

Memorandum

Date: January 17, 2024

To: Billi Jo Huddleston, CHMM, Florida Power & Light Company

From: Ben Amos, Ph.D., P.E. and Lane Dorman, P.G., Geosyntec Consultants, Inc.

Subject: 2019 Groundwater Velocity Estimate, Gulf Clean Energy Center,

Ash Landfill No. 2, Pensacola, FL

INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Florida Power & Light Company ("FPL"), Geosyntec Consultants, Inc. ("Geosyntec") prepared this 2019 Groundwater Velocity Estimate Memorandum ("Memo") for FPL's Gulf Clean Energy Center ("GCEC") Coal Combustion Residuals ("CCR") unit Ash Landfill No. 2 ("LF2"). The purpose of this Memo is to document the calculated horizontal groundwater velocities at LF2 in 2019. This Memo supplements the summary of CCR groundwater monitoring activities conducted in 2019 and reported in the 2019 Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report (Geosyntec, 2020¹), in accordance with groundwater sampling and analysis requirements of 40 Code of Federal Regulations ("CFR") Section 257.93(c).

GROUNDWATER VELOCITY CALCULATIONS

Groundwater flow rates were calculated based on the following:

- 1. Horizontal hydraulic gradients estimated from groundwater elevations measured during each sampling event in 2019.
- 2. The geometric mean (geomean) hydraulic conductivity (37 feet per day [ft/day]) for LF2 documented in the *Groundwater Hydraulic Conductivity Evaluation, Ash Landfill Number 1 and Ash Landfill Number 2* (Geosyntec, 2023²).

¹ Geosyntec Consultants, 2020. 2019 Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report, Gulf Power Company, Plant Crist, Ash Landfill No. 2. January 31, 2020.

² Geosyntec Consultants, Inc., 2023. *Groundwater Hydraulic Conductivity Evaluation, Ash Landfill Number 1 and* FR8309/PR23030 1 January 17, 2024



3. An estimated effective porosity of 0.25, based on the lithologic materials surrounding the screened interval (Sterrett, 2007³).

Input parameters and calculations are summarized in **Table 1**. Groundwater elevation maps from 2019 are included as **Figures 1, 2, and 3**.

Horizontal hydraulic gradients between MW-301 and MW-304, a monitoring well-pair representative of groundwater flow near LF2, were calculated based on groundwater elevation data from 2019 groundwater sampling events. The resulting horizontal gradients were approximately 0.0036 ft/ft, 0.0038 ft/ft, and 0.0035 ft/ft in February, May, and October 2019, respectively.

The geomean hydraulic conductivity for the uppermost aquifer adjacent to LF2 was estimated from pneumatic slug tests performed at seven monitoring wells around LF2 (Geosyntec, 2023). The lithology of this aquifer generally consists of fine to coarse sand (SCS, 2017⁴); the geomean hydraulic conductivity (37 ft/day) is within the anticipated hydraulic conductivity range for a fine to coarse sand (Freeze and Cherry, 1979⁵).

The horizontal groundwater flow velocity was calculated using a form of Darcy's Law:

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V = (K*i)/n_e Where: V = \text{groundwater velocity (ft/day);} K = \text{hydraulic conductivity (ft/day);} i = \text{horizontal hydraulic gradient (ft/ft); and} n_e = \text{effective porosity (unitless).}
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The calculated horizontal groundwater flow velocities at LF2 were 0.53 ft/day (194 ft/year), 0.57 ft/day (207 ft/year), and 0.52 ft/day (189 ft/year) in February, May, and October 2019, respectively.

CLOSING

In accordance with the groundwater sampling and analysis requirements of 40 CFR Section 257.93(c), the horizontal groundwater velocities calculated for the selected well pair at LF2 (i.e., MW-301 and

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³ Sterret, R.J., 2007. *Groundwater and Wells*, Third Edition, New Brighton, MN: Johnson Screens, A Weatherford Company.

⁴ Southern Company Services, 2017. Gulf Power Company, Plant Crist, Ash Landfill No. 1, Ash Landfill No. 2, and Gypsum Storage Area Well Design, Installation, Development and Decommissioning Report, October.

⁵ Freeze, R.A. and J.A. Cherry, 1979. *Groundwater*, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.



MW-304) were approximately 0.53 ft/day (194 ft/year), 0.57 ft/day (207 ft/year), and 0.52 ft/day (189 ft/year) in February, May, and October 2019, respectively. The calculated horizontal groundwater velocities for 2019 are similar to those calculated previously (Geosyntec, 2023⁶). This Memo has been prepared under the supervision of a State of Florida licensed Professional Engineer and Professional Geologist with Geosyntec.

⁶ Geosyntec Consultants, Inc., 2023. 2022 Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report, Florida Power & Light Company, Gulf Clean Energy Center Ash Landfill No.2, January 31, 2023

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Date



Table 1. 2019 Groundwater Velocity Input Parameters and Calculations Gulf Clean Energy Center, Landfill Number 2 Pensacola, FL

Flow Paths	Groundwater Elevation (ft) ^{1,2}		Change in Groundwater Elevation (Δh) ³ (ft)	Distance (ΔI) ³ (ft)	Hydraulic Gradient (Δh/Δl) ³ (ft/ft) ⁴	Hydraulic Conductivity ⁵ , K (ft/day) ⁶	Effective Porosity (n _e)	Linear Groundwater Velocity ⁷	
								ft/day	ft/year ⁸
MW-301/ MW-304	Feb-19	12.81 7.71	5.10	1418	0.0036	37	0.25	0.53	194.3
MW-301/ MW-304	May-19	12.71	5.43		0.0038	37	0.25	0.57	206.9
		7.28							
MW-301/ MW-304	Oct-19	11.61 6.64	4.97		0.0035	37	0.25	0.52	189.4

Notes:

- 1. Elevations are in feet relative to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988.
- 2. ft = feet
- 3. Δh = Change in groundwater elevation, Δl = Distance along flow path
- 4. ft/ft = feet per foot
- 5. K values were calculated based on 2020 slug tests.
- 6. ft/day = feet per day
- 7. Groundwater flow velocity equation = $(\Delta h/\Delta l* K)/n_e$
- 8. ft/year = feet per year







