach-enhanced-attenuation>

Shale is Acting like a Water Softener



- Salt provides the sodium = NaCl
- Ion exchange = sodium swaps places with the calcium and magnesium

Shale is Acting like a Water Softener

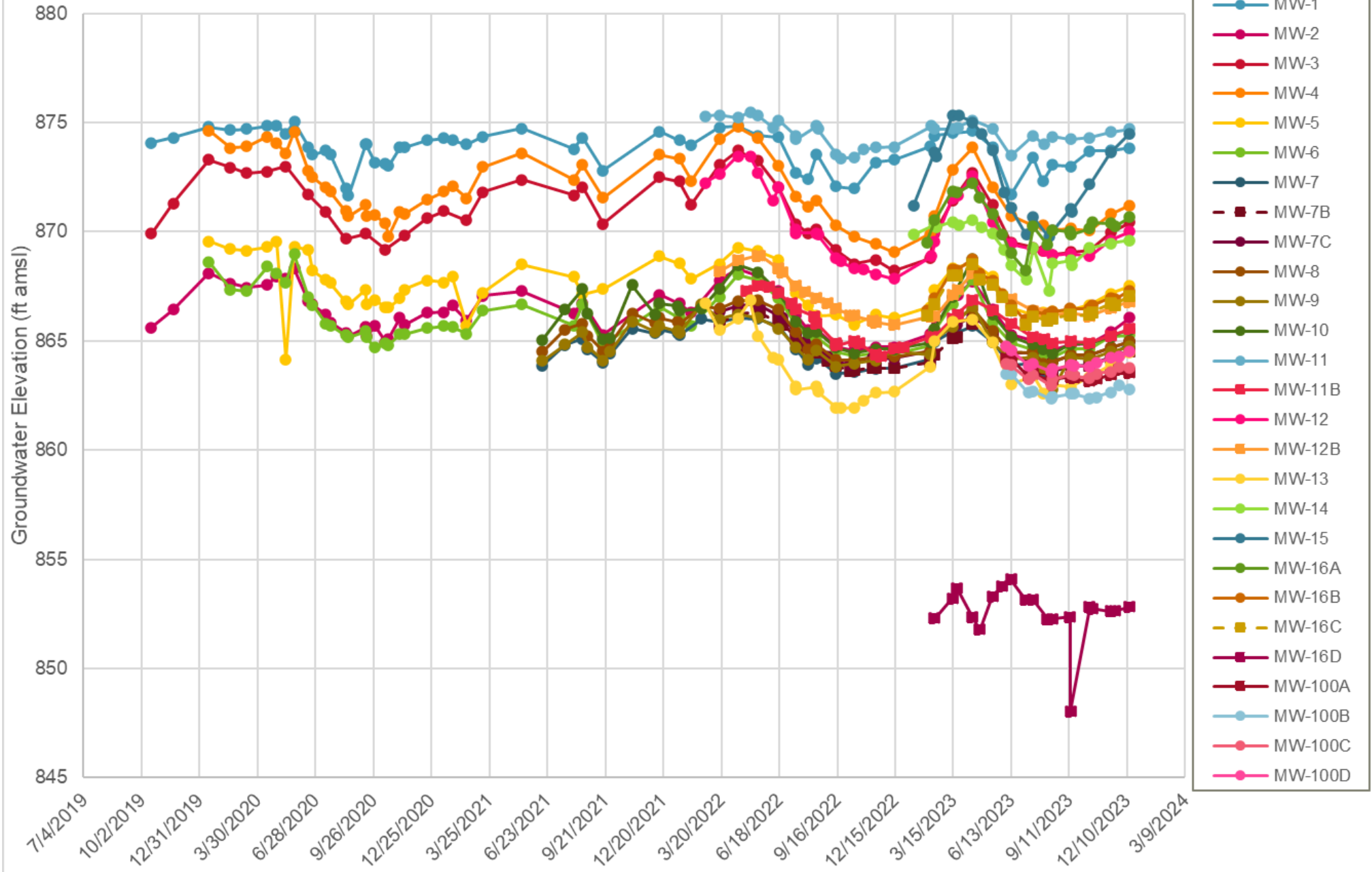


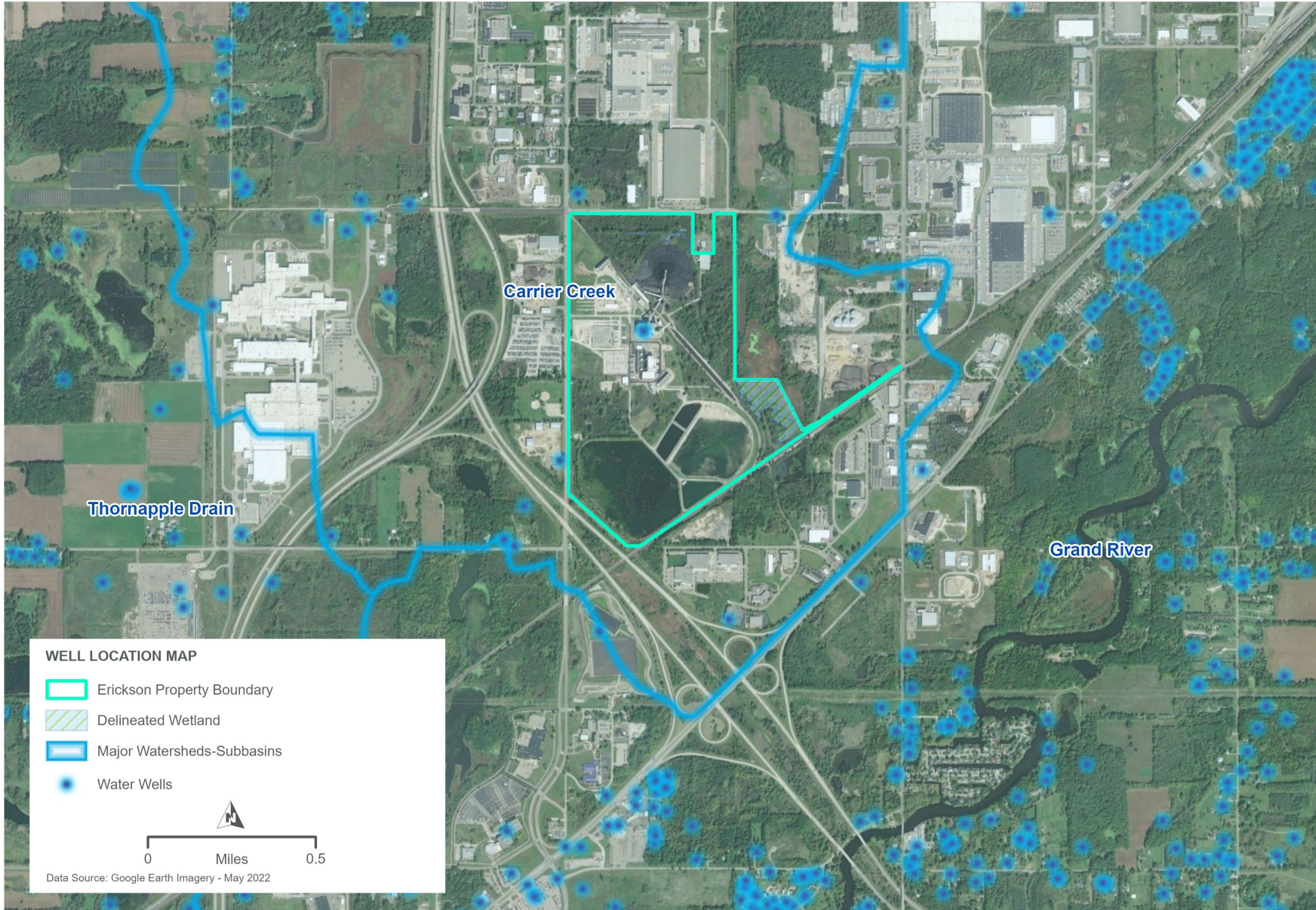
- Shale (sea water chemistry) = salt + boron
- Ion exchange = sodium & boron swaps places with the calcium and magnesium

Draft Glacial Aquifer Lithium Plume



Erickson Groundwater Elevations





Plume Geometry

- If the data represented a plume of boron, the plume geometry would not match what is typically seen in contaminant transport, because the plume would be wider and deeper than typical
- 6.3 mg/L boron is near a residence with a concentration of 0.19 mg/L

