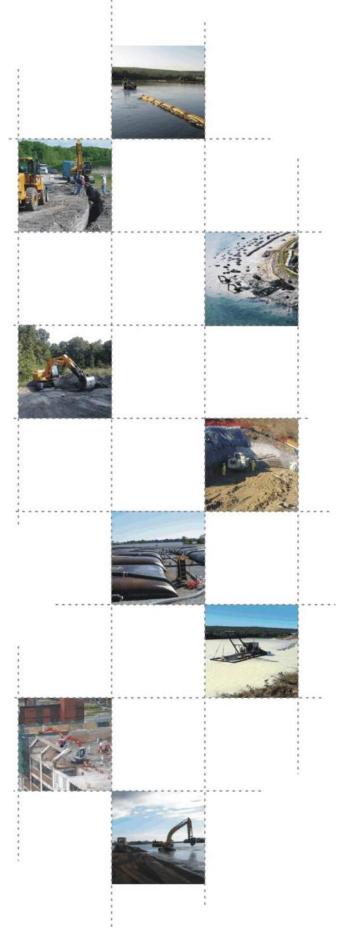
ALLIANT ENERGY Interstate Power and Light Company Lansing Generating Station

CCR SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT

INFLOW DESIGN FLOOD CONTROL PLAN

Report Issued: August 10, 2021 Revision 1





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Inflow Flood Control Plan (Report) is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) published Final Rule for Hazardous and Solid Waste Management System – Disposal of Coal Combustion Residual from Electric Utilities (40 CFR Parts 257 and 261, also known as the CCR Rule) published on April 17, 2015 (effective October 19, 2015) and subsequent amendments.

This Report assesses the hydrologic and hydraulic capacity requirements for each CCR unit at Burlington Generating Station in Burlington, Iowa in accordance with §257.82 of the CCR Rule. For purposes of this Report, a CCR unit is defined as any existing CCR surface impoundment. Primarily, the Report documents how the inflow design flood control system has been designed and constructed to meet the CCR Rule section §257.82.



Table of Contents

1	Intro	duction	1
	1.1	CCR Rule Applicability	1
	1.2	Hydrologic and Hydraulic Capacity Applicability	1
2	FAC	ILITY DESCRIPTION	2
	2.1	LAN Upper Ash Pond	3
3	HYD	ROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC CAPACITY- §257.82(a)	5
	3.1	Hazard Classification and Design Storm	5
	3.2	Hydrologic and Hydraulic Capacity Methods	5
	3.3	Hydrologic and Hydraulic Capacity Input and Assumptions	6
4	Inflo	w Design Flood Control System Plan	9
5	QUA	LIFIED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER CERTIFICATION	10

Figures

Figure 1: Inflow Flood Control Site Plan Figure 2: Storm Water Routing

Appendices

Appendix A: NOAA Storm Frequency Tabulation Appendix B: Outfall Drawings

Appendix C: Inflow Flood Control Analysis



1 Introduction

The owner or operator of the Coal Combustion Residual (CCR) unit must conduct an initial and periodic inflow design flood control system plan to determine if each CCR unit adequately manages flow into and from each CCR unit during and following the peak discharge of the inflow design flood. The inflow design flood is selected based on the hazard potential classification (§257.73(a)(2)) for each CCR unit.

Revision 1 of this Report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of §257.82 of the CCR Rule.

1.1 CCR Rule Applicability

The CCR Rule requires an initial and periodic inflow design flood control system plan certified by a qualified professional engineer (PE) for all existing CCR surface impoundments.

1.2 Hydrologic and Hydraulic Capacity Applicability

The Lansing Generating Station (LAN) in Lansing, Iowa (Figure 1) has one existing CCR surface impoundment identified as the LAN Upper Ash Pond.



2 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

LAN is located approximately three miles southeast of Lansing, Iowa on the western shore of the Mississippi River in Allamakee County, at 2320 Power Plant Drive, Lansing, Iowa (Figure 1).

LAN is a fossil-fueled electric generating station that has used four steam turbine electric generating units throughout its history. Unit 1, Unit 2, and Unit 3 were retired by 2014 and Unit 4 is the only operating unit. Sub-bituminous coal is the primary fuel for producing steam at LAN. The CCR at LAN is categorized into three types: bottom ash, fly ash, and scrubber byproduct. Fly ash is collected by electrostatic precipitators and pneumatically conveyed to an onsite fly ash silo, which is equipped with a baghouse for dust control. The fly ash is then either transported off-site for beneficial reuse, landfilled (in the case of high loss on ignition), or sluiced to LAN Upper Ash Pond (typically during startup and shutdown). Bottom ash is sluiced to a surface impoundment identified as the LAN Upper Ash Pond, Figure 2, where it is dredged, dewatered, and transported to the onsite landfill. The LAN Upper Ash Pond is located south of the generating plant and is the only existing CCR surface impoundment. Scrubber byproduct consists of fly ash, unreacted lime, and activated carbon. Scrubber byproduct is collected in the byproduct silo prior to being landfilled.

A previous CCR surface impoundment at LAN, identified as the Lower Ash Pond, was located west of the generating plant and north of Power Plant Drive. The Lower Ash Pond was closed in September 2015 by removing the CCR from the surface impoundment via hydraulic dredge and sluicing the CCR to the south end of the LAN Upper Ash Pond. CCR was removed from the Lower Ash Pond prior to backfilling the surface impoundment.

General Facility Information:

Date of Initial Facility Operations: 1946 NPDES Permit Number: IA0300100 Interstate Power and Light Company – Lansing Generating Station Inflow Design Flood Control System Plan Revision 1 - August 10, 2021 2



Latitude / Longitude: Nameplate Ratings: 41°56′38.43″N 91°38′22.39″W Unit 1 (1948): 16.6 MW (Retired) Unit 2 (1949): 11.4 MW (Retired) Unit 3 (1957): 35.8 MW (Retired) Unit 4 (1977): 270 MW

2.1 LAN Upper Ash Pond

The LAN Upper Ash Pond is located southwest of the generating plant and south of Power Plant Drive. The LAN Upper Ash Pond receives influent flows from the Unit 4 boiler floor sumps, water treatment sumps, fly ash hydroveyor system, storm water runoff from the active dry ash landfill and hillside east of the impoundment, as well as sluiced fly ash and bottom ash. The LAN Upper Ash Pond is the only receiver of sluiced CCR at LAN. The CCR is sluiced from the generating plant to the south east corner of the LAN Upper Ash Pond, Figure 2. The sluiced CCR discharges into the southeast corner of the LAN Upper Ash Pond where the majority of the CCR settles. Ongoing maintenance dredging is conducted in the southern portion of the LAN Upper Ash Pond. The dredged CCR is temporarily stockpiled and dewatered prior to being transported to the on-site active dry ash landfill located south of the LAN Upper Ash Pond.

The sluiced water that is discharged into the LAN Upper Ash Pond flows to the west prior to flowing north through a series of five interconnected settling ponds separated by intermediate dikes. The intermediate dikes have 30-inch diameter corrugated metal pipes on the west and east sides, which hydraulically connect the five settling ponds. The water from each settling pond flows north until it enters the large open settling area of the LAN Upper Ash Pond.

Currently construction is ongoing, and in the Fall of 2021, a new concrete outlet Weir Box structure will be commissioned, while the previous discharge structure (Weir Box #1) will be retrofitted to become and emergency stormwater overflow structure for sizeable precipitation events. The new outfall structure will be in the northeast corner of the



impoundment and equipped with fiberglass stoplogs to adjust the operating elevation of the LAN Upper Ash Pond. Discharge will be directed north in a 16-inch HDPE pipe below Power Plant Drive. There it will transition to a 20-inch HDPE pipe and continue below the railroad tracks and then head east where National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Outfall 010 discharges into the Mississippi River.

Emergency Overflow Weir Box #1 located at north end of the LAN Upper Ash Pond, overflows a concrete weir into Weir Box #1, and then through a 24-inch diameter corrugated metal pipe under Power Plant Drive and into Weir Box #2. The water leaves Weir box 2 through a 24-inch diameter high density polyethylene pipe, which connects Weir Box #2 to Weir Box #3 in the backfilled former LAN Lower Ash Pond. The water flows through Weir Box #3 and discharges to the west through a 24-inch diameter corrugated metal pipe into Unnamed Creek #1. Unnamed Creek #1 flows to the north into Unnamed Creek #2 which then discharges into the Mississippi River.

The total surface area of the LAN Upper Ash Pond is approximately 11.5 acres and has an embankment height of approximately 20 feet from the crest to the toe of the downstream slope at its greatest height. The area of the entire CCR Unit inclusive of the impoundment and the dredging and dewatering areas is approximately 17 acres. The interior storage depth of the LAN Upper Ash Pond is approximately 28 feet. As stated in the 2020 Annual Inspection, the volume of impounded CCR and water within the LAN Upper Ash Pond is approximately 563,500 cubic yards.

Interstate Power and Light Company – Lansing Generating Station Inflow Design Flood Control System Plan Revision 1 - August 10, 2021 4



3 HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC CAPACITY- §257.82(a)

This Report provides hydrologic and hydraulic capacity information for the inflow design flood control systems which is to:

- 1. Adequately manage flow into each CCR unit during and following the peak discharge inflow of the specified design flood,
- 2. Adequately manage flow from each CCR unit during and following the peak discharge inflow of the specified design flood; and,
- 3. Handle discharge from the CCR unit in accordance with NPDES regulations 40 CFR §257.3-3.

3.1 Hazard Classification and Design Storm

The 2021 Hazard Potential Classification analysis for the LAN Upper Ash Pond is classified as significant hazard potential due to the risk that the impoundment contents could enter the Unnamed Creek #2 which is the discharge of the LAN station condenser cooling water and travel from there directly into the Mississippi River. Additionally, as identified in the Hazard Potential Classification, Allamakee County Highway X-52 (Great River Road), immediately west of the LAN Upper Ash Pond, has the potential to become engulfed if a failure of the west embankment were to occur.

The design storm for the LAN Upper Ash Pond is the 1,000-year return event SCS Type II 24-hour storm as defined in 40 CFR 257.82 (3) (ii). The total rainfall for the event selected from the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration's probabilistic map for the LAN site coordinates is 12.1 inches for the 1,000-year event, Appendix A.

3.2 Hydrologic and Hydraulic Capacity Methods

The 1,000-year SCS Type II storm was routed through the LAN Upper Ash Pond through its discharge weir, Figure 1. The routing was completed using the program Hydrology Studio. This program uses the unit hydrograph method to generate a Type II distribution rainfall for the drainage area to the LAN Upper Ash Pond. Hydrology Studio routes the

rainfall hydrograph through the outlet structure storing water within the impoundment Interstate Power and Light Company – Lansing Generating Station

5

in accordance with the reservoir capacity of the impoundment. The proportion of runoff to rainfall for the drainage watershed is input based on characteristics of the watershed area. The drainage areas of the watershed include 54 acres of 19% slope hillside, 16 acres of ash landfill, 11.5 acres of open pond water, and 5.5 acres of embankment, Appendix B.

3.3 Hydrologic and Hydraulic Capacity Input and Assumptions

This section identifies the input and assumptions for the hydrologic and hydraulic capacity calculations. The input for each sub-drainage area of the LAN Upper Ash Pond are:

Sub-Area	Acreage	Curve Number (CN)	Slope (%)	Hydraulic Length (ft)
Wooded Side Slope	54	60	19	
Ash Landfill	16	86		
LAN Upper Ash Pond	11.5	100		
Ash Pond Embankments	5.5	77		
Weighted Average	87	72	19	2,150

The slope and hydraulic length for the steep hillside control the arrival of the peak water from rainfall due to the larger percentage of acreage from the wooded area and the steepness of the land.

The outlets from the four small ponds in the south end of the LAN Upper Ash Pond are not controlling flow and if the ponds fill water will overflow the center dividing embankments to reach the larger northern part of the LAN Upper Ash Pond. The storage of the smaller ponds is allotted to the larger pond as the pond fills and backs up into the smaller ponds, Appendix B. The outlet from the LAN Upper Ash Pond is through the four-foot-wide overflow within in concrete discharge structure. This overflow weir is adjustable and is normally operated with the weir set at elevation 646.5 feet NAVD 1988.

During normal LAN operation, the process water flow to the Upper Ash Pond is 1,740 gallons per minute (3.88 cubic feet per second). Based on the overflow weir equation¹



 $^{^{1}}$ Q (flow in cfs) = weir coefficient * length of weir * (head (ft))² Interstate Power and Light Company – Lansing Generating Station Inflow Design Flood Control System Plan Revision 1 - August 10, 2021 6

with a weir coefficient of 3.0 the normal operating elevation of the water in the LAN Upper Ash Pond is 647.0 feet. The operating water elevation in the LAN Upper Ash Pond north section is the starting elevation for storage of the 1,000-year rainfall event.

As discharge from the overflow weir increases, the wet well fills with water until the weir becomes submerged and the outlet from the impoundment becomes controlled by the outlet pipe from the bottom of concrete structure, Appendix B. The flow for the full outlet piping consisting of HDPE as described in Section 2.0 is controlled by head loss under Bernoulli's law and includes the losses from velocity, entrance effects, and friction. The flow equation is:

Head Loss (ft) = $(1 + k_e + 29^*(n)^{2*}L/R^{1.33})^*V^2/2g$

Where: ke = entrance loss coefficient (0.5 for flush face) n = mannings friction factor (0.009 for HDPE) L = Pipe length in feet (see section 2.0) R = Hydraulic radius (Area divided by Perimeter of Pipe) V = Velocity (feet/second) g = gravity (32.2 ft/sec²)

The calculation is performed for a flooded tailwater in the Mississippi River equivalent to elevation 623. The tailwater elevation is equal to the 2-year return period flood water in the Mississippi river² which controls the tailwater at the discharge. The flood water assumption is reasonable considering the river flood stage is not likely to correspond to the 1,000-year local rainfall event.

Once the emergency outlet elevation of 648.0 is reached, discharge occurs at the emergency overflow through Weir Box #1. This is a 4-foot-wide weir enters a concrete structure and is discharged though a 24-inch CMP, which transitions to a 24-inch HDPE pipe.



 ² USACE Upper Mississippi River Flow Frequency Predictions for Lock and Dam #9 Interstate Power and Light Company – Lansing Generating Station Inflow Design Flood Control System Plan Revision 1 - August 10, 2021
 7

A combined outlet control curve that operates by overflow weir control to approximately elevation 648.0 in the impoundment and then converts to outlet pipe control, until the emergency overflow weir is reached is shown in Appendix B along with the calculations to generate the outlet curve.

The storage capacity of the LAN Upper Ash Pond is generated by digitizing the area of the impoundment at varying storage elevations above 647.0 feet. The volume includes the storage available in the smaller ponds to the south of the overall impoundment area as water elevation floods those ponds. The storage curve calculations are shown in Appendix B.

No exfiltration of water from the LAN Upper Ash Pond is allowed during the storm routing. Actual evidence from inflow and outflows to the impoundment indicates that exfiltration occurs. However, the amount is less than normal operating flow and will not increase dramatically during storm routing.



4 Inflow Design Flood Control System Plan

The 87 acres of storm water flow into the LAN Upper Ash Pond will discharge from the outlet at a flow of 44.75 cubic feet per second during peak storm flow. The LAN Upper Ash Pond will store 33.8 acre-feet of water during the event and the maximum water elevation will reach 651.52 feet. The minimum crest elevation of the embankment is elevation 654 on the north embankment with a resultant freeboard of 2.48 feet at the peak of the storm flow.

The maximum flow includes the 3.88 cfs of base flow which was adjusted into the outlet control as shown in Appendix B.

The results of the storm routing through the LAN Upper Ash Pond using Hydrology Studio are presented in Appendix C.



5 QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER CERTIFICATION

To meet the requirements of 40 CFR 257.82(c)(5), I Mark W. Loerop hereby certify that I am a licensed professional engineer in the State of Iowa; and that, to the best of my knowledge, all information contained in this document is correct and the document was prepared in compliance with all applicable requirements in 40 CFR 257.82.



By Name:

Date: Aug 10, 2021

Interstate Power and Light Company – Lansing Generating Station Inflow Design Flood Control System Plan Revision 1 - August 10, 2021 10

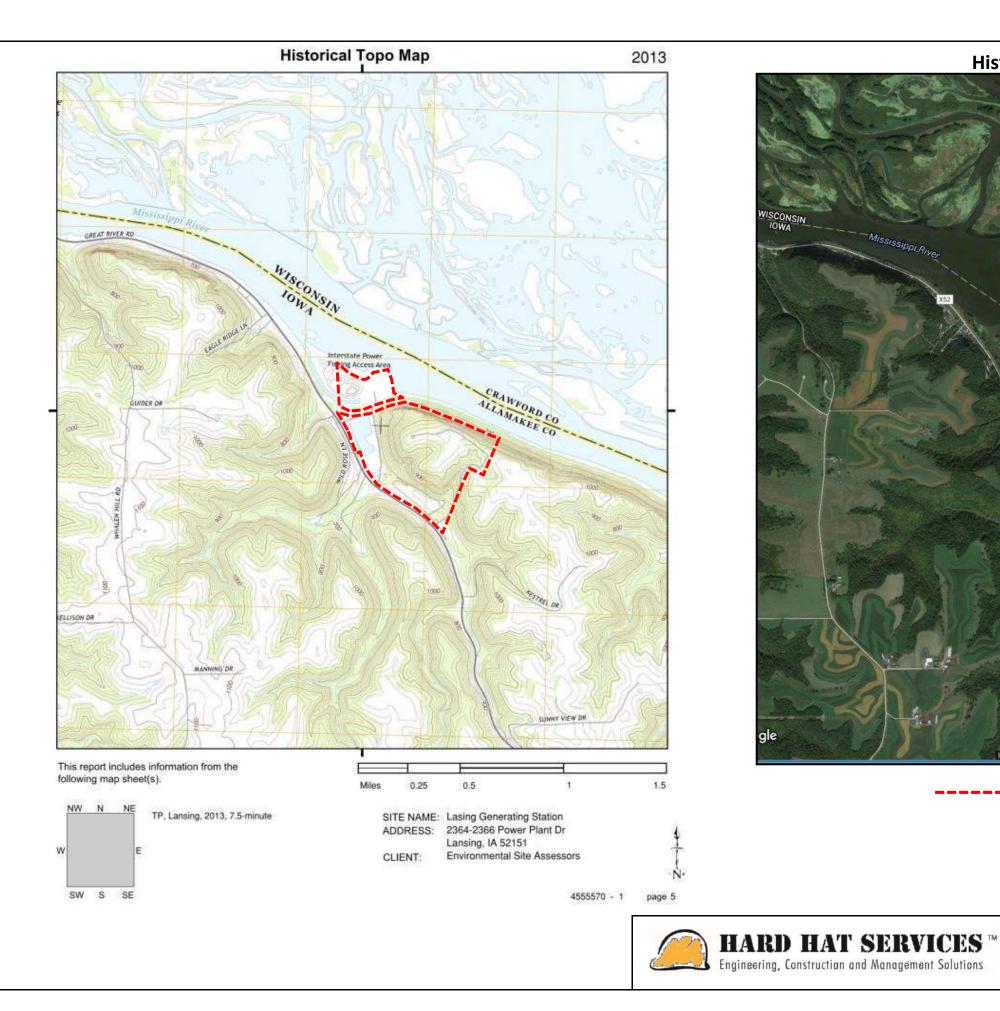


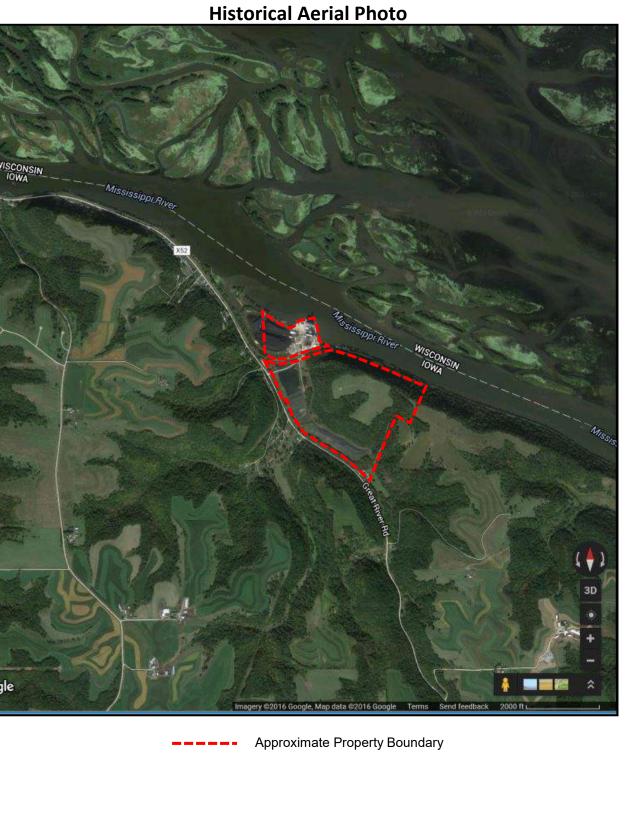
FIGURES

Alliant Energy Interstate Power and Light Company Lansing Generating Station Lansing, Iowa

Inflow Design Flood Control System Plan







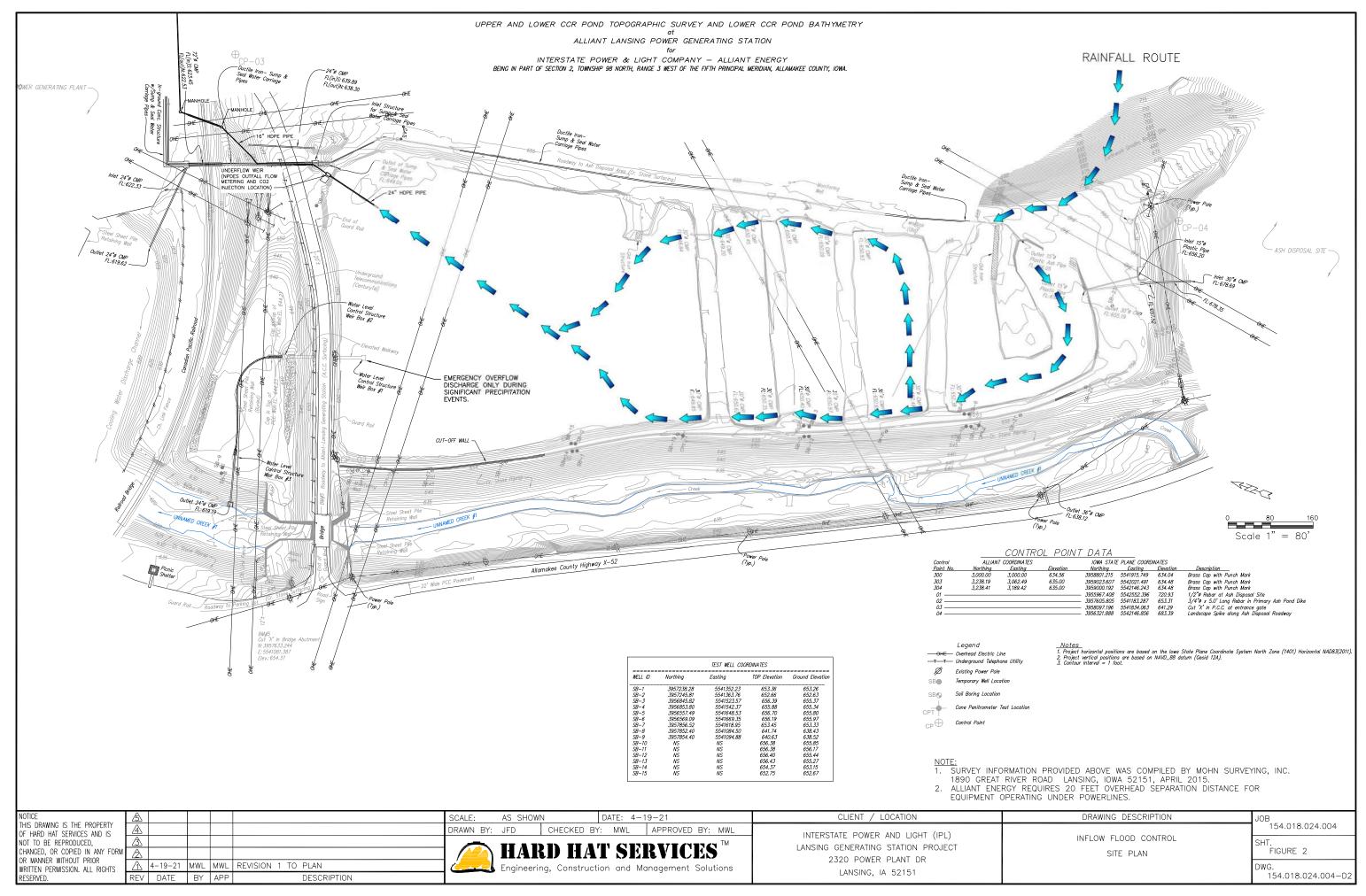
L Inters

Site Location	
ansing Generating Station	
sate Power and Light Company	y

Drawin	g
Fiai	ırم

Figure 1

6/7/2016



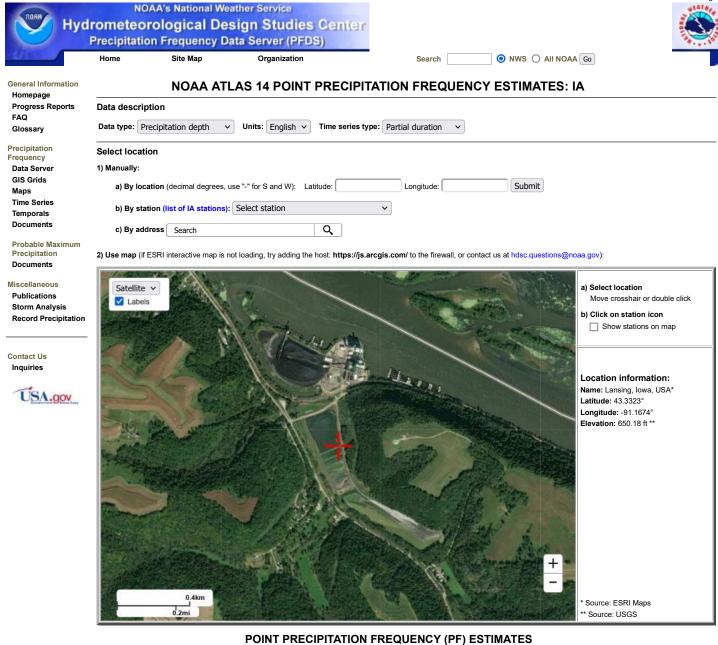
APPENDIX A – NOAA Storm Frequency

Alliant Energy Interstate Power and Light Company Lansing Generating Station Lansing, Iowa

Inflow Design Flood Control System Plan



www.nws.noaa.gov



POINT PRECIPITATION FREQUENCY (PF) ESTIMATES WITH 90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 8, Version 2

Supplementary information

PF tabular

PF graphical

PDS-based precipitation frequency estimates with 90% confidence intervals (in inches) ¹												
Duration	Average recurrence interval (years)											
Duration	1	2	5	10	25	50	100	200	500	1000		
5-min	0.384 (0.308-0.481)	0.447 (0.358-0.560)	0.552 (0.440-0.692)	0.641 (0.509-0.807)	0.767 (0.591-0.996)	0.867 (0.653-1.14)	0.969 (0.707-1.30)	1.08 (0.755-1.48)	1.22 (0.825-1.72)	1.33 (0.878-1.90)		
10-min	0.563 (0.451-0.704)	0.654 (0.524-0.819)	0.808 (0.645-1.01)	0.938 (0.745-1.18)	1.12 (0.866-1.46)	1.27 (0.957-1.67)	1.42 (1.04-1.90)	1.58 (1.11-2.16)	1.79 (1.21-2.51)	1.95 (1.29-2.78)		
15-min	0.686 (0.550-0.859)	0.798 (0.639-0.999)	0.985 (0.786-1.24)	1.14 (0.909-1.44)	1.37 (1.06-1.78)	1.55 (1.17-2.03)	1.73 (1.26-2.32)	1.92 (1.35-2.64)	2.18 (1.47-3.06)	2.38 (1.57-3.39)		
30-min	0.938 (0.752-1.17)	1.10 (0.881-1.38)	1.37 (1.09-1.72)	1.60 (1.27-2.01)	1.92 (1.48-2.49)	2.17 (1.63-2.85)	2.42 (1.77-3.25)	2.69 (1.89-3.69)	3.05 (2.06-4.28)	3.32 (2.19-4.73)		
60-min	1.21 (0.970-1.52)	1.42 (1.14-1.78)	1.78 (1.42-2.24)	2.10 (1.67-2.64)	2.55 (1.97-3.33)	2.92 (2.21-3.85)	3.31 (2.42-4.45)	3.71 (2.61-5.11)	4.27 (2.89-6.02)	4.71 (3.11-6.71)		
2-hr	1.48 (1.20-1.84)	1.74 (1.41-2.16)	2.20 (1.77-2.73)	2.60 (2.09-3.25)	3.19 (2.50-4.14)	3.68 (2.81-4.82)	4.19 (3.09-5.61)	4.73 (3.36-6.49)	5.50 (3.75-7.71)	6.10 (4.05-8.64)		
3-hr	1.66 (1.35-2.04)	1.95 (1.59-2.40)	2.46 (2.00-3.04)	2.93 (2.36-3.63)	3.63 (2.86-4.70)	4.22 (3.24-5.51)	4.85 (3.60-6.47)	5.53 (3.94-7.56)	6.49 (4.46-9.09)	7.27 (4.85-10.3)		
6-hr	1.96 (1.62-2.39)	2.29 (1.88-2.79)	2.88 (2.37-3.53)	3.45 (2.81-4.23)	4.33 (3.46-5.59)	5.08 (3.96-6.62)	5.91 (4.44-7.87)	6.82 (4.92-9.30)	8.13 (5.64-11.4)	9.21 (6.18-12.9)		
12-hr	2.27 (1.89-2.74)	2.61 (2.17-3.15)	3.26 (2.71-3.95)	3.90 (3.22-4.74)	4.92 (3.99-6.33)	5.81 (4.58-7.53)	6.81 (5.17-9.01)	7.91 (5.76-10.7)	9.52 (6.65-13.2)	10.9 (7.33-15.1)		

Print page

24-hr	2.58 (2.17-3.08)	2.94 (2.47-3.51)	3.65 (3.06-4.37)	4.34 (3.62-5.22)	5.46 (4.48-6.97)	6.46 (5.14-8.30)	7.56 (5.80-9.94)	8.80 (6.46-11.9)	10.6 (7.48-14.7)	12.1 (8.25-16.8)
2-day	2.94 (2.50-3.47)	3.33 (2.83-3.93)	4.09 (3.47-4.85)	4.83 (4.08-5.76)	6.03 (4.99-7.60)	7.08 (5.69-9.00)	8.25 (6.38-10.7)	9.55 (7.07-12.7)	11.5 (8.12-15.7)	13.0 (8.92-17.9)
3-day	3.21 (2.75-3.77)	3.62 (3.11-4.26)	4.42 (3.77-5.20)	5.18 (4.40-6.13)	6.40 (5.33-8.01)	7.47 (6.03-9.43)	8.65 (6.72-11.2)	9.96 (7.40-13.2)	11.9 (8.46-16.2)	13.5 (9.25-18.4)
4-day	3.45 (2.98-4.03)	3.89 (3.35-4.55)	4.71 (4.04-5.52)	5.50 (4.69-6.48)	6.74 (5.62-8.38)	7.82 (6.33-9.81)	9.01 (7.02-11.6)	10.3 (7.69-13.6)	12.2 (8.73-16.6)	13.8 (9.52-18.8)
7-day	4.08 (3.55-4.73)	4.59 (3.99-5.32)	5.52 (4.78-6.41)	6.38 (5.49-7.45)	7.70 (6.45-9.44)	8.82 (7.18-10.9)	10.0 (7.87-12.8)	11.4 (8.51-14.9)	13.3 (9.51-17.9)	14.8 (10.3-20.1)
10-day	4.66 (4.08-5.37)	5.23 (4.58-6.03)	6.26 (5.45-7.23)	7.18 (6.22-8.34)	8.58 (7.21-10.4)	9.74 (7.96-12.0)	11.0 (8.64-13.9)	12.3 (9.27-16.0)	14.3 (10.2-19.1)	15.8 (11.0-21.4)
20-day	6.38 (5.65-7.27)	7.14 (6.31-8.14)	8.43 (7.43-9.64)	9.55 (8.36-11.0)	11.2 (9.45-13.3)	12.5 (10.3-15.1)	13.8 (11.0-17.2)	15.3 (11.5-19.6)	17.2 (12.5-22.8)	18.8 (13.2-25.2)
30-day	7.86 (7.01-8.90)	8.79 (7.83-9.96)	10.3 (9.17-11.7)	11.6 (10.3-13.3)	13.5 (11.4-15.9)	14.9 (12.3-17.9)	16.4 (13.0-20.2)	17.9 (13.6-22.8)	19.9 (14.5-26.2)	21.5 (15.1-28.8)
45-day	9.78 (8.78-11.0)	11.0 (9.83-12.3)	12.9 (11.5-14.5)	14.5 (12.8-16.4)	16.6 (14.2-19.4)	18.2 (15.2-21.7)	19.9 (15.9-24.3)	21.5 (16.4-27.2)	23.6 (17.2-30.9)	25.2 (17.8-33.6)
60-day	11.4 (10.3-12.8)	12.9 (11.6-14.4)	15.1 (13.6-17.0)	16.9 (15.1-19.1)	19.4 (16.6-22.5)	21.2 (17.7-25.1)	23.0 (18.4-28.0)	24.8 (18.9-31.1)	27.0 (19.7-35.0)	28.6 (20.3-38.0)

¹ Precipitation frequency (PF) estimates in this table are based on frequency analysis of partial duration series (PDS).

Numbers in parenthesis are PF estimates at lower and upper bounds of the 90% confidence interval. The probability that precipitation frequency estimates (for a given duration and average recurrence interval) will be greater than the upper bound (or less than the lower bound) is 5%. Estimates at upper bounds are not checked against probable maximum precipitation (PMP) estimates and may be higher than currently valid PMP values.

Please refer to NOAA Atlas 14 document for more information.

Estimates from the table in CSV format: Precipitation frequency estimates V Submit

Main Link Categories: Home | OWP

US Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Weather Service Office of Water Prediction (OWP) 1325 East West Highway Silver Spring, MD 20910 Page Author: HDSC webmaster Page last modified: April 21, 2017

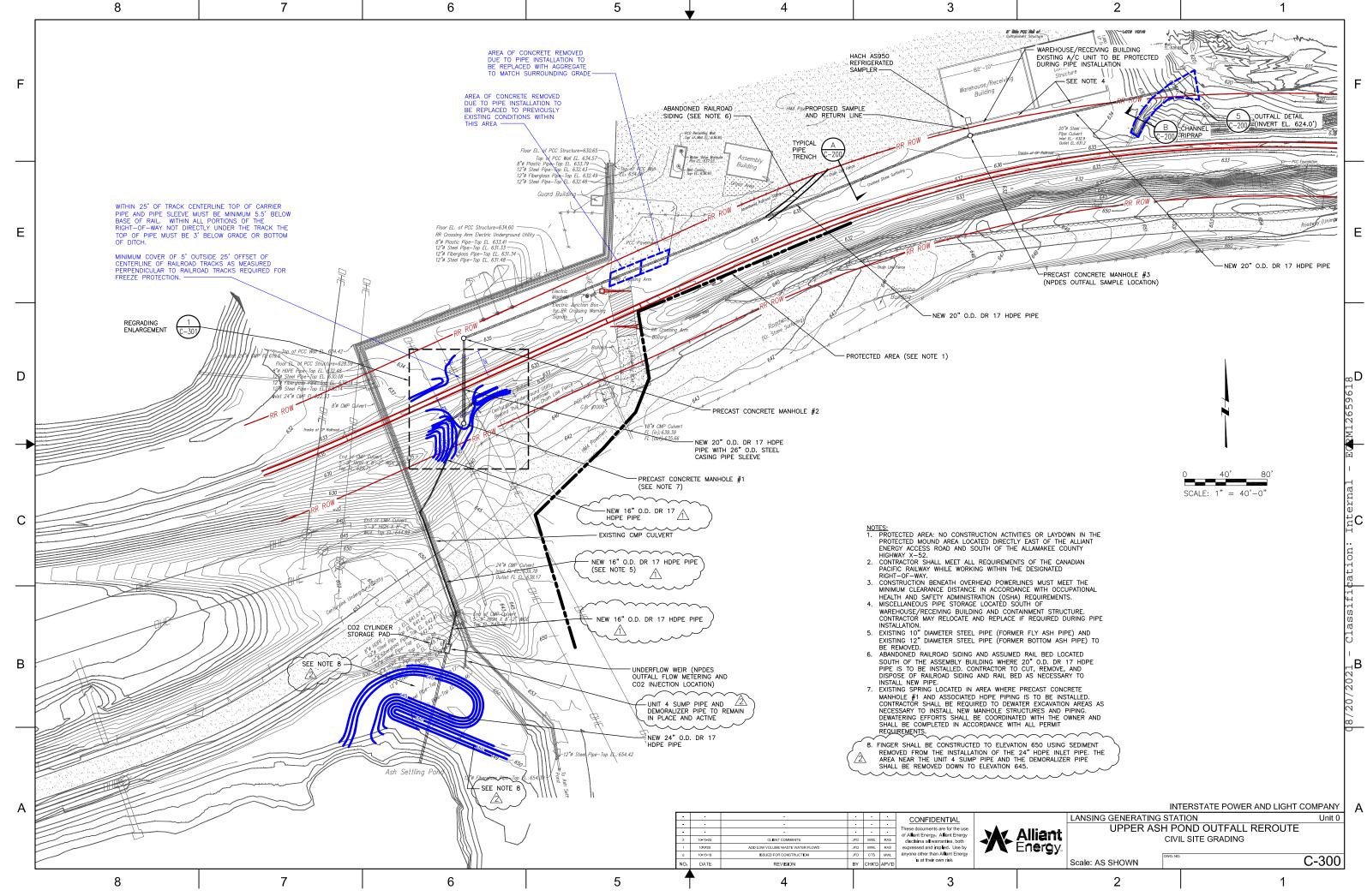
Map Disclaimer Disclaimer Credits Glossary Privacy Policy About Us Career Opportunities

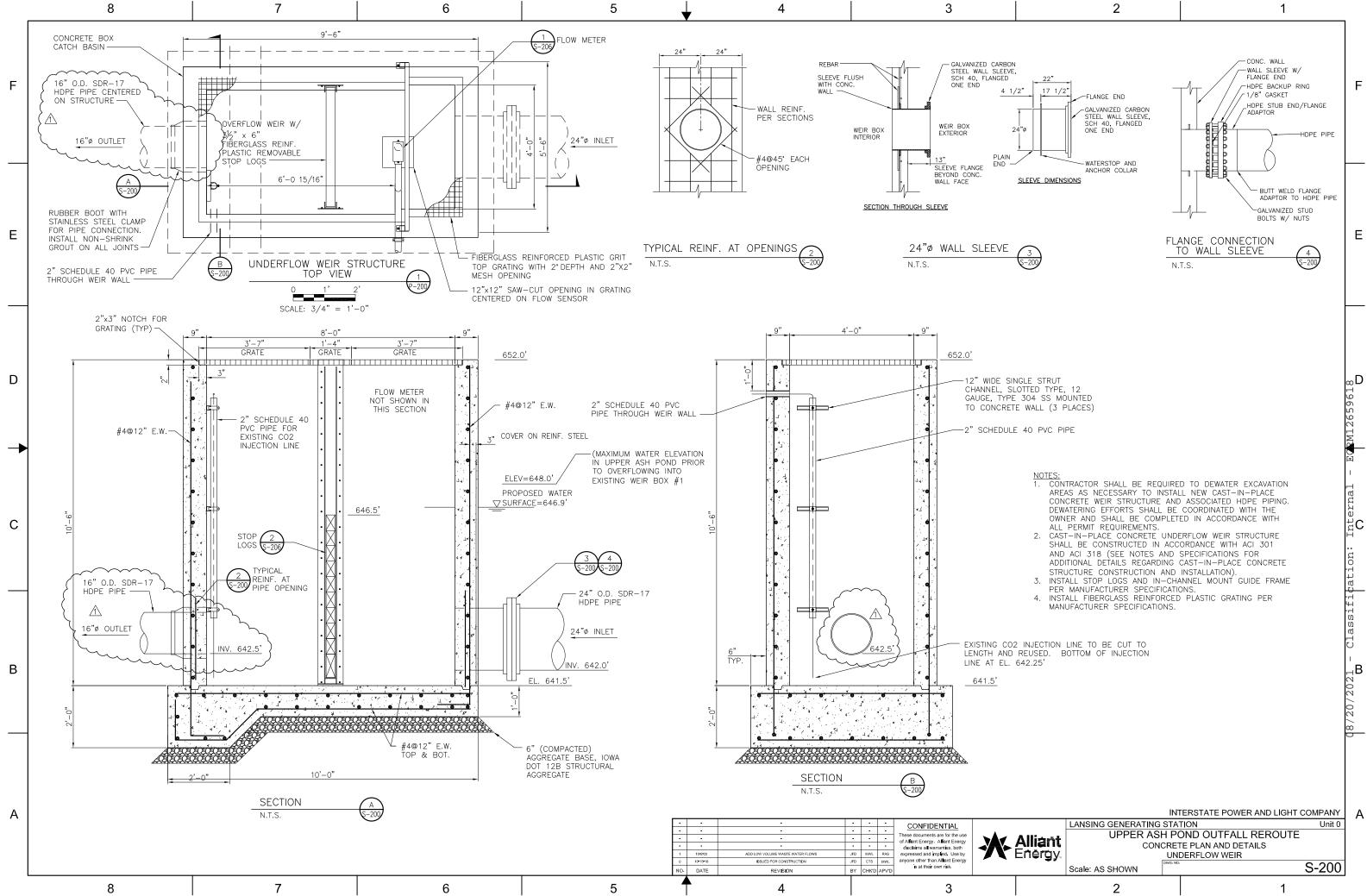
APPENDIX B – Outfall Drawings

Alliant Energy Interstate Power and Light Company Lansing Generating Station Lansing, Iowa

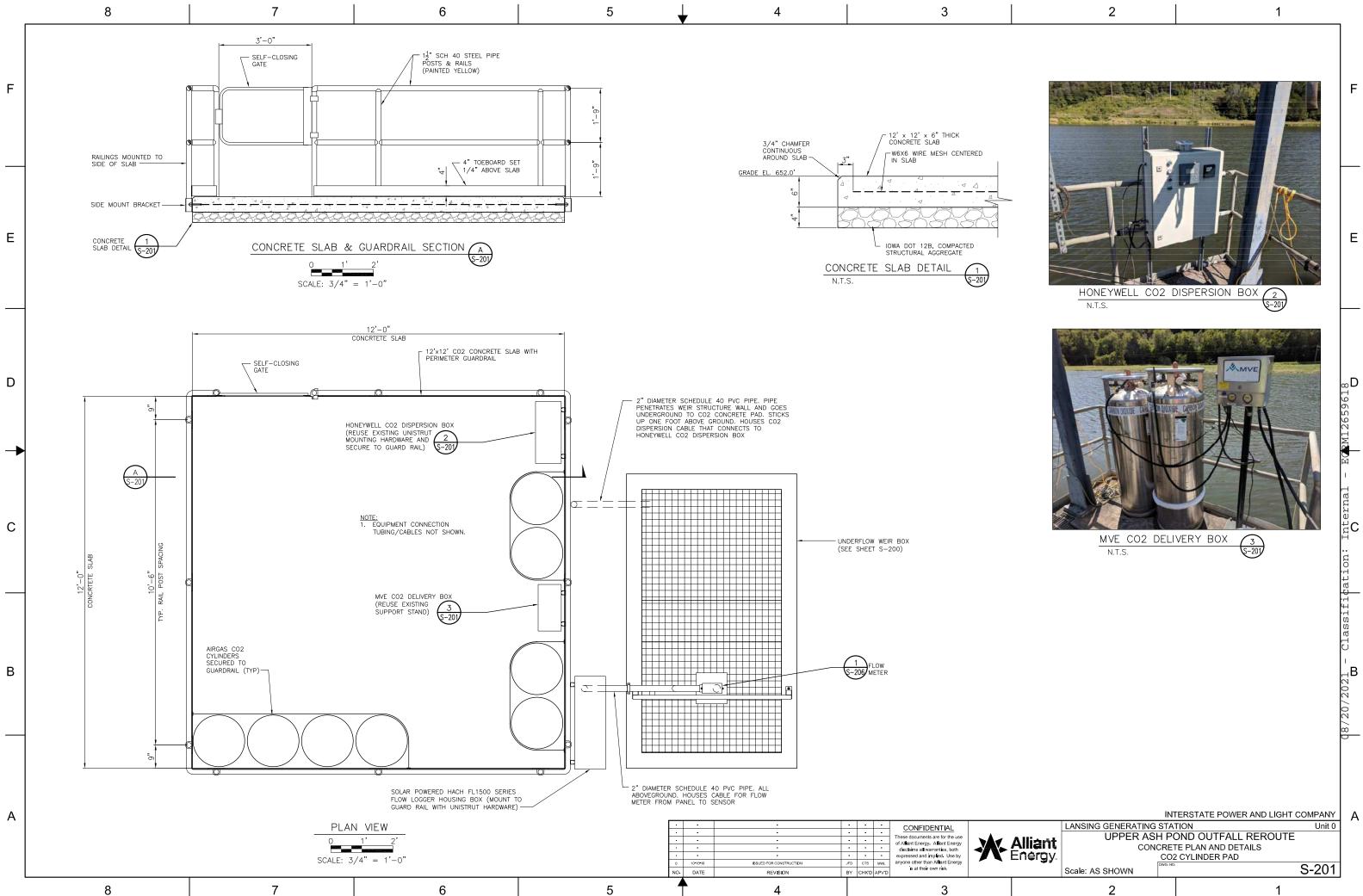
Inflow Design Flood Control System Plan

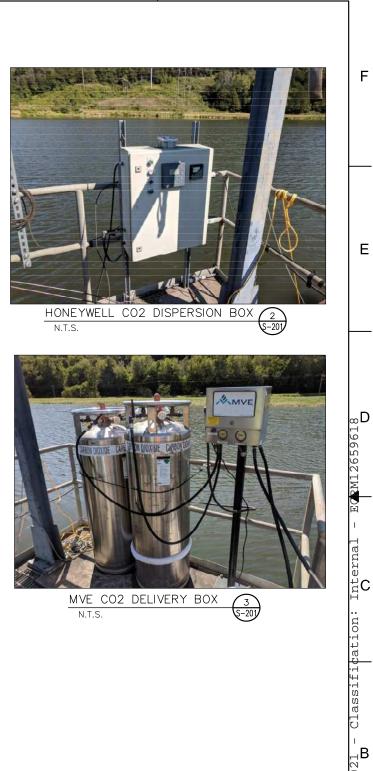


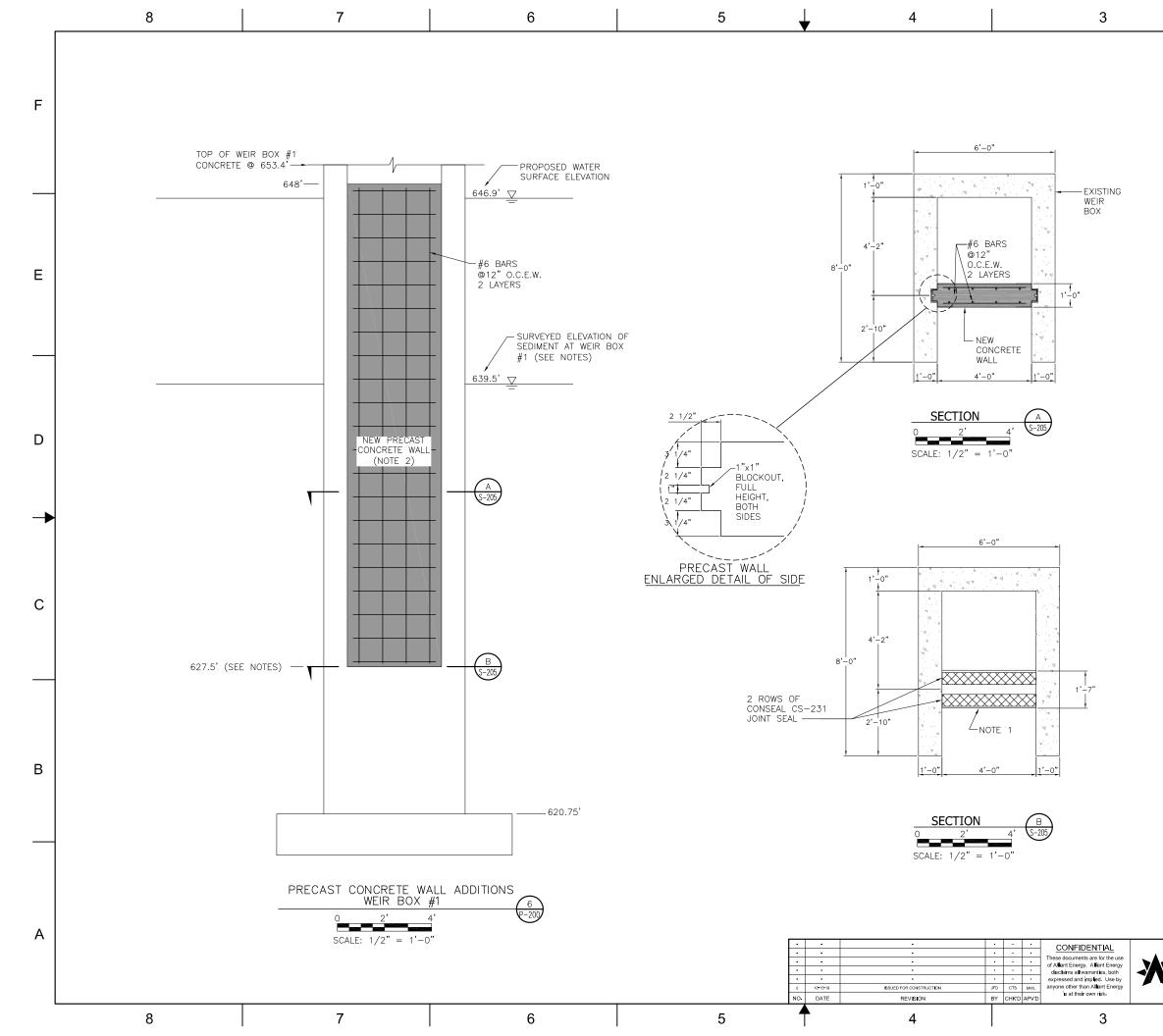




	Scale:	AS	SHOWN
--	--------	----	-------







2

F

Е

ECEM12659618

Internal O

Classifi¢ation:

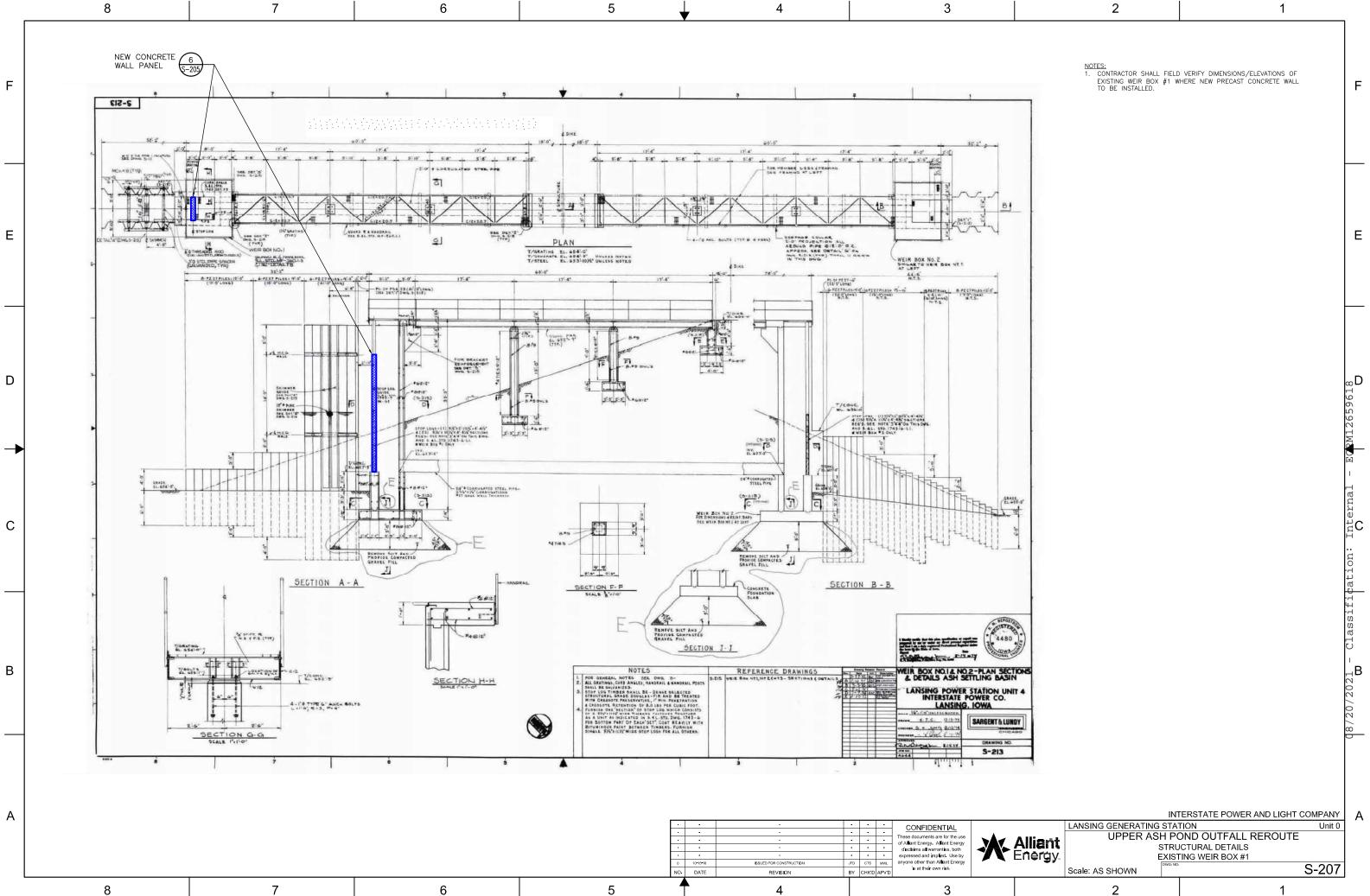
d8/20/2021 -₩

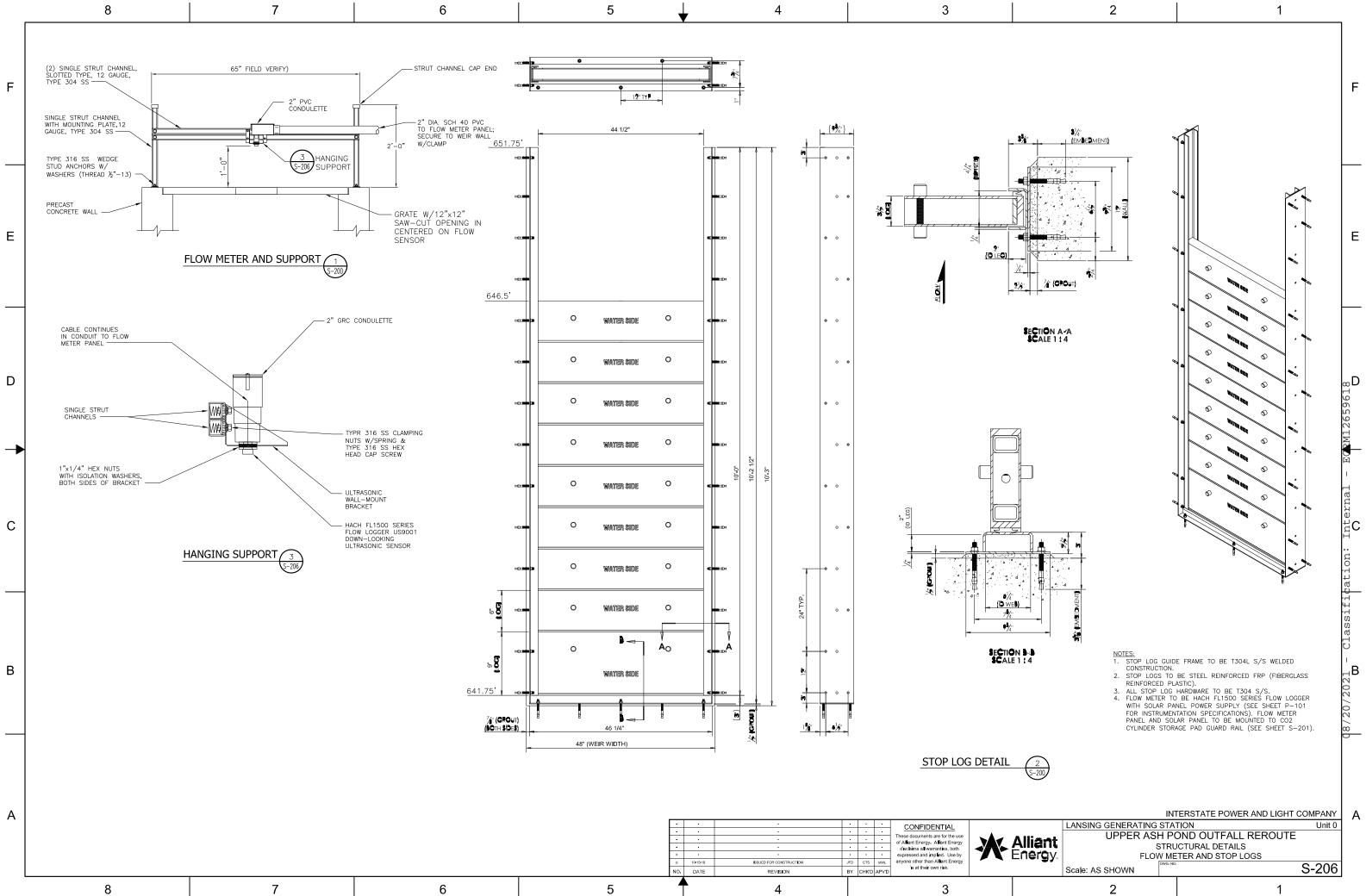
NOTES:

ANY LOOSE CONCRETE TO BE REMOVED BY CHIPPING.

- INSIDE OF WEIR BOXES TO BE POWER WASHED PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF NEW PRECAST CONCRETE WALL.
 DEWATER LAN UPPER ASH POND TO ELEVATION NECESSARY IN ORDER TO INSTALL NEW PRECAST CONCRETE WALL. DEWATERING EFFORTS SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH THE OWNER AND SHALL BE COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.
- PUREFOAM SEAL TO BE TREMMIED FROM BOTTOM TO TOP INTO KEYWAY JOINT JOINING PRECAST CONCRETE WALL EDGES TO WEIR BOX TO FORM A WATER TIGHT SEAL.
- 5. EXISTING HACH SC200 FLOW METER INSTRUMENTATION TO REMAIN AND BE REPROGRAMED FOR NEW PRECAST CONCRETE WALL AT WEIR BOX #1.
- BASED ON 2018 SURVEY BY HARD HAT SERVICES, SURVEYED 6. TOP OF SEDIMENT ELEVATION ADJACENT TO WEIR BOX #1 STOP LOGS APPROXIMATELY 639.5'. THUS, REMOVAL OF SEDIMENT IN FRONT OF WEIR BOX #1 STRUCTURE PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF NEW CONCRETE WALL WILL BE REQUIRED.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL FIELD VERIFY DIMENSIONS/ELEVATIONS OF EXISTING WEIR BOX #1 WHERE NEW PRECAST CONCRETE WALL 7. TO BE INSTALLED.
- 8. WEIR BOX #1 EXISTING STOP LOGS, AS WELL AS STEEL LIFTING BEAM (AND STEEL COLUMNS) AT END OF CAT WALK USED TO REMOVE EXISTING STOP LOGS, SHALL BE REMOVED AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF BY THE CONTRACTOR.

			INTERSTATE POWER AND LIGHT	COMPANY	A
		LANSING GENERATING S	TATION	Unit 0	
-	A II:	UPPER ASH	POND OUTFALL REROUTE		
	Alliant	CONCF	RETE PLAN AND DETAILS		
	Energy.	EXIS <u>T</u>	ING WEIR BOX #1 PANEL		
		Scale: AS SHOWN	KG NO	S-205	
		2	1		
		Z			





APPENDIX C – Hydraulic Analysis

Alliant Energy Interstate Power and Light Company Lansing Generating Station Lansing, Iowa

Inflow Design Flood Control System Plan



Hydrograph 1000 yr Summary

07-27-2021

	udio v 3.0.0.19					07-27-2				
lyd. Io.	Hydrograph Type	Hydrograph Name	Peak Flow (cfs)	Time to Peak (hrs)	Hydrograph Volume (cuft)	Inflow Hyd(s)	Maximum Elevation (ft)	Maximun Storage (cuft)		
1	NRCS Runoff	Entire Watershed	806.8	12.00	2,495,167					
2	Pond Route	Ponds	38.58	13.90	2,495,147	1	651.63	1,511,159		

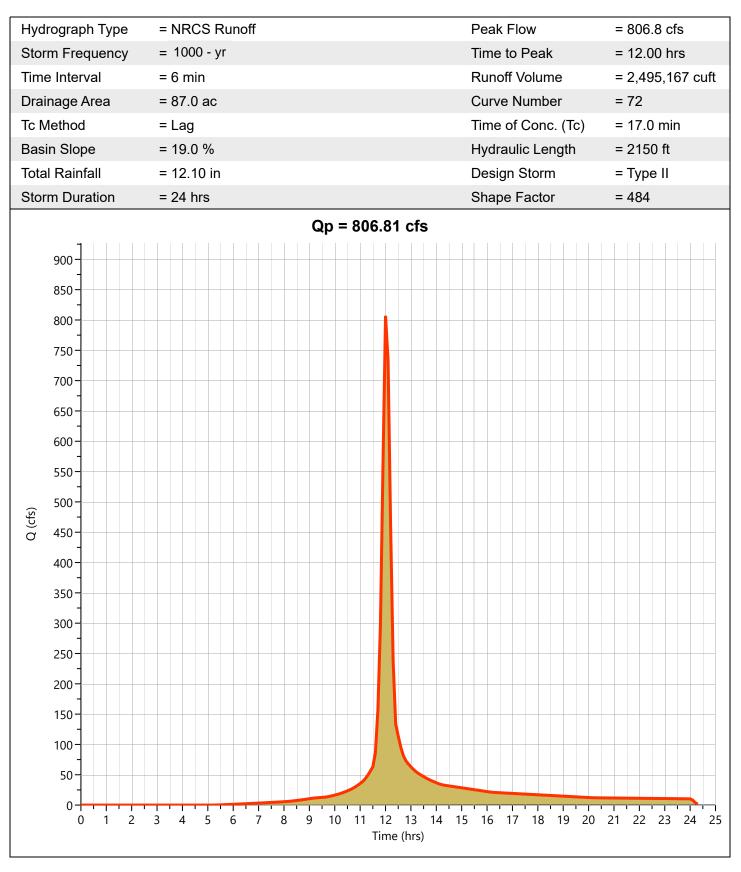
Hydrograph Report

Hydrology Studio v 3.0.0.19

Entire Watershed

07-27-2021

Hyd. No. 1



08/20/2021 - Classification: Internal - ECRM12659618

Hydrograph Report

Hydrology Studio v 3.0.0.19

Ponds

Project Name: 2016 HydraFlow #2

07-27-2021

Hyd. No. 2

Hydı	rograph Type	= Pond Route	Peak Flow	= 38.58 cfs							
	m Frequency	= 1000 - yr	Time to Peak	= 13.90 hrs							
	e Interval	= 6 min	Hydrograph Volume	= 2,495,147 cuf							
	w Hydrograph	= 1 - Entire Watershed	Max. Elevation	= 651.63 ft							
Pone	d Name	= Ponds	Max. Storage	= 1,511,159 cuf							
Pond	Routing by Storage	Indication Method	Center of mas	ss detention time = 8.38 h							
	Qp = 38.58 cfs										
	900										
	850-										
	800										
	750										
	700-										
	650										
	600-										
	550 -										
	500-										
Q (cfs)	450										
	400-										
	- 350 -										
	300										
	-										
	250 -										
	200-										
	150										
	100										
	50										
	0 2 4	6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 2	26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44	4 46 48 50 52							
		IIr —— Entire Watersh	me (hrs)								

Hydrology Studio v 3.0.0.19

Ponds

07-27-2021

Stage-Storage

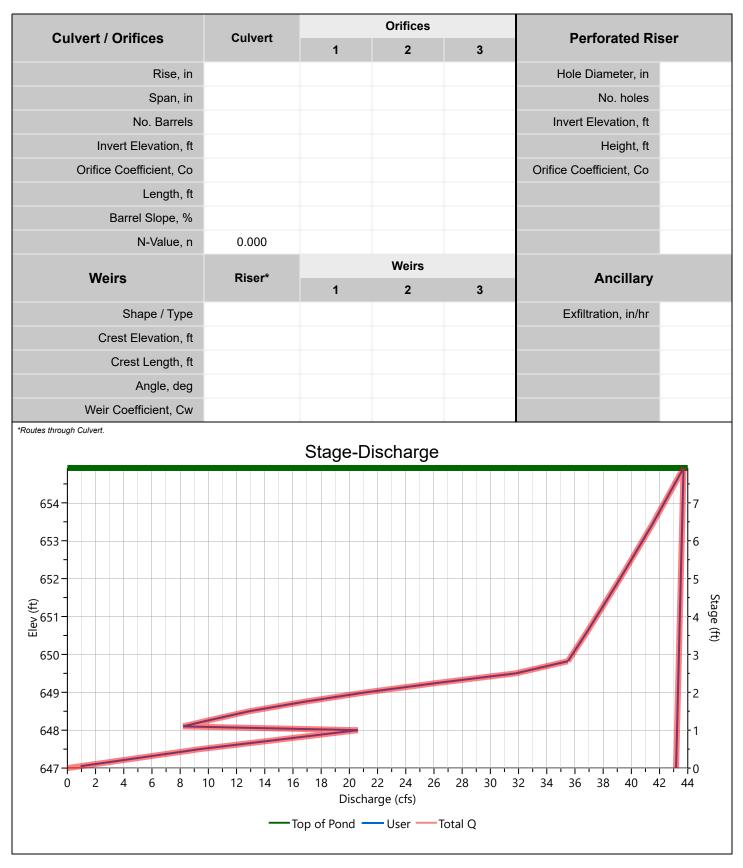
U	ser Defined Stora	ge		Stage / Storage Table							
	Description	Input	Stage (ft)	Elevation (ft)	Contour Area (sqft)	Incr. Storage (cuft)	Total Storage (cuft)				
	Bottom Elevation, ft	647.00	0.00	647.00	n/a	0.000	0.000				
			0.50	647.50	n/a	155,808	155,808				
			1.00	648.00	n/a	157,313	313,121				
			1.10	648.10	n/a	31,644	344,765				
			1.25	648.25	n/a	47,578	392,343				
			1.50	648.50	n/a	79,598	471,941				
			1.75	648.75	n/a	79,974	551,915				
			2.00	649.00	n/a	80,351	632,266				
			2.25	649.25	n/a	80,728	712,994				
			2.50	649.50	n/a	81,103	794,097				
			2.82	649.82	n/a	104,087	898,184				
			3.62	650.62	n/a	265,722	1,163,906				
			5.00	652.00	n/a	476,514	1,640,420				
			6.44	653.44	n/a	507,120	2,147,540				
			7.92	654.92	n/a	525,600	2,673,140				
			Stane-9	Storage							
655 –			Oldge	Storage							
							ľ				
654							-7				
-							ł				
653 -							6				
_											
652							- 5				
							[
651							4				
' -							· · · ·				
650											
_											
649							-2				
049							2				
. 1							l İ				
648-											
							ŀ				
647			I				L_0				
0	400000	800000	1200000	160000	20000	240000	00				
			Total Sto	orage (cuft)							
				5							

Hydrology Studio v 3.0.0.19

Ponds

07-27-2021

Stage-Discharge



08/20/2021 - Classification: Internal - ECRM12659618

Hydrology Studio v 3.0.0.19

Ponds

Project Name: 2016 HydraFlow #2

07-27-2021

Stage-Storage-Discharge Summary

Stage	Elev.	Storage	Culvert	c	Drifices, cf	s	Riser		Weirs, cfs	i	Pf Riser	Exfil	User	Total
(ft)	(ft)	(cuft)	(cfs)	1	2	3	(cfs)	1	2	3	(cfs)	(cfs)	(cfs)	(cfs)
0.00	647.00	0.000												0.000
0.50	647.50	155,808											9.400	9.400
1.00	648.00	313,121											20.60	20.60
1.10	648.10	344,765											8.200	8.200
1.25	648.25	392,343											9.900	9.900
1.50	648.50	471,941											12.90	12.90
1.75	648.75	551,915											16.80	16.80
2.00	649.00	632,266											21.20	21.20
2.25	649.25	712,994											26.30	26.30
2.50	649.50	794,097											31.80	31.80
2.82	649.82	898,184											35.50	35.50
3.62	650.62	1,163,906											36.90	36.90
5.00	652.00	1,640,420											39.20	39.20
6.44	653.44	2,147,540											41.50	41.50
7.92	654.92	2,673,140											43.70	43.70
0.00	0.00	0.000											43.70	43.70

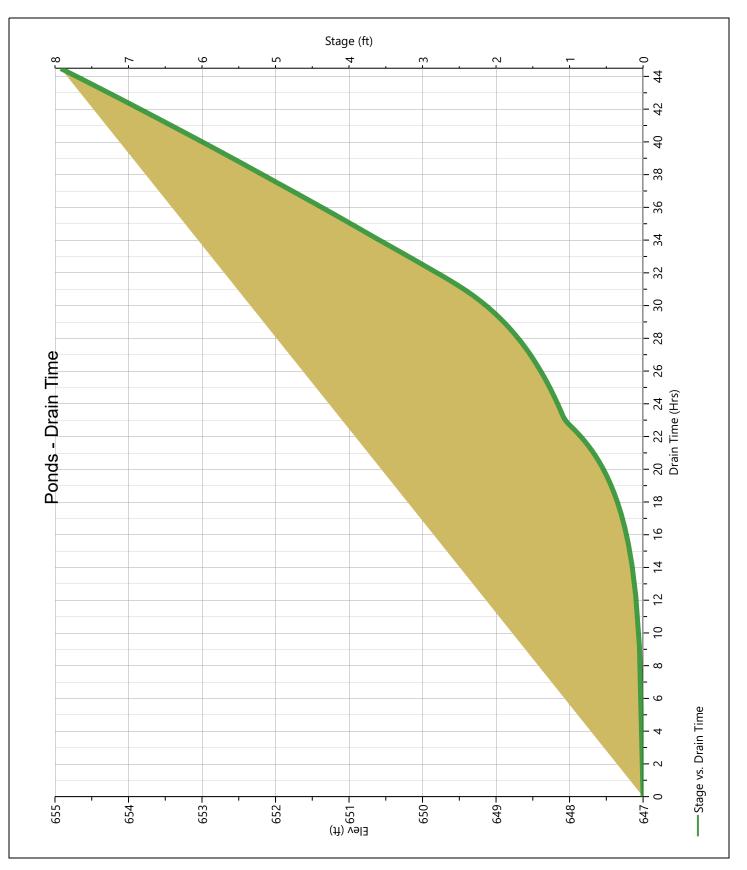
Hydrology Studio v 3.0.0.19

Ponds

Project Name: 2016 HydraFlow #2

07-27-2021





^{08/20/2021 -} Classification: Internal - ECRM12659618