PERMIT BY RULE/NARRATIVE
COAL ASH STRUCTURAL MONOFILL
SMITH MOUNTAIN SOLUTIONS, LLC
CRAB ORCHARD, TENNESSEE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Permit by Rule is submitted on behalf of Smith Mountain Solutions, LLC (SMS). SMS is the responsible party and is the Owner and Operator of this facility. The principal for SMS is Mr. Stephen D. Wright. The Site Manager will be Mr. Michael Webster of SMS. Contact information is as follows:

Smith Mountain Solutions. LLC
P.O. Box 437, Charleston, Tennessee 37310-0437
Phone: (423) 336-2261

As "Operator" of the facility SMS maintains complete legal entity and therefore is fully accountable for operation and compliance of this facility. SMS will provide suitable financial assurance to ensure long term maintenance of the project. For the purpose of this document, the term "Operator" refers to the person, persons, or entity responsible for daily operations at the facility. In the event of a transfer of ownership, all responsibilities of the Operator shall remain. The design and planning for this facility was supervised by Dr. George J. Hyfantis, Jr. PhD., P.E. (TN#l41501).

1.1 Background and General Description

The ash monofill facility (Facility) is located on the site of a former coal mining operation (Crossville Coal and Cumberland Coal). The area has been previously mined and filled under regulation by the Office of Surface Mining and Reclamation and Enforcement(OSMRE). The Facility is under agreement to accept coal combustion products (CCP or Coal ash). CCP, including fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag, and gypsum, are produced during electrical power generation activities by combustion of coal and must be removed and either temporarily stored for later use, hauled to a landfill or transported to an off-site utilization project. Methods for handling, placing, and excavating CCP at the landfill are discussed in detail in the following sections.

The site for the disposal facility consists of a partially reclaimed surface coal mine. The proposed coal ash monofill will be constructed in phases. Phase I will be approximately 30.5 acres with approximately 2.82 million cubic yards of air space for fill placement. Phase II is a proposed future expansion area consisting of approximately 59 acres. The disposal area design includes provision for a liner, leachate collection system, and a final cap and cover consisting of a membrane liner, drainage layer, and overburden cover. Bottom elevation of Phase I wi11 be approximately 2050 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) and top of fill will be approximately 2150 feet AMSL. The filling of ash in Phase I will commence (upon DSWM approval of permit modifications) as Phase I is filled to its final c1osure grade. Other integral components of the Phase I and Phase II coal ash landfil1 include: the surface water run-off basins for collecting surface water run-off from the landfill and haul roads. Monitoring points from the previous mining operations will be maintained to monitor the groundwater and surface water.

1.2 Location

The Site is located within the boundaries of an area previously mined for coal using surface methods by Cumberland Coal Company and Crossville Coal Company. The Site is located at 6728 Smith Mountain Road, northeast of the Crab Orchard community in Cumberland County, 'Tennessee. The site is located at latitude N35 degree 59 minuyes, 39 seconds, and longitude W84 degrees, 44 minutes, 47 seconds. The entire disposal area was previously mined. Reclamation is currently in progress, in cooperation with the Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation, and Enforcement (OSMRE)

1.3 Site Geology and Hydrogeology

The following geology and hydrogeology information has been obtained from previous reports for various permits at the Site. The Site lies near the eastern margin of the Cumberland Plateau physiographic province. The Cumberland Plateau is typically underlain by Pennsylvanian period formations. The strata in the eastern portion of the plateau dip steeply toward the northwest, having been influenced by the intense faulting and folding in the Valley and Ridge Province to the east. The western portion of the plateau has been affected by the Nashville Dome, with underlying strata dipping gently to the southeast.

The area of the Site is underlain by formations of the Crab Orchard Mountains Group including in descending order: Rockcastle Conglomerate, Vandever Formation, Newton Sandstone, Whitwell Shale, and the Sewanee Conglomerate. The Rockcastle Conglomerate is not present in the proposed fill area but is present above the previous mine workings. The Rockcastle forms a regional aquifer unit for much of the northern Cumberland Plateau and is relatively resistant to erosion. It is described as a massive, cross-bedded sandstone with scattered quartz pebble zones throughout. The Lower Vandever Formation consists of sandy shales and siltstones and is restricted to the extreme western portion of the property. Directly beneath the Vandever Formation is the Newton Sandstone which is approximately 120 feet thick at the Site. The Newton Sandstone consists of a quartzose and sub-graywacke sandstone, although it contains discontinuous shale partings up to 10 feet in thickness within the vicinity of the Site, It has also been described in nearby areas to contain a thin, basal, ferruginous, pebble shale conglomerate.

Underlying the Newton Sandstone is the Whitwell Shale which averages between 40 and 50 feet in more undisturbed areas of the state. However, because of the tectonic thickening and faulting in this shale interval across the Site, the Whitwell Shale ranges between 60 and 200 feet thick. The Whitwell Shale consists of carbonaceous shales and siltstones with discontinuous sandstone lenses and numerous siderite nodules. The Sewanee coal seam is generally located within 20 feet of the base of the Newton Sandstone. The Richland coal seam normally occurs within a few feet of the base of the Whitwell Shale. However, because of the structural deformation in the Whitwell Shale, the relative position and the number of occurrences of these seams vary widely throughout the Site. Beneath the Whitwell Shale is the Sewanee Conglomerate. This conglomeratic sandstone is generally a massive quartzose sandstone dominated by clean quartz pebbles in a sand matrix. It is generally well cemented with a ferruginous zone near the base.

The Site straddles the northeast-trending Sequatchie Valley anticline, locally termed the Crab Orchard Mountain anticline, at an approximate elevation of 2,000 feet above mean sea leve1. The general trend of this anticlinal ridge is from the southwest towards the northeast with the trace of the fold extending from central Alabama to the Emory River fault zone (approximately 7 miles northeast of the Site). The strata on the western limb of the anticline dip steeply to the northwest at 10 to 20 degrees while strata on the eastern limb dip to the northwest at 1 to 2 degrees. The previous mine workings were conducted on the eastern limb (East Pit) and western limb (West Pit) of the anticline. The area between the two mine pits was filled with excavated overburden material. Numerous local faults are evident in the strata exposed during mining. Further to the west is the Chestnut Oak Ridge anticline which parallels the Crab Orchard Mountain anticline, creating a synclinal trough just west of the Sit. The synclinal trough plunges to the northeast at less than 2 degrees.

As previously stated, the Site is located on the Crab Orchard Mountain anticline which is an asymmetrical structure. The predominant aquifers in the area are generally restricted to the major sandstone units including the Rockcastle Conglomerate, the Needleseye Conglornerate, the Newton Sandstone, and the Sewanee Conglomerate. However, because of the significant tectonic deformation (faulting and fracturing), the shales and coals can produce significant amounts of water. The Crab Orchard Mountain anticline has produced a ground water system with artesian and free-flowing artesian conditions common. This is due to a recharge area at a higher elevation with a structural dip resulting in transmission and storage areas at significantly lower elevation. This results in a potentiometric elevation higher than the elevation of the aquifer and occasionally higher than the ground surface, resulting in free flowing artesian conditions. This is the case with two wells on the Site: GW1-N1 and GWl-SC2.

Groundwater movement in the area is generally from higher elevations down the structural dip of the geologic formation to the lower elevations. The topography of the area generally mimics the geologic structure, Sandstone formations at higher elevations dip below stratigraphically younger confining shale formations and become confined aquifers. Because of the limited primary porosity and permeability of the strata, primary groundwater flow tends to be along secondary porosity such as bedding planes and fractures in major sandstone units and along fractures in the coal units. As previously stated, tectonic activity has produced significant folding and faulting with associated fracturing and groundwater flow may be encountered in all strata.

The deeper regional groundwater flow is controlled by the geologic structure and is expected to move to the northwest, down dip until it approaches the synclinal trough which separates the Chestnut Oak Ridge and Sequatchie Valley anticlines. Groundwater should then follow the plunge of the synclinal trough to the northeast parallel and into the Island Creek drainage.

Shallow groundwater at the Site is anticipated to also move down dip to the northwest and then move toward surface water discharges in the Millstone and Meadow Creek Valleys as the water bearing units approach a confined state. Aquifer yields on and near the site vary widely from 0.2 gallons/minute to 30 gallons per minute with several wells exhibiting artesian conditions.

There are currently no known groundwater users in the immediate vicinity of the Site and therefore, no impacts are anticipated. Groundwater wells downgradient of the Site are screened in the higher geologic formations due to the Structural dip of the formations. Therefore, these downgradient groundwater users should also not be affected by activities at the Site.

2.0 GENERAL FACILITY STANDARDS

2.1 Description of Material

The material to be accepted at the Facility is coal combustion products (fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag, and gypsum). **No other material will be accepted for disposal.** Coal ash is the residue that results from the combustion of pulverized coal and is transported from the combustion chamber by exhaust gases. The coal ash is not defined as hazardous per Tennessee Hazardous Waste Management Regulations 1200- 1 -11 -.02(1)(c).

2.2 Beneficial Use

The CCP will be utilized as structural backfill to complete reclamation of a former surface coal mine. There is insufficient material currently on-site to reclaim the mine site to original contours and eliminate existing highwalls. Placement of the structural fill will seal the surface of the mined area and reduce the potential for acid mine drainage. It will also eliminate the potential for additional surface mining at this site.

2.3 Environmental Site Assessment

An assessment of past groundwater and surface water sampling is in progress. Additional sampling will be initiated prior to construction to establish a baseline. See Section 2.5.2

2.4 Notification Requirements

The Solid Waste Permit by Rule Notification form is completed and attached as a cover sheet to this document.

2.5 Potential for Harmful Releases

The structural fill will be constructed, operated, maintained, and closed in such a manner as to minimize the potential for harmful releases of solid wastes or solid waste constituents to the environment or harm to the public through unauthorized or uncontrolled access.

2.5.1 Stability

The waste disposal method has been designed to minimize the potential for harmful releases of solid waste to the environment. This includes provisions for a reinforced geosynthetic clay liner system to prevent migration of leachate to groundwater. The bottom elevation of the disposal area has been selected to provide approximately 40 feet of overburden buffer between the seasonal high water table and the coal ash. Any leachate generated will be collected and disposed properly. The stability of the coal ash has been evaluated and the proposed slope design (3:1 slope with 15 foot backslope benches every 30 vertical feet) is considered stable. The reinforcement incorporated into the composite liner system reduces the potential effects from differential settlement and increases the stability of the subgrade material.

TVA has conducted numerous investigations and evaluations or the coal ash material produced by their various steam plants. The fly ash (properly compacted, dry stacked) is conservatively estimated to exhibit a cohesion of 200 pounds per square foot (psf) and an angle of internal friction of 30 degrees, at a dry density of 108.4 pounds per cubic foot. Actual samples exhibited a cohesion of 24 pounds per square inch (psi, or 3,456psf) with a friction angle of 40 degrees at 85% compaction. These previous evaluations indicate an adequate safety factor for a maximum fill height of 100 feet with a slope exceeding three horizontal to one vertical (3H:1V) slope ratio with 15 foot wide benches every 30 vertical feet (90-feet slope distance). A slope of 3H:1V is lower than the angle of repose for the ash (30 to 40 degrees). The benches will minimize erosion, control surface water drainage, and increase landfill stability.

Temporary interior slopes within the working area of the landfill will be maintained at no steeper than a 2.5H: 1V slope. These temporary slopes should be stable under normal conditions, however, heavy equipment working at the edge of these slopes may cause a local slope failure. Any slopes which are located near working equipment shall be sloped and/or benched adequately to prevent failure and the equipment kept away from the edge. Interior slopes should not exceed 30 vertical feet in height.

Stability of the coal ash is also affected by water, so it is important to minimize infiltration, control run-off and minimize ponded water. Excessive water addition will make the ash unstable or erodible and difficult to handle. Ash placement and removal will be conducted in accordance with the guidelines presented in following sections. The tops and slopes of the landfill cells will be maintained, graded, and compacted without surface depressions which may cause ponding of water on the ash during inclement weather. Surface run-off will be allowed to drain freely toward drainage channels, and subsequently into the surface water run-off basin.

2.5.2 Groundwater Protection

Protection of groundwater at the disposal facility is accomplished by the construction of a composite liner system which incorporates a leachate collection system. The construction of the proposed composite liner system includes the following (bottom to top):

1. A minimum 12-inch prepared subgrade.
2. A reinforced geosynthetic clay liner.
3. A 60-mil high density polyethylene (HDPE) membrane liner.
4. A 16 ounce non-woven geotextile.
5. Leachate collection piping (slotted PVC piping arranged in a dendritic pattern, wrapped in geotextile filter fabric, covered with washed stone, and wrapped in filter fabric.
6. A 12-inch protective/drainage layer consisting of bottom ash.

Additionally, a comprehensive groundwater monitoring program has been developed for the facility. The monitoring program involves collecting and analyzing samples of groundwater semi-annually from existing wells at and near the site, and the monitoring of the groundwater gradient to document the direction of hydraulic movement.

The groundwater monitoring program will consist of the sampling of the following monitoring points: GWIM-BW-3, GWIM-BW-4, GWIM-LTW, GWIM-PPA, GWIM-SC1, GWIM-SC2, GWIM-VD. GWIM-NIA, and GWIN-N2. The sampling will be conducted at the following frequencies:

> Baseline: Four quarterly sampling events will be conducted. The analytical results from these events will be compiled with data from the mining operation monitoring to establish baseline groundwater quality.
>
> Operation, Closure, and Post-Closure Period: Samples will be collected and analyzed from each monitoring point on a semi-annual basis.

Should a statistically significant increase in constituent concentrations be observed, TDEC will be contacted.

The samples will be analyzed for the following constituents.

Acidity	Antimony	Copper	Thallium
Alkalinity	Arsenic	Fluoride	Vanadium
Conductivity	Barium	Lead	Zinc
Dissolved Oxygen	Beryllium	Mercury	
Temperature	Cadmium	Nickel	
pH	Chromium	Selenium	
ORP	Cobalt	Silver	

2.5.3 Access Control

The proposed fill area lies wholly within the former mine works of Crossville Coal Company. The mine maintained access control via natural barriers and gated access roads. The ash fill operation will also maintain the natural barriers and gates but also add additional fencing. During normal operating hours, operations personnel are at the site performing fill operations, monitoring access, recording and tracking ash delivery, maintenance, and inspections, as required. Only ash waste from designated facilities will be accepted for disposal at this facility. Receiving personnel will restrict access to only authorized personnel. After normal operating hours, access gates will be locked.

The Facility has been located and designed to minimize the potential for propagation, harborage, or attraction of birds and flies, rodents, or other disease vectors. The coal combustion products are considered inert materials and therefore nor attractive to animals and insects. No other known disease vectors have been found to be associated with CCP.

The proposed ash fill boundaries are greater than 100 feet from the property boundary and more than 500 feet from the nearest residence. The disposal area is also more than 200 feet from the normal boundary of any stream or lake. As previously stated, the Site has been previously mined in compliance with applicable mining laws and regulations. Additionally, no constructed appurtenances for the fill area will be located within 50 feet of the property boundary.

2.6 Artificial or Natural Barrier

Access will be controlled via fencing and gated access roads. During normal operating hours, operations personnel are at the site performing fill operations, monitoring access, recording and tracking ash delivery, maintenance, and inspections, as required. Receiving personnel will restrict access to only authorized personnel. After norma1 operating hours, access gates will be locked.

2.7 Equipment

The Facility will maintain on-site operating equipment capable of spreading and properly compacting the coal combustion byproducts received, and capable of handling the earthwork required. Back-up equipment will be available within 24 hours of primary equipment breakdown.

The following equipment will be available at the Facility for handling the ash:

- Two pressurized water trucks for watering the haul road and ash at the disposal site.
- Water spray truck or operators are equipped with communication devices.
- One steel drum vibratory roller for compacting ash and/or soil.
- One bulldozer for spreading and placing ash and cover material.
- One front-end loader to serve as a backup for the bulldozer, to help remove ash from the haul road in the event of an accidental spill, and to keep collection channels and ditches clear of debris .
- Additional equipment will be made available as necessary.

Ash will be transported to the coal ash landfill by dump trucks. It will be placed within the active portion of the landfill by a bulldozer and compacted using a roller. The active area of disposal will be no greater than 5 acres and the landfill will be developed such that exposed inactive and active areas are minimized. Interior landfill side slopes will be constructed no steeper than a 2.5H:1V slope to maintain stability. To minimize potential dusting and erosion of the ash, completed landfill areas will be sprayed with water or covered with soil. One water spray truck filled with water and an operator will always be present at the landfill on days when ash is placed. In addition, all active areas of the landfill are sprayed with water containing chemical binders at the end of each day of disposal operations, except on rainy days or when meteorologica1 conditions are such that the potential for dusting is very low.

SMS will designate a Landfill Supervisor who is responsible for overseeing operation of the landfill. The Landfill Supervisor will always be on site during coal ash operations that involve ash placement and dust control. The date and time of any such events will be documented by the Landfill Supervisor.

The material to be accepted at the monofill will consist solely of CCP. This material is considered inert. As a byproduct of combustion, the material is not considered flammable. No other materials will be accepted. However, the Facility will have on-site and continuously available, properly maintained fire suppression equipment in sufficient quantities to control accidental fires that may occur as well as make arrangements with the local fire protection agency to provide fire fighting services when needed.

The Facility will provide and maintain an office and maintenance facility on-site, accessible to Facility personnel, which has adequate screening, heating facilities, and lighting, as well as safe drinking water and sanitary hand-washing and toilet facilities. The Facility will maintain telephone service at the office structure. Additional communication devices (cell phones and/or two-way radios) will be available to on-site personnel at all times the Facility is in operation.

2.8 Geologic Buffer System

The entirety of the proposed fill area lies within the previous mining area. Phase I will be located in an area that was filled with excavated material during mining. This material consists primarily of excavated rock and is greater than 100 feet thick. No attempt was made to determine the in-situ permeability of this material. The elevation of the bottom of Phase I will range from approximately 2,000 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) to 2,050 feet AMSL. The maximum observed height of the groundwater table in this area was approximately 1,786 feet AMSL. Therefore, the proposed ash fill exceeds the requirement of an equivalent minimum three foot geologic buffer between the base of the fill and the seasonal high water table of the uppermost unconfined aquifer or the top of the formation of a confined aquifer.

2.9 Final Cover

The final cover will consist of a minimum of one foot of intermediate cover material, a 60-mil HDPE liner, a composite drainage net, and a minimum of one foot of protective soil cover. The Final Cover will be completed with 4 to 8 feet of loosely consolidated rock and soil and planted with native trees (shallow root species) and vegetation. This is consistent with the Appalachian Reforestation Initiative which has demonstrated significantly accelerated establishment of vegetation and succession. The material consists of previously excavated overburden materials. No off-site material will be required to meet the cover requirements.

2.10 Drainage and Erosion Control

Surface water control is accomplished by: proper grading, compacting, and promptly covering exterior ash slopes with soil and vegetative cover to minimize erosion. Interior ash slopes will be maintained at proper grades to promote controlled run-off without erosion. Surface water run-off channels are designed along the inside of the perimeter haul road to collect run-off from the landfill and divert it into the surface water sediment pond. This basin is maintained, as necessary, to provide proper settling of suspended soil in the run-off. No uncontrolled stormwater runoff leaves the fill area, nor does any run-on occur from adjacent areas. Permanent surface water controls are summarized as follows:

DIVERSIONS: Permanent engineered benches are designed into the final cover grades every 30 vertical feet (90 feet of slope length) to eliminate long, steep runs of open slope. The diversion benches are designed with a 3:1 inside slope, a 9:1 outside slope and are approximately 15 feet wide. The benches intercept the sheet flow from the cover slope and divert it to the let-down ditches.

LINED WATERWAYS: Three different types of lined waterways are included in the final cover closure design. The let-down ditches are designed to rapidly convey the stormwater off the cover

and will consequently have high design velocities. The let-down ditches will have a bottom width of 2 feet, a depth of 1.5 feet, 2:1 side slopes and will be lined with D_{50} = 9" riprap. Larger diameter riprap (1' -2') will be placed at the base of the let-down ditches to dissipate flow energy and help prevent erosion of the perimeter channels. Two perimeter channels will convey water from the let-down ditches to the sediment pond at greater depths and lower velocities. The perimeter channels are designed with a trapezoidal cross section that will have a bottom width of 4 feet, a depth of 3.5 feet and 3:1 side slopes. Due to the gentle slope of the perimeter ditches, they can be lined with grass or if available, manufactured riprap from the site. Where a let-down ditch discharges into a perimeter channel, extra large riprap (2'-3') will be recessed into the perimeter channel to prevent erosion. The two perimeter ditches will converge and empty into a single conveyance that leads to the sediment pond. This conveyance ditch is designed with a trapezoidal cross section that will have a bottom width of 7 feet, a depth of 4 feet, 2:1 side slopes and will be lined with D_{50} = 9'" riprap.

FINAL CAP AND COVER: Upon achieving final grade elevation, the ash fill will be covered with a minimum of one foot of intermediate cover material, a 60-mil HDPE liner, a composite drainage net, and a minimum of one foot of protective soil cover. The Final Cover will be completed with 4 to 8 feet of loosely consolidated rock and soil and planted with native trees (shallow root species) and vegetation. A comprehensive closure and post-closure plan will be implemented.

During ash placement or removal operations, erosion in the active, inactive, and closed areas of the landfill will be controlled by implementing proper ash placement, compaction, and grading techniques. Erosion control for closed fill areas wil1 be provided by promptly covering the coal ash when the coal ash level reaches the final grade elevation. Covering the coal ash with soil will minimize the potential for erosion of the ash. In addition erosion control measures can also include placement of vegetative ground matting placed on the side slopes and in channels to provide erosion control before vegetation becomes established. All existing erosion control facilities will be maintained by the operator. These facilities include, but are not limited to: drainage channels, channel linings, energy dissipaters, and benches.

2.11 Dust Control

Air monitoring equipment will be placed at the Site to monitor for particulate matter. This information will be used to evaluate and improve the efficiency of dust control methods. The sequence of landfill development and/or ash removal for beneficial use has been designed to minimize the potential for fugitive emissions from active landfill areas. Prevailing wind direction is thought to be from the west and northwest. This will be confirmed during construction and initial monitoring. The sequencing of landfill cell construction or excavation will be staged to allow the completed and covered exterior landfill slopes to serve as a wind barrier for the active portion of the landfill.

In addition, standard operating procedures to control dusting will be implemented if dusting conditions occur or if there is a potential for dusting conditions to occur. These methods include spraying water or providing a thin temporary soil cover material or hydromulch over the exposed ash.

The Facility will not be accepting any types of municipal solid waste. No litter is anticipated. However, all litter will be collected for disposal in a timely manner.

2.12 Borings and Wells

The entire fill area is located within the limits of previous surface mining. All previous borings and wells were backfilled and sealed prior to mining and/or destroyed during mining operations.

2.13 Floodplain

Since the entire area was previously disturbed, there are no existing natural drainage features or wetlands within the disposal area. According to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the disposal area is located in Zone X, which is defined as the area outside the 1-percent annual chance floodplain. No Base Flood Elevations or depths are shown within this zone. Therefore, the Site is not within the 100-year floodplain.

2.14 Permanent Benchmark

A permanent benchmark will be established on-site of known horizontal coordinates and elevation referenced to the North American Vertical Datum 1988 (NAVD88). The benchmark will consist of a concrete monument (4 inch diameter and 4 feet deep) with an embedded aluminum disk. The aluminum disk will be permanently etched with the benchmark number, survey company name, and date.

2.15 Wetlands

The entire area has been mined, there are no existing natural drainage features or wetlands within the disposal area. Additionally, the National Wetlands inventory maintained by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service does not indicate any wetlands within the project boundaries.

2.16 Karst Terrain

As indicated in the Site Geology and Hydrogeology (Section 1.3), the Site is not located in a karst area. The Site is underlain by formations of the Crab Orchard Mountains Group consisting of shales, sandstones, and conglomerates. Carbonate formations have not been observed on-site or near the site.

2.17 Endangered or Threatened Species

In compliance with the requirements of the Permit-by-Rule for coal ash fills, documentation was requested from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA). The USFWS and TWRA confirmed that there are no anticipated adverse impacts to endangered or threatened species of plants, fish, or wildlife. Site activities are not anticipated to result in the destruction or adverse modification of known critical habitats of endangered or threatened species of plants, fish, or wildlife in proximity to the Site. The SHPO responded with an opinion that there are no National Register of Historic Places listed or eligible properties affected by this Site.

2.18 Notice in Deed to Property

Within 90 days of meeting final cover requirements and prior to the sale or lease of the property, a notation on the deed to the property will be recorded that will in perpetuity notify any persons conducting a title search that coal ash has been placed on the property.