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Duke Power Company
Fossil and Hydro Generation Department
P.O. Box 1006
Charlotte, NC 28201-1006

December 11, 2002

North Carolina Department of
Environment and Natural Resources
Division of Waste Management
Solid Waste Section
401 Oberlin Road
Suite 150
Raleigh, NC 27605-1350



Attention: Ms. Ellen Lorscheider
Hydrogeologist, Solid Waste Section

Subject: Duke Energy – Belews Creek Steam Station
Industrial Landfill Permit Application
Permit Number 85-03, Stokes County

Dear Ms. Lorscheider:

As requested in your October 25, 2002 letter, a revised groundwater sampling and analysis plan for the proposed Belews Creek landfill expansion is attached. The newly installed monitoring wells have also been sampled and analyzed. If a copy of these analytical results is desired, please notify me.

Duke Energy urgently requests issuance of the permit to operate for the proposed landfill expansion area as quickly as possible. If additional information is needed to ensure a timely response, please contact me at (704) 382-4309.

Sincerely,

Allen Stowe (wmn)

Allen Stowe, Scientist
Fossil-Hydro Operations

Attachments

cc: Jim Barber – NC DENR, Solid Waste Section

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION
BELEWS CREEK STEAM STATION
STOKES COUNTY, NC
ASH LANDFILL EXPANSION 8503
GROUND WATER MONITORING PROGRAM
SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN

Revision 1
December 26, 2002

Prepared By:



William M. Miller

William M. Miller, P.E.
December 26, 2002

Duke Energy Corporation
PO Box 1006
Charlotte, NC 28201-1006

REVISION DESCRIPTION SHEET

Revision Number	Issue Date and Description
0	Initial Release, December 11, 2002.
1	Revised, December 26, 2002. Revised to add monitoring well MW2-8 and to delete MW2-7.

1.0 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

1.1 SCOPE OF WORK

This Ground-Water Monitoring Program is designed to detect the effects of the Ash Landfill Expansion at Belews Creek Steam Station (BCSS) on the groundwater in the area. This plan has been prepared according to the guidelines set forth by the North Carolina Water Quality Guidance Document for Solid Waste Facilities (SW-1001-87), and by the EPA in "Interim Guidelines and Specifications for Preparing Quality Assurance Plans" (QAMS-500/80), and documents the methodologies of field sampling, record-keeping protocols, data quality objectives, and data validation procedures that will be used in this program.

1.2 BACKGROUND AND SITE HYDROGEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

This sampling and analysis plan (SAP) covers the expansion of the existing ash landfill. The landfill expansion will be permitted to accept (only) fly ash from Belews Creek Steam Station operations.

The landfill expansion area is located to the north of the surface water divide that runs along Pine Hall Road. This surface water divide also serves as the groundwater divide for the area near the landfill. Groundwater flow beneath the landfill is from Pine Hall Road, generally northward, towards the Ash Basin. The Ash Basin is operated as a water treatment facility and is permitted by the NPDES program (NPDES Permit #NC0024406).

The discharge area for groundwater flow in the landfill area is the Ash Basin. The only surface water discharge in the landfill area is a small spring, located east of the landfill footprint. This surface water feature drains to a sediment basin and then on to the Ash Basin.

Volume 2 of Duke Energy Belews Creek Steam Station, Stokes County, NC, Landfill Permit Application – Siting Package, October 2, 2001 contains a description of typical groundwater systems located in the piedmont region. In most cases in the Piedmont, the groundwater system is a two medium system, restricted to the local drainage basin. The groundwater occurs in a system composed of two interconnected layers: residuum/saprolite and weathered rock overlying fractured crystalline rock. Typically, the residuum/saprolite is partly saturated and the water table fluctuates within it. Water movement is generally through the fractured bedrock. The ash landfill expansion site is typical of a piedmont groundwater system.

As described in the Siting Package, based on the boring data, the material in the subsurface at the site is divided into four layers:

- Layer 1 – Residual soil and saprolite consisting primarily of sandy silts (ML) and silty sands (SM) with a Standard Penetration Resistance of $N < 30$. It ranges in thickness from 10.6 to 43.3 feet with an average thickness of 25.24 feet.
- Layer 2 – Saprolite and weathered rock consisting of sandy silts (ML) and silty sands (SM) with layers of moderately to very severely weathered rock. It has Standard Penetration Resistance of $N > 30$. Its thickness ranges from 1.2 feet to 30.0 feet with an average thickness of 17.64 feet.
- Weathered rock/fractured rock – consists of very severely weathered to slightly weathered rock and fractured rock. This layer is defined as the material below auger refusal and rock with Recovery of less than 90% and Rock Quality Designation (RQD) of less than 50%. The weathered rock/fractured rock layer below auger refusal ranges from 0 feet up to 40 feet in thickness. The thickness of weathered rock above auger refusal (in Layer 2) is estimated at 5 to 11 feet based on site and local boring data.
- Sound Rock – defined as rock with Recovery > 90 and RQD > 50 .

1.3 WELL LOCATIONS AND INSTALLATION

Monitoring will be performed by five groundwater monitoring wells and by one surface water sampling location (See Figure 1).

The landfill expansion will be monitored through a series of five monitoring wells identified as MW2-1, MW2-2, MW2-5, MW2-8, MW-3 and one surface water sampling location, SW-1 (See Figure 1). Monitoring well information is detailed in Table 1.

Each of the wells is screened near the water table. These wells are constructed of two-inch diameter PVC well screen and casing. Each well intercepts the aquifer with section of PVC well screen with a slot size of 0.010 inch. The length of the screened section varies. The screen lengths are shown in Table 1. The wells were installed by a North Carolina registered well driller in accordance with applicable NCDENR regulations. Figure 2 shows a typical construction diagram for the wells. All wells are equipped with dedicated pump systems (Figure 3). Well construction records for these wells are included in Appendix B.

A brief description of the monitoring locations and their monitoring function is provided below.

Monitoring Well MW-3

Monitoring well MW-3 was installed as part of the groundwater monitoring system for the initial permitted landfill and is located side gradient to the landfill. Since there is insufficient room to install an upgradient well between the landfill and groundwater divide along Pine Hall Rd., well MW-3 and will serve the purpose of an upgradient monitoring well. This well is screened to monitor groundwater in Layer 2.

Monitoring Well MW2-1

This well is located north of the landfill and downgradient of the landfill. This well is screened to monitor groundwater in Layer 2. The boring log indicates that the lower portion of the screen is in weathered rock.

Monitoring Well MW2-2

This well is located north of the landfill and downgradient of the landfill. This well is screened to monitor groundwater in Layer 1. The boring log indicates that the lower portion of the screen is in weathered rock.

Monitoring Well MW2-5

This well is located south of the landfill, across Pine Hall Rd. and is screened to monitor groundwater in Layer 2 and in the weathered rock/fractured rock layer.

Monitoring Well MW2-8

This well is located east of the landfill. This well is screened to monitor groundwater in Layer 1.

Surface Water Sampling Location SW-1

This surface water sampling location is located in the drainage feature located to the east of the landfill.

1.4 MONITORING FREQUENCY

The wells are sampled semi-annually in April and October. Sampling results will be submitted to the State within 90 days of sampling. The monitoring wells and the surface water sampling location will be sampled prior to placement of waste in the landfill expansion.

1.5 PARAMETERS

Proposed parameters, units of measure, methods, and detection limits are presented in Table 2.

1.5 DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVES

The overall quality assurance (QA) objective is to ensure that data of known and acceptable quality are provided. All measurements will be made so as to yield results that are representative of the groundwater. All data will be calculated and reported in units consistent with those of other agencies and organizations to allow comparability of data.

The QA objectives for precision, accuracy, and completeness have been established by the laboratory(s) in accordance with EPA or other accepted agencies for each measurement variable (where possible). The objectives are outlined in the Duke Power Company Laboratory Services Procedures Manual, and are available upon request.

Detection limits for the water analyses presented in Table 2 are generally specified by the analytical methods. As stated above, appropriate methods have been selected to meet applicable standards for groundwater quality or the requirements of applicable permits. Instances may occur, however, in which the condition of the sample will not allow detection of the desired limits for various parameters either because of matrix interference or high analyte concentrations requiring sample dilution. The laboratory(s) will provide sufficient information with each data package to allow reviewers of the data to be aware of encountered sample problems.

2.0 SAMPLING PROCEDURES

2.1 SAMPLING EQUIPMENT

Development, purging and sampling equipment are chosen to ensure the materials making up the equipment are compatible with the sample parameters and also comply with state and federal regulatory requirements for sampling. Positive-gas-displacement fluorocarbon resin bladder pumps are installed in each monitoring well as dedicated purging and sampling systems.

2.1.1 Equipment Cleaning Procedures

Dedicated sampling equipment is installed in each monitoring well. However, in the event non-dedicated equipment is used, reusable water level meters, development pumps, purging and sampling equipment are cleaned between wells in accordance with standard EPA approved cleaning procedures for field equipment. This standard is outlined in "Standard Operating Procedures and Quality Assurance Manual", Engineering Support Branch, EPA Region IV, February 1, 1991.

2.2 GROUND-WATER SAMPLING

2.2.1 Development of Wells

After installation of new wells, and prior to initial sampling, the monitoring wells are 'developed'. Development removes silt that has settled into the bottom of the well following installation, and removes fine silt and clay particles from the well screen and sandpack surrounding the screen, to avoid future clogging of the well or poor well performance. Development involves removing an estimated ten or more well volumes from the well using a positive-gas-displacement fluorocarbon resin bladder pump with an up-and-down agitation to loosen particles from the well screen. After development of a well, a true well depth is recorded.

2.2.2 Ground-Water Level and Total Depth Measurements

Water-level measurements are performed to determine the ground-water flow elevations and to calculate the volume of standing water in the well. All monitoring wells have been surveyed by a registered surveyor to determine the elevation of the top of each well casing. All depth and water-level measurements are referenced to the top of the well casing and recorded to the nearest one-hundredth of a foot.

In non-dedicated systems, water-level measurements are made with the use of an electronic measuring device which consists of a spool of dual conductor wire, a probe attached to the end, and an indicator. When the probe comes in contact with water, the circuit is closed and a meter light and/or buzzer attached to the spool signal the contact. The probe is lowered further until it rests on the bottom of the well to determine the depth of the well. The depth and water level are used to determine that the well has not filled with silt and to calculate the volume of standing well water. The volume of well water (in liters) is calculated using the following equation:

$$V = h \times \pi r^2 \times (28.32 \text{ l/ft}^3)$$

where V = volume of standing water (liters)

h = height of standing water (feet) = casing depth - water level

r = radius of well casing (feet)

In dedicated systems, an accurate well depth is determined, as indicated above, after development of the well and prior to installation of the dedicated water level probe and pump. This well depth is referenced until replacement of the dedicated water level probe and/or pump is necessary. The dedicated water level probe consists of a pressure transducer and electronic meter. The height of water above the probe is measured and subtracted from the depth to which the probe was placed in the well to yield the depth of the water (example: the dedicated probe is positioned 15 ft down from the top of the casing, the meter reads 6 feet of water above the probe, the water level is thus 9 feet below the top of the casing). The calculation of standing water is the same for non-dedicated systems. The total depth, water-level measurements, and calculated well volume are recorded on the Groundwater Monitoring Data Sheet (Figure 4).

2.2.3 Well Purging and Sampling

A Hydrolab® Multi-parameter Water Quality Monitoring Instrument (Hydrolab), used to determine when to sample groundwater, is calibrated with reference standards prior to and after each sampling day as described in the Environmental Chemistry Procedure 3210 or manufacturers specifications (available upon request). The pH subsystem is calibrated with two different pH standards which usually bracket the expected groundwater pH (pH standards 7.0 and 4.0). The conductivity subsystem is calibrated with a standard nearest the expected ground-water conductivity. The dissolved oxygen (DO) subsystem is calibrated using either a Winkler calibration or an air calibration procedure. Oxidation-reduction potential (ORP) subsystem is calibrated against a known ORP solution. Calibration results are recorded on the Field Sampling Calibration Form (Figure 5). The sample readings are recorded on the Groundwater Monitoring Data Sheet (Figure 4).

Wells will be purged and samples collected using low-flow sampling methods. Low-flow well purging and sampling technology allows the well to be purged in a shorter period of time, with less purge water being generated, and maintains the same level of accuracy and reproducibility as conventional purging techniques. The technique is particularly suited for low yielding wells where conventional purging evacuates the well to dryness.

Low-flow technology involves the use of dedicated pumps, a flow through cell and a water quality monitor that continually measures pH, turbidity, specific conductance, temperature and dissolved oxygen. Water is purged from the screened interval of the well at low flow rates (100 ml/min or less) through a flow cell connected to a Hydrolab. The intake velocity will be maintained in an attempt to match the natural groundwater flow velocity as closely as possible during purging and

sampling. The Hydrolab continually measures and records pH, turbidity, specific conductance, ORP dissolved oxygen (DO) and temperature. When three consecutive measurements for temperature, turbidity ORP, DO and specific conductance are within 10% +/-, and pH is within 0.2 units the well is sampled. Samples are then collected in the order of the parameters' volatilization sensitivity (Section 2.2.4).

2.2.4 Sample Collection

After sufficient purging and stable field measurements, the wells are sampled for the parameters of interest. If non-dedicated or non-disposable equipment is used (i.e. cleaned in the field between wells), background wells are sampled before downgradient wells. Sampling personnel wear clean, disposable, non-powdered latex gloves at each well. Samples are collected in the order of the volatilization sensitivity of the parameters:

- Total metals
- Sulfate and chloride
- Nitrate
- TDS

If groundwater samples for which metals analysis will be conducted have a turbidity of higher than 50 NTU, the sample is collected unpreserved. The unpreserved sample is stored at 4°C until delivered to the laboratory. The laboratory will filter and digest the sample within 72 hours of sample collection.

2.2.5 Sample Containers, Volume, Preservative, and Holding Time

All sample containers supplied for the collection of ground-water samples by the laboratory are new, precleaned and/or prebaked as approved by EPA procedures appropriate for the parameters of interest. Table 3 summarizes the sample containers, sample volume, preservation procedures and holding times required for each type of sample and parameter. Sample containers are kept closed until used. All sample containers are provided by Duke Energy or vendor laboratories.

3.0 SAMPLE TRACKING

The chain of custody program allows for the tracing of possession and handling of individual samples from the time of field collection through laboratory analysis and report preparation.

3.1 SAMPLE LABELING

Sample containers are labeled at the time of sampling with the following information: sampling date and time, sample identification number, and initials of sample collector.

3.2 FIELD LOG BOOK

A Field Log Book is maintained during the course of the field work to document the following:

- Identification of well
- Well depth
- Static water level depth and measurement technique
- Presence of immiscible layers and detection method
- Well yield - high or low
- Purge volume or pumping rate
- Sample identification numbers
- Well evacuation procedure/equipment
- Sample withdrawal procedure/equipment
- Date and time of collection
- Types of sample containers used
- Identification of replicates or blind samples
- Preservative(s) used

- Parameters requested for analysis
- Field analysis data and methods
- Sample distribution and transporter
- Field observations on sampling event
- Name of collector(s)
- Climatic conditions including estimate of air temperature

This information is contained on the Groundwater Monitoring Data Sheets, the Field Sampling Calibration Form, or the Chain-of-Custody Record and Analysis Request Form (See Section 3.3) which are filled out for each sampling event. These loose-leaf sheets are arranged in sequential order and filed by project and date. All recorded entries are made in indelible ink. Errors are corrected by drawing a line through the error, initialing and dating the correction, and starting a new entry on the next line (if necessary).

3.3 CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD AND ANALYSIS REQUEST FORM (CCRARF)

The CCRARF (Figure 6) accompanies the sample(s), traces sample possession from time of collection to delivery to the laboratory(s), and clearly identifies which sample containers have been designated for each requested parameter. The record includes the following types of information:

- Sample identification number
- Signature of collector
- Date and time of collection
- Sample type (e.g., groundwater, immiscible layer)
- Identification of well
- Number of containers
- Parameters requested for analysis
- Preservative used
- Signature of persons involved in the chain of possession
- Inclusive dates of possession

3.4 SAMPLE CUSTODY, SHIPMENT AND LABORATORY RECEIPT

For the purpose of these procedures, a sample is considered in custody if it is:

- In actual possession of the responsible person;
- In view, after being in physical possession;
- Locked so that no one can tamper with it, after having been in physical custody; or in a secured area, restricted to authorized personnel. All samples are maintained in the custody of the sampling crew during the sampling event. At the end of each sampling day and prior to the transfer of the samples off-site, chain-of-custody entries are completed on the CCRARF for all samples. Upon transfer of custody, the chain-of-custody form is signed by a sampling crew member, including the date and time. Samples are delivered to outside laboratories by Duke Energy personnel or courier.

All chain-of-custody forms received by the laboratory(s) are signed and dated by the respective Supervising Scientist(s) or their designee (at the Duke Energy lab), or the laboratory sample custodian (at vendor labs) immediately following receipt by the laboratory.

The analysts at the laboratory(s) maintain a sample-tracking record that will follow each sample through all stages of laboratory processing. The sample tracking records show the date of sample extraction or preparation, and analysis. These records are used to determine compliance with holding time limits during lab audits and data validation.

Custody procedures followed by Duke Energy laboratory personnel are described in detail in the Duke Energy Laboratory Services Procedures Manual.

4.0 ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

The main analytical laboratory used in this program is the Duke Energy Laboratory Services Laboratory: N.C. Drinking Water (NC37804) and Wastewater (#248) Certifications. The organizational structure and staff qualifications of the laboratory are discussed in its generic Quality Assurance Program (QAP). The QAP and Laboratory Services Procedures Manual are available for review upon request.

Vendor laboratories that meet EPA and North Carolina certification requirements may be used for analyses which cannot be performed in-house.

The analytical procedures used for this Ground-Water Monitoring Program are briefly described in Table 2. Conductivity, pH, ORP and turbidity are measured in the field according to Duke Energy Scientific Services Section Quality Assurance Plan.

5.0 INTERNAL QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS

Internal laboratory control checks used by the laboratories are described in their generic QAP and procedures manual. The laboratories demonstrate the ability to produce acceptable results using the methods specified.

Internal quality control checks for sampling procedures and laboratory analyses will be conducted with each sampling event. These checks will consist of the preparation and submittal of field blanks, trip (travel) blanks, and/or field replicates for analysis of all parameters at frequencies described in the laboratory(s) procedures manuals.

The above field QC blanks and replicates included as internal QC checks are described as follows:

- **Field Blanks:** A field blank consists of sample containers filled in the field with organic-free, deionized or distilled water prepared and preserved in the same manner as the samples. The field blank is transported to the laboratory with the samples and analyzed along with the field samples for the constituents of interest to check for contamination imparted to the samples by the sample container, preservative, or other exogenous sources.
- **Trip Blanks:** A trip (travel) blank is a sample container filled with organic-free water in the laboratory that travels unopened with the sample bottles. It is returned to the laboratory with the field samples, and analyzed along with the field samples for parameters of interest.
- **Field Replicates:** A field replicate is a duplicate sample prepared at the sampling locations from equal portions of all sample aliquots combined to make the sample. Both the field replicate and the sample are collected at the same time, in the same container type, preserved in the same way, and analyzed by the same laboratory as a measure of sampling and analytical precision.

6.0 VALIDATION OF FIELD DATA PACKAGE

The field data package includes all of the field records and measurements developed by the sampling team personnel. The field data package validation procedure consists of:

- A review of field data contained on the Groundwater Monitoring Data Sheets for completeness.
- Verification that equipment blanks, field blanks, and trip blanks were properly prepared, identified, and analyzed.
- A check of the Field Sampling Calibration Form for equipment calibration and instrument condition.
- A review of the Chain-Of-Custody Record and Analysis Request Form for proper completion, signatures of field personnel and the laboratory sample custodian, and dates, and for verification that the correct analyses were specified.

7.0 REPORT SUBMITTAL

A summary table of the field and laboratory data and a cover letter describing trends will be submitted to the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources within 90 days of sampling. The State will be notified in the event that vendor lab analyses have not been completed within this time frame. All Groundwater Monitoring Data Sheets, Field Calibration Forms, Chain-of-Custody Record and Analysis Request Forms, Laboratory(s) QA data, and Data Validation Checklists are kept in fire-proof file cabinets or microfiche, and are available upon request.

APPENDIX A
FIGURES & TABLES

Table 1. Monitoring Well Construction Information

	MW-3	MW2-1	MW2-2	MW2-5	MW2-8
North (ft)	923,706.55	924,381.02	925,603.05	923,292.18	923,727.73
East (ft)	1,683,901.47	1,682,003.02	1,682,530.45	1,683,587.62	1,683,026.83
Well Diameter	2"	2"	2"	2"	2"
Well Stick-up	2.3'	2.5'	2.5'	2.5'	2.3'
Type of Casing	PVC	PVC	PVC	PVC	PVC
Top Of Casing Elevation (ft)	843.19	789.32	787.23	849.32	821.40
Total Depth (ft) (from TOC)	49.48	44.11	39.63	56.55	26.56
Screen Length (ft)	10	10	10	20	10
Screen Interval (ft)	803.89 - 793.89	755.32 - 745.32	757.73 - 747.73	812.82 - 792.82	805.10 - 795.10

Coordinates: NC State Plane Grid, NAD83.

Table 2. Sample Parameters, Analytical Methods and Detection Limits

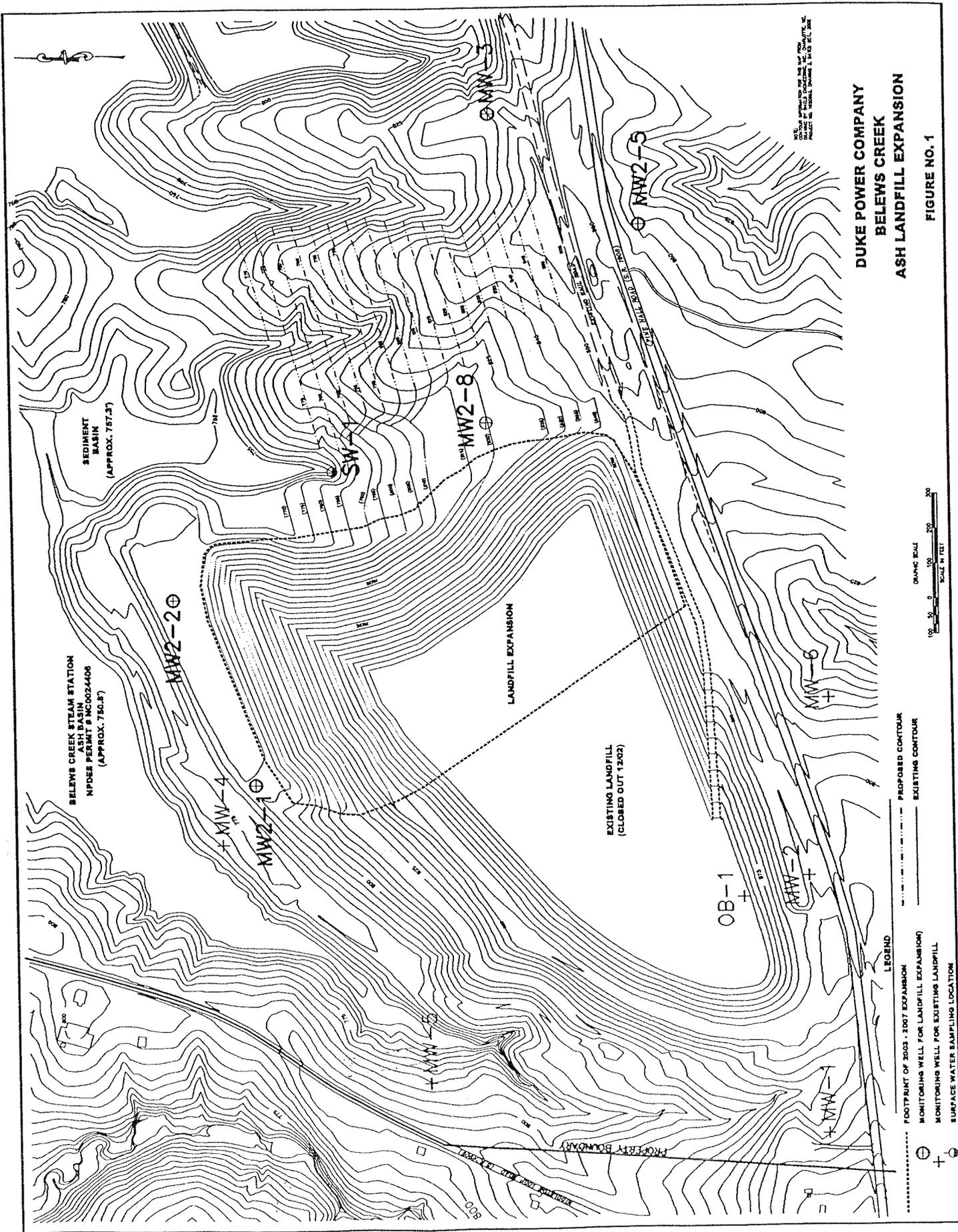
PARAMETER	UNITS	ANALYTICAL METHOD	DETECTION LIMITS
<i>In situ Parameters</i>			
Field pH	pH Units	Hydrolab	NA
Specific Conductance	umhos/cm	Hydrolab	NA
Temperature	°C	Hydrolab	NA
Turbidity	NTU	Hydrolab	NA
ORP	MV	Hydrolab	NA
Water Level	ft	Water Level Meter	0.01 ft
<i>Laboratory Analyses</i>			
Nitrate	mg/l	EPA 353.2	0.05
Chloride	mg/l	EPA 300.0	0.1
Arsenic	ug/l	EPA 200.8	2 (Note 1)
Barium	mg/l	EPA 200.7	0.0050
Cadmium	ug/l	EPA 200.8	0.5
Chromium	ug/l	EPA 200.8	1
Copper	ug/l	EPA 200.8	2
Iron	mg/l	EPA 200.7	0.010
Lead	ug/l	EPA 200.8	2
Manganese	mg/l	EPA 200.7	0.0050
Mercury	ug/l	EPA 245.1	0.1
Nickel	ug/l	EPA 200.7	40
Selenium	ug/l	EPA 200.8	2
Silver	ug/l	EPA 200.8	0.5
Zinc	ug/l	EPA 200.7	0.02
Sulfate	mg/l	EPA 300.0	0.1
Fluoride	mg/l	EPA 300.0	0.10
TDS	mg/l	EPA 160.1	10

Note 1: The Environmental Management Commission has adopted a temporary rule to change the Groundwater Quality Standard for Arsenic from the current standard of 0.050 mg/L to 0.010 mg/L. The Division of Public Health has recommended that the Groundwater Quality Standard for Arsenic be lowered to 0.00002 mg/L. The EMC previously directed that staff proceed with permanent rulemaking to change the Groundwater Quality Standard for Arsenic. The permanent rule published for hearing will propose a concentration level for Arsenic at the much lower concentration of 0.00002 milligrams per liter.

Duke is evaluating methods to achieve detection at this lower concentration.

Table 3. Sample Containers, Preservatives and Holding Times.

PARAMETER	CONTAINERS	PRESERVATIVES	HOLDING TIMES
<i>In situ Parameters</i>			
Field pH	Insitu	None	Analyze Immediately
Specific Conductance	Insitu	None	Analyze Immediately
Temperature	Insitu	None	Analyze Immediately
Turbidity	Insitu	None	Analyze Immediately
ORP	Insitu	None	Analyze Immediately
<i>Laboratory Analyses</i>			
Nitrate	500 ml HDPE	Cool 4°C	48 hrs
Chloride	500 ml HDPE	Cool 4°C	28 days
Arsenic	500 ml HDPE	pH<2 HNO ₃	6 months
Barium	500 ml HDPE	pH<2 HNO ₃	6 months
Cadmium	500 ml HDPE	pH<2 HNO ₃	6 months
Chromium	500 ml HDPE	pH<2 HNO ₃	6 months
Copper	500 ml HDPE	pH<2 HNO ₃	6 months
Iron	500 ml HDPE	pH<2 HNO ₃	6 months
Lead	500 ml HDPE	pH<2 HNO ₃	6 months
Manganese	500 ml HDPE	pH<2 HNO ₃	6 months
Nickel	500 ml HDPE	pH<2 HNO ₃	6 months
Mercury	500 ml HDPE	pH<2 HNO ₃	6 months
Selenium	500 ml HDPE	pH<2 HNO ₃	6 months
Silver	500 ml HDPE	pH<2 HNO ₃	6 months
Zinc	500 ml HDPE	pH<2 HNO ₃	6 months
Sulfate	500 ml HDPE	Cool 4°C	28 days
Fluoride	500 ml HDPE	pH<2 HNO ₃	6 months
Total Dissolved Solids	500 ml HDPE	Cool 4°C	7 days



BELEWS CREEK STEAM STATION
 ASH BASIN
 NPDES PERMIT # NC0024406
 (APPROX. 750.8)

SEDIMENT
 BASIN
 (APPROX. 757.5)

MW2-2

MW-4

MW2-1

MW2-8

LANDFILL EXPANSION

EXISTING LANDFILL
 (CLOSED OUT 12/02)

OB-1

MW-2

MW-6

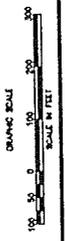
MW2-5

MW-3

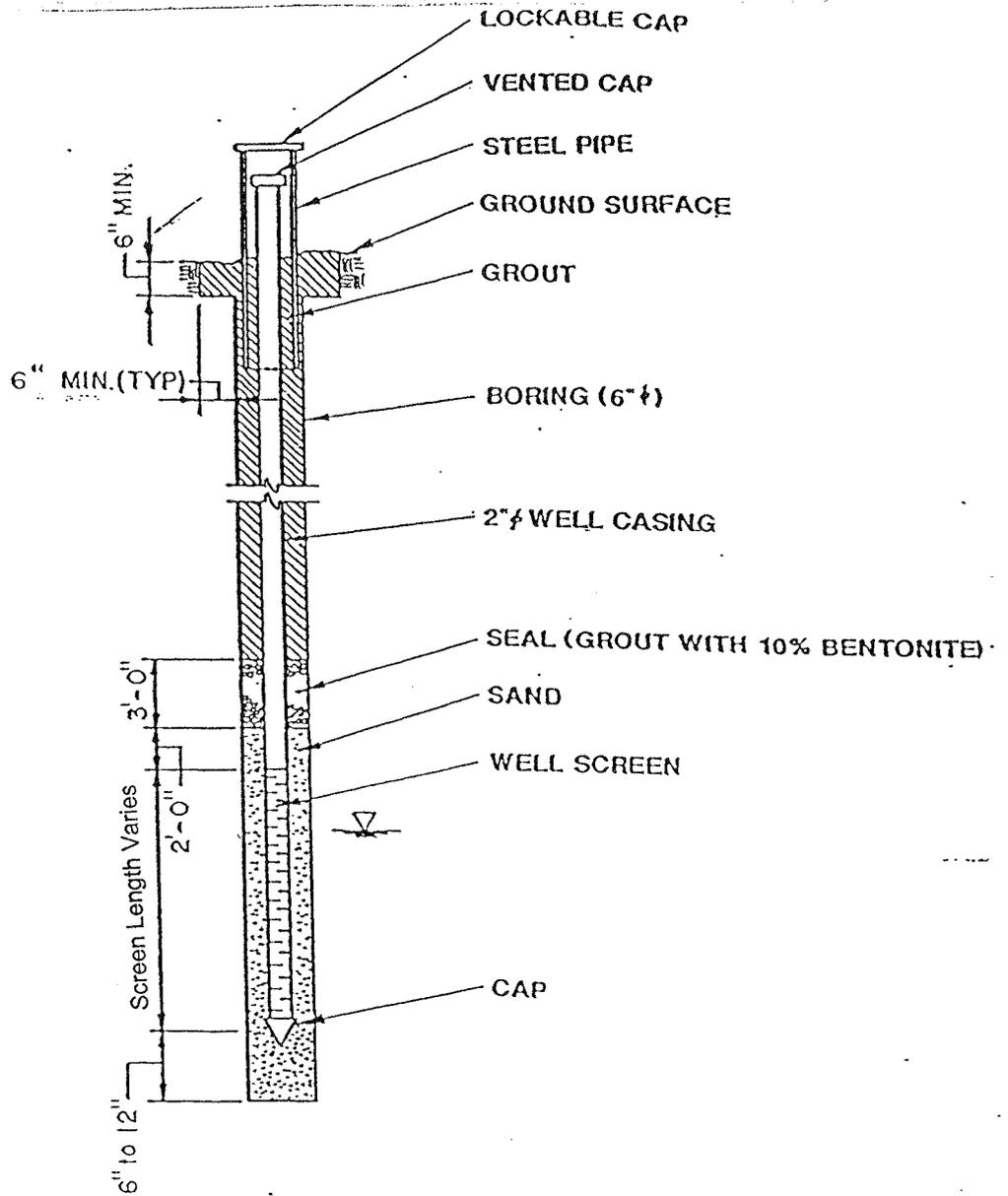
DUKE POWER COMPANY
 BELEWS CREEK
 ASH LANDFILL EXPANSION

FIGURE NO. 1

- LEGEND
- FOOTPRINT OF 2005 - 2007 EXPANSION
 - MONITORING WELL FOR LANDFILL EXPANSION
 - MONITORING WELL FOR EXISTING LANDFILL
 - SURFACE WATER SAMPLING LOCATION
 - PROPOSED CONTOUR
 - EXISTING CONTOUR



THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF THE PROJECT ENGINEER AND IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR COPIED IN ANY MANNER WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE PROJECT ENGINEER.



- NOTES:
1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
 2. ALL CASING MATERIAL SHALL BE Sch 40 PVC.
 3. WELL SCREEN MATERIAL SHALL BE Sch 40 PVC.

DUKE POWER CO.
GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL DETAIL

APPENDIX B

Monitoring Well Construction Records

WELL COMPLETION RECORD

COMPLETE ALL INFORMATION REQUESTED BELOW FOR EACH WELL INSTALLED, AND RETURN FORM TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES, SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT BRANCH, P. O. BOX 2091, RALEIGH, N.C. 27602

NAME OF SITE: <u>BELENS CREEK STEAM STATION</u>		PERMIT NO.: <u>85-03</u>
ADDRESS: <u>P.O. BOX 557, WALNUT CONE, NC 27052</u>		OWNER (print): <u>DUKE POWER CO.</u>
DRILLING CONTRACTOR: <u>DUKE POWER CO.</u>		REGISTRATION NO.: <u>921</u>

Casing Type: THREADED TRILOC PVC dia. 2 in. Grout Depth: from 0 to 32.0 ft. - dia. 2 in.
 Casing Depth: from 0 to 37.0 ft. - dia. 2 in. Bentonite Seal: from 32.0 to 35.0 ft. - dia. 2 in.
 Screen Type: SLOT-010 TRILOC PVC dia. 2 in. Sand/Gravel PK: from 35.0 to 47.8 ft. - dia. 2 in.
 Screen Depth: from 37.0 to 47.0 ft. - dia. 2 in. Total Well Depth: from 0 to 47.8 ft. - dia. 2 in.

Static Water Level: 38.8 feet from top of casing Date Measured 8/19
 Yield (gpm): N/A Method of Testing: N/A Casing is 2.3 feet above land

DRILLING LOG		
DEPTH		
FROM	TO	FORMATION DESCRIPTION
		MW-3
		SEE ATTACHED SOIL TEST
		BORING FIELD REPORT FOR
		MW-3 @ FLASH
		CANDELL

LOCATION SKETCH
(show distance to numbered roads, or other map reference)

REMARKS: SCREEN WAS PLACED IN MOST HYDRAULICALLY CONDUCTIVE AQUIFER PER RALPH ROBERTS

DATE: 8-11-89 SIGNATURE: David L. Wilson

DUKE POWER COMPANY
CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT
PROJECT BELEN'S CREEK
SOIL TEST BORING FIELD REPORT

JOB NO. N/A STARTING TIME N/A
JOB NAME FLYASH LANDFILL MW'S GROUND SURFACE ELEV. _____
DATE 7-27-89 WEATHER Hot HRS. DRILLING N/A HRS. MOVING N/A
INSPECTOR D. DICKSON BORING NO. MW-3

SAMPLING	SCALE			UD	SOIL CLASSIFICATION AND REMARKS
	1ST 6"	2ND 6"	3RD 6"		
				0	
1	3.0 4.5	3	3	4	AD-2 DRILL RIG #2555 BORING WITH 6" AUGER YELLOWISH RED MICA. SILTY FINE TO MEDIUM SAND
2	8.0 9.5	3	4	4	REDDISH YELLOW MICA. FINE TO MEDIUM SANDY SILT.
3	13.0 14.5	3	3	6	REDDISH YELLOW FINE TO MEDIUM SANDY SILT.
4	18.0 19.3	5	6	8	PALE YELLOW FINE TO MEDIUM SANDY SILT.
5	23.0 23.9	24	50=5"		LT. GRAY MICA. SILTY FINE TO COARSE SAND
6	28.0 28.5	50=6"			LT. GRAY MICA. SILTY FINE TO COARSE SAND.
7	33.0 34.5	12	16	17	PALE OLIVE MICA. SILTY FINE TO MEDIUM SAND
8	38.0 39.5	7	10	11	PALE YELLOW MICA. SILTY FINE TO MEDIUM SAND.
				40	

+ STANDARD PENETRATION RESISTANCE IS SUM OF BLOWS FOR 2ND 6" AND 3RD 6" TO DRIVE 1-3/8" I.D., 2" O.D. SPLIT BARREL SAMPLER WITH 140 POUND HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES

BORING TERMINATED @ <u>47.8'</u>	METHOD OF ADVANCING BORING	DEPTH
BORING REFUSAL <u>AUGER @ 47.8'</u>	POWER AUGER	0 TO 47.8'
WATER TOB DEPTH <u>47.0' @ 4:00 P.M. 7-27-89</u>	HAND CHOP - W/MUD - W/WATER	— TO —
WATER 24 HR: DEPTH <u>36.1' @ 7:30 A.M. 7-28-89</u>	ROTARY DRILL - W/MUD - W/WATER	— TO —
WATER LOSSES <u>N/A</u>	DIAMOND CORE	— TO —
CASING SIZE <u>N/A</u> LENGTH <u>0</u>		

DUKE POWER COMPANY
CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT
PROJECT BELEWS CREEK

SOIL TEST BORING FIELD REPORT

JOB NO. N/A STARTING TIME N/A
 JOB NAME FLYASH LANDFILL MW'S GROUND SURFACE ELEV. _____
 DATE 7-27-89 WEATHER HOT HRS. DRILLING N/A HRS. MOVING N/A
 INSPECTOR D. DICKSON BORING NO. MW-3

SAMPLING			SCALE	UD	SOIL CLASSIFICATION AND REMARKS
1ST 6"	2ND 6"	3RD 6"			
			40		
9	43.0				PALE OLIVE MICA. SILTY FINE TO MEDIUM SAND.
	44.4	12 32 50=5"			
			45		
					— AUGER REFUSAL @ 47.8' —
			50		BORING TERMINATED
					SET MONITOR WELL SEE ATTACHED SKETCH
			55		
			60		
			65		
			70		
			75		
			80		
			85		
			90		
			95		
			100		
			105		
			110		
			115		
			120		
			125		
			130		
			135		
			140		
			145		
			150		

+ STANDARD PENETRATION RESISTANCE IS SUM OF BLOWS FOR 2ND 6" AND 3RD 6" TO DRIVE 1-3/8" I.D., 2" O.D. SPLIT BARREL SAMPLER WITH 140 POUND HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES

BORING TERMINATED <u>@ 47.8'</u>	METHOD OF ADVANCING BORING	DEPTH
BORING REFUSAL <u>AUGER @ 47.8'</u>	POWER AUGER	<u>0 TO 47.8'</u>
WATER TOB DEPTH <u>47.0' @ 4:00 P.M. 7-27-89</u>	HAND CHOP: W/MUD: W/WATER	— TO —
WATER 24 HR: DEPTH <u>36.1' @ 7:30 A.M. 7-28-89</u>	ROTARY DRILL: W/MUD: W/WATER	— TO —
WATER LOSSES <u>N/A</u>	DIAMOND CORE	— TO —
CASING SIZE <u>N/A</u> LENGTH <u>0</u>		

DUKE POWER COMPANY -- BELEWS CREEK STEAM STATION

AS-BUILT INSTALLATION SKETCH

Instrument No. MKI-3 Station N/A Offset N/A
 By D. DICKSON Date 8-11-89

NOTE :

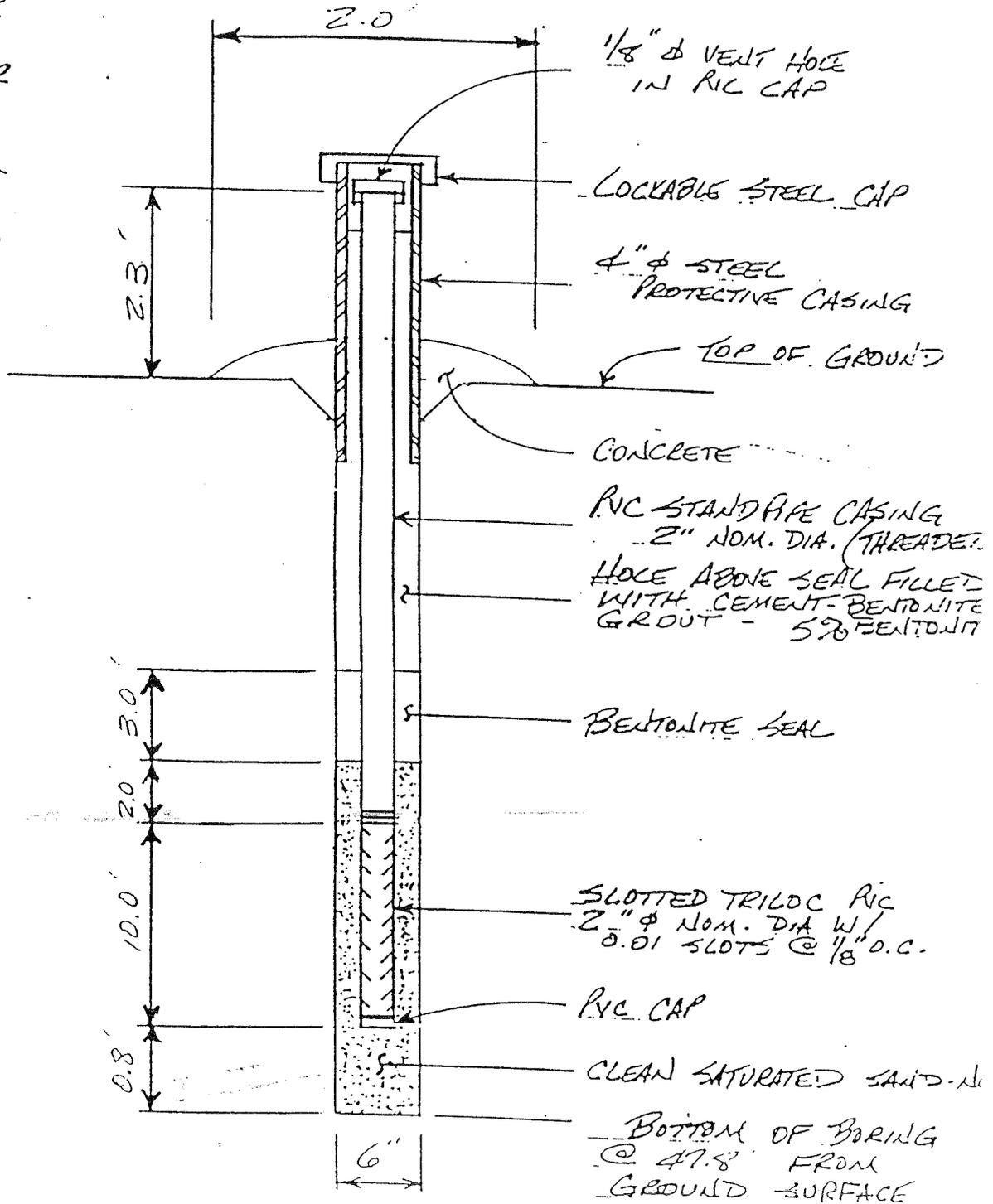
NOT TO SCALE

INITIAL WATER
 LEVEL RDG @
 38.8' FROM

TOP OF PIPE
 ON 8-9-89

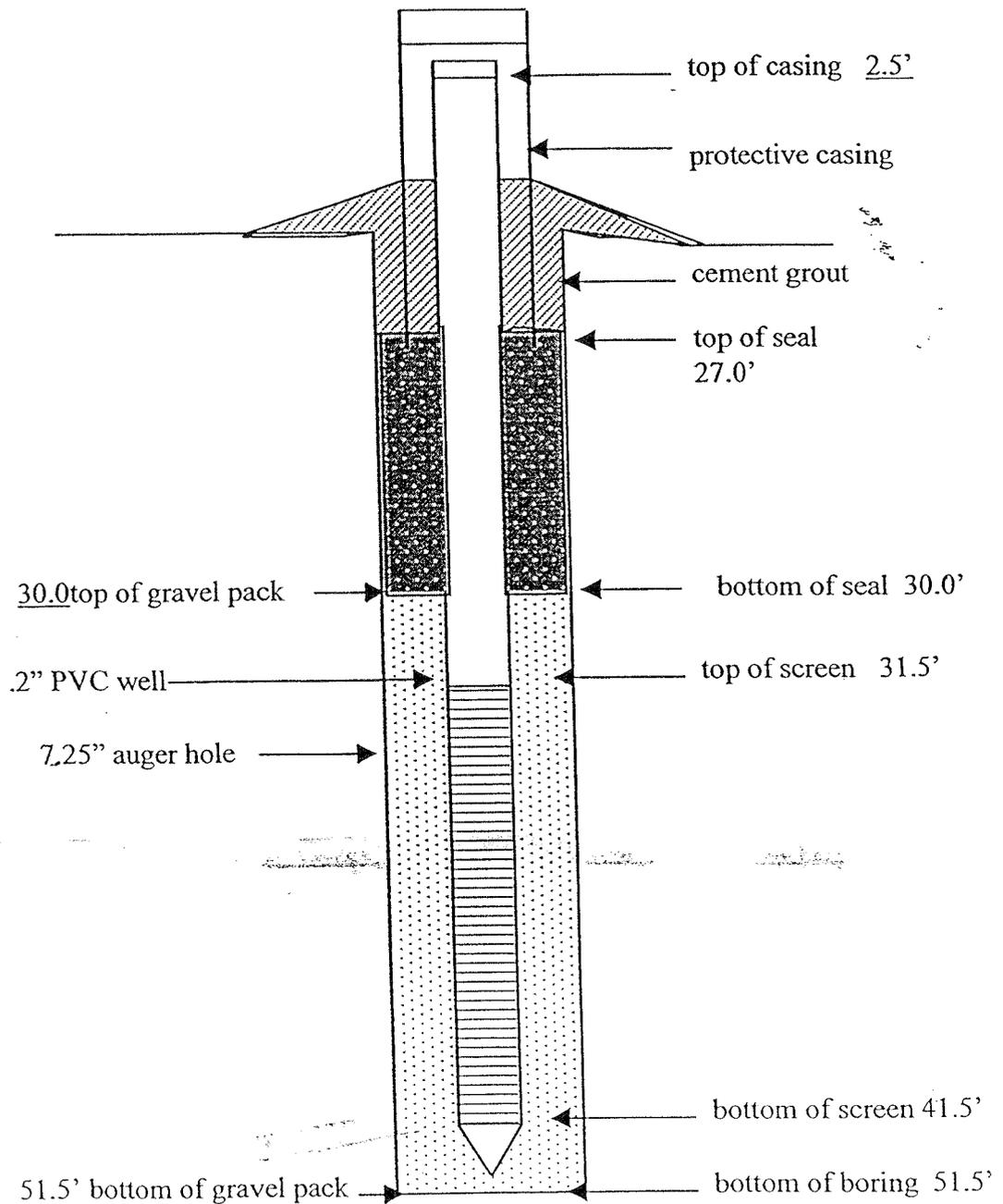
T/PIPE ELEV.

15



MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION RECORD

JOB NAME: Belews Creek Steam Station



DATE INSTALLED: 05-03-00
INSPECTOR: C A Medlin
MONITORING WELL: MW-2-1

N: 924384.932
E: 1682007.138

DUKE POWER COMPANY

PAGE 1 OF 2

PROJECT Belews Creek
SOIL TEST BORING FIELD REPORT

BORING NO. MW-2-1

STARTING TIME _____

JOB NO. _____

GROUND SURFACE ELEV. 786.40

JOB NAME Ash Landfill

HRS. DRILLING _____

HRS. MOVING _____

DATE 5-2-00 WEATHER P. Cloudy

INSPECTOR/DRILLER

C.A. Medlin / Tim Barker
Picky Dickaul

SAMPLING	SCALE			UD	SOIL CLASSIFICATION AND REMARKS
	1ST 6"	2ND 6"	3RD 6"		
				0	* Note: A Large Bag Sample Taken From 5' to 15' * Fly Ash From 0.0' to 5.0'
				5	4.5' Pushed UD#1 2.0' Rec = 1.9'
1	6.5' 8.0'	2 3	3		6.5' yellow BRN, slightly mica, very fine sandy silt
				10	9.5' Pushed UD#2 2.0' Rec = 7.0'
2	11.5' 13.0'	3 4	4		11.5' BRN, slightly mica, very fine sandy silt
				15	yellowish BRN, slightly mica, very fine sandy silt
				20	* Note: Took A Large Bag Sample From 15.0' to 25.0'
4	21.5' 23.0'	10 13	19		19.5' Pushed UD#3 2.0' Rec = 2.0' Loss UD in hole, but got it out 21.5' NO SAMPLE TO TEST yellowish BRN, slightly mica, very fine sandy silt
5	24.5' 26.0'	13 18	20		yellowish BRN, slightly mica, very fine sandy silt
				30	* Note: Took A Large Bag Sample From 25.0' to 35.0'
6	29.5' 30.5'	19 50 = 6"			yellowish BRN, slightly mica, very silty very fine sand
7	34.5' 35.7'	11 22	50 = 3"		yellowish BRN, slightly mica, very silty very fine sandy weathered rock
				40	* Note: Took A Large Bag Sample From 35.0' to 45.0'
8	39.5' 39.9'	50 = 5"			yellowish BRN, slightly mica, silty fine sandy weathered rock

* STANDARD PENETRATION RESISTANCE IS SUM OF BLOWS FOR 2ND 6" AND 3RD 6" TO DRIVE 1-3/8" I.D., 2" O.D. SPLIT BARREL SAMPLER WITH 140 POUND HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES

BORING TERMINATED	51.5'	METHOD OF ADVANCING BORING	DEPTH
BORING REFUSAL	51.5'	POWER AUGER w/ 7/4" OD Auger	0.0' TO 15.5'
WATER TOB DEPTH	N/A	HAND CROP: W/MUD: W/WATER	— TO —
WATER 24 HR. DEPTH	34.5' 5-3-00	ROTARY DRILL: W/MUD: W/WATER	— TO —
WATER LOSSES	NONE used	DIAMOND CORE	— TO —
CASING SIZE	N/A	LENGTH	N/A

DUKE POWER COMPANY

PROJECT Belews Creek
SOIL TEST BORING FIELD REPORT

BORING NO. MW-2-1 STARTING TIME _____
 JOB NO. _____ GROUND SURFACE ELEV. _____
 JOB NAME Ash Landfill HRS. DRILLING _____ HRS. MOVING _____
 DATE 5-2-00 WEATHER Clear warm INSPECTOR/DRILLER C.A. Medlin / Jim Barker
Ricky Dickard

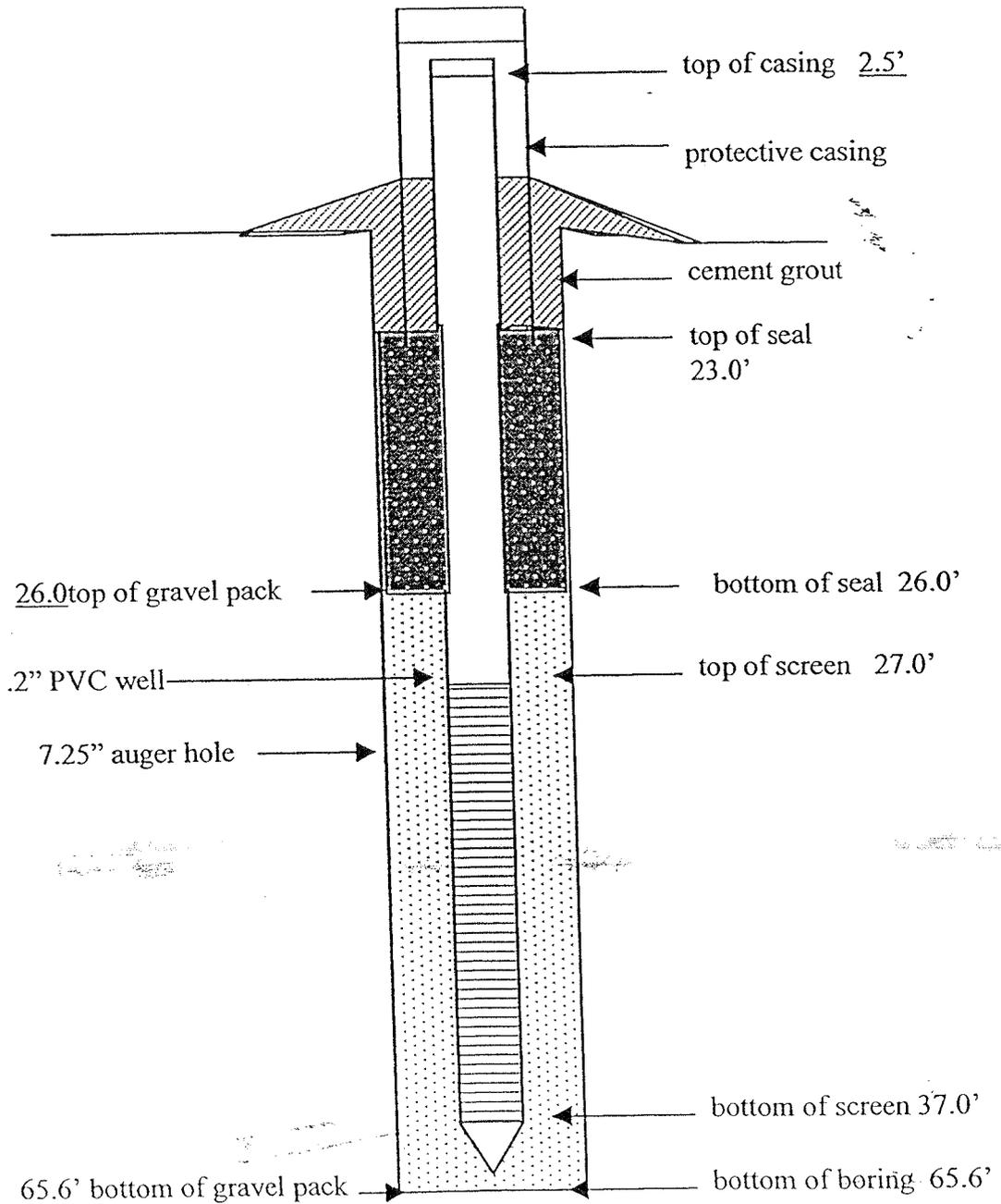
BORING NO.	SAMPLING			SCALE	UD	SOIL CLASSIFICATION AND REMARKS
	1ST 6"	2ND 6"	3RD 6"			
				40		
9	44.5 44.9	50=5"		45		yellowish BDN, slightly mica, silty, fine sandy weathered rock
10	49.5 49.6	50=2"		50		NO Recovery in split spoon — Auger Refusal @ 51.5' —
				55		
				60		
				65		
				70		
				75		
				80		

BORING TERMINATED <u>51.5'</u>	METHOD OF ADVANCING BORING	DEPTH
BORING REFUSAL <u>51.5'</u>	POWER AUGER <u>7/4" O.D. Auger</u>	<u>0.0' TO 51.5'</u>
WATER TOB DEPTH <u>N/A</u>	HAND CHOP W/MUD-W/WATER	— TO —
WATER 24 HR-DEPTH <u>34.5'</u> <u>5-3-00</u>	ROTARY DRILL W/MUD-W/WATER	— TO —
WATER LOSSES <u>N/A</u>	DIAMOND CORE	— TO —
CASING SIZE <u>N/A</u> LENGTH <u>N/A</u>		

* STANDARD PENETRATION RESISTANCE IS SUM OF BLOWS FOR 2ND 6" AND 3RD 6" TO DRIVE 1-3/8" I.D., 2" O.D. SPLIT BARREL SAMPLER WITH 140 POUND HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES

MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION RECORD

JOB NAME: Belews Creek Steam Station



DATE INSTALLED: 05-03-00
INSPECTOR: C A Medlin
MONITORING WELL: MW-2-2

DUKE POWER COMPANY

PROJECT Belews Creek
SOIL TEST BORING FIELD REPORT

BORING NO. MW-2-2 STARTING TIME _____
 JOB NO. _____ GROUND SURFACE ELEV. _____
 JOB NAME Ash Landfill HRS. DRILLING _____ HRS. MOVING _____
 DATE 5-2-00 WEATHER Clear Warm INSPECTOR/DRILLER C.A. Madlin / Jim Barker
Fricky Dickard

SAMPLING	SCALE			UD	SOIL CLASSIFICATION AND REMARKS
	1ST 6"	2ND 6"	3RD 6"		
				0	* Note: TAKING A Large BAG SAMPLE FROM 10' TO 20'
1	4.1' 6.1'	2	3	1-12"	Lt. Gray Very Fine wet Fly Ash
				5	* Note: Fly Ash FROM 0.6' TO 9.2'
2	9.1' 10.6'	3	5	6	yellowish BRN, slightly mica, very fine sandy silt
				10	
				15	X 14.1' Pushed UD #1 2.0' Rec. = 2.0'
3	16.1' 17.6'	9	5	6	16.1' yellowish BRN, slightly mica, very fine sandy silt
				20	X 19.1' Pushed UD #2 2.0' Rec. = 2.0'
4	21.1' 22.6'	2	6	10	21.1' yellowish BRN, slightly mica, very silty fine sandy weathered rock
				25	* Note: TAKING A Large BAG SAMPLE FROM 20.0' TO 30.0'
5	25.5' 27.0'	24	23	20	X 24.1' Pushed UD #3 1.4' Rec. = 1.4'
				30	25.5' yellowish BRN, slightly mica, very silty fine sandy weathered rock
				35	X 29.1' Pushed UD #4 2.0' Rec. = 1.1'
6	31.1' 32.6'	3	4	6	31.1' yellowish BRN, slightly mica, very fine sandy silt
				40	* Note: TOOK A Large BAG SAMPLE FROM 30.0' TO 40.0'
7	36.1' 37.6'	8	12	14	X 34.1' Pushed UD #5 2.0' Rec. = 2.0'
				45	36.1' BRN, slightly mica, very fine sandy silty weathered rock
				50	X 39.1' Pushed UD #6 0.4' Rec. = 0
					39.5'

* STANDARD PENETRATION RESISTANCE IS SUM OF BLOWS FOR 2ND 6" AND 3RD 6" TO DRIVE 1-3/8" I.D., 2" O.D. SPLIT BARREL SAMPLER WITH 140 POUND HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES

BORING TERMINATED	<u>65.6'</u>	METHOD OF ADVANCING BORING	POWER AUGER w/ 7/4" O.D. Auger	DEPTH	0.0' TO 65.6'
BORING REFUSAL	<u>Stopped Drilling @ 64.1'</u>	HAND CHOP W/MUD/WATER	—	TO	—
WATER TOB DEPTH	<u>30.7'</u>	ROTARY DRILL W/MUD/WATER	—	TO	—
WATER 24 HR. DEPTH	<u>30.2'</u>	DIMOND CORE	—	TO	—
WATER LOSSES	<u>None used</u>				
CASING SIZE	<u>N/A</u>	LENGTH	<u>N/A</u>		

DUKE POWER COMPANY

PROJECT Belews Creek
SOIL TEST BORING FIELD REPORT

BORING NO. MW-2-2 STARTING TIME _____
 JOB NO. _____ GROUND SURFACE ELEV. _____
 JOB NAME Ash Landfill HRS. DRILLING _____ HRS. MOVING _____
 DATE 5-2-00 WEATHER Clear Warm INSPECTOR/DRILLER C.A. Medlin / Jim Baker
Rocky Dickard

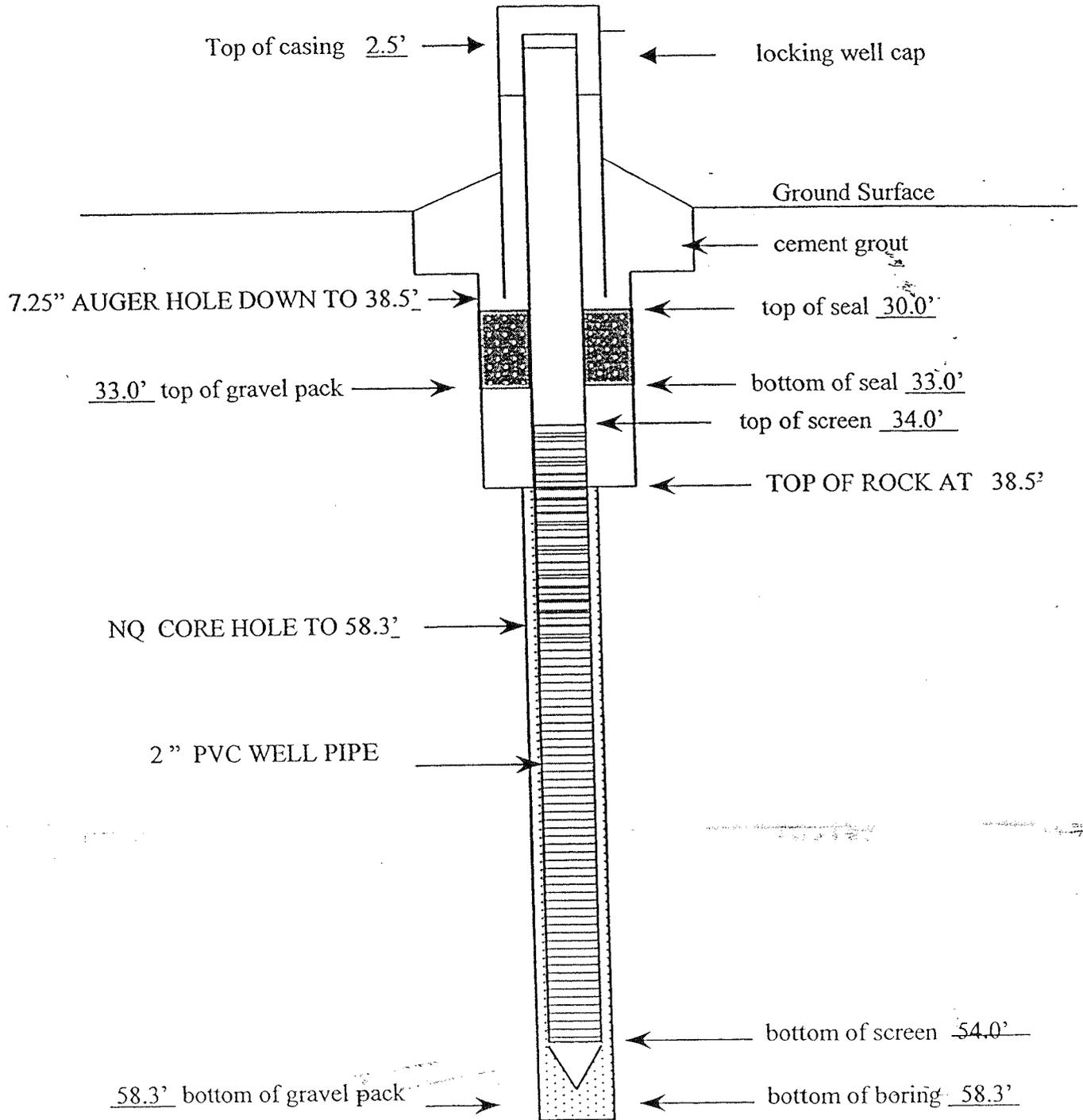
B	SAMPLING			SCALE	UD	SOIL CLASSIFICATION AND REMARKS
	1ST 6"	2ND 6"	3RD 6"			
8	39.5' 41.0'	29	14	11	40	BRN, slightly mica, very silty very FINE SANDY weathered Rock
9	44.1' 45.6'	7	12	17	45	Olive Gray slightly mica, very FINE SANDY silt
10	49.1' 49.6'	50 = 6"			50	Olive BRN, slightly mica, very FINE SANDY silty weathered Rock
11	54.1' 55.6'	15	25	35	55	Yellowish BRN, slightly mica, very FINE SANDY silt
12	59.1' 60.0'	34	50 = 5"		60	Yellowish BRN, slightly mica, very FINE SANDY silt
13	64.1' 65.6'	7	40	48	65	BRN, slightly mica, very very FINE SANDY silty weathered Rock
Stopped Drilling on this Hole @ 64.1'						
* Set 2" well in this Hole						

* STANDARD PENETRATION RESISTANCE IS SUM OF BLOWS FOR 2ND 6" AND 3RD 6" TO DRIVE 1-3/8" I.D., 2" O.D. SPLIT BARREL SAMPLER WITH 140 POUND HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES

BORING TERMINATED <u>65.6'</u>	METHOD OF ADVANCING BORING	DEPTH
BORING REFUSAL <u>stopped Drilling @ 64.1'</u>	POWER AUGER w/ 7/4" Auger	0.0' TO 65.6'
WATER TOB DEPTH <u>30.2'</u>	HAND CHOP-W/MUD-W/WATER	— TO —
WATER 24 HR:DEPTH <u>30.2'</u> 5-3-00	ROTARY DRILL-W/MUD-W/WATER	— TO —
WATER LOSSES <u>NONE Used</u>	DIAMOND CORE	— TO —
CASING SIZE <u>N/A</u> LENGTH <u>N/A</u>		

MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION RECORD

JOB NAME: Belews Creek Steam Station



DATE INSTALLED: 05-15-00
INSPECTOR: C.A. MEDLIN
MONITORING WELL: MW-2-5

DUKE POWER COMPANY

PROJECT Belews Creek
SOIL TEST BORING FIELD REPORT

BORING NO. MW-2-5 STARTING TIME _____
 JOB NO. _____ GROUND SURFACE ELEV. _____
 JOB NAME Ash Landfill HRS. DRILLING _____ HRS. MOVING _____
 DATE 5-9-00 WEATHER Clear Hot INSPECTOR/DRILLER CA. Medina / Jim Barker
Ricky Dickard

SAMPLING	SCALE			UD	SOIL CLASSIFICATION AND REMARKS
	1ST 6"	2ND 6"	3RD 6"		
				0	
1	4.0' 5.5'	3	5 7	5	yellowish Red slightly mica, fine sandy silty clay
2	9.0' 10.5'	3	3 5	10	yellow / Lt. Red slightly mica, very fine sandy silt * TOOK A LARGE BAG SAMPLE FROM 10.0' TO 20.0'
3	14.0' 15.5'	2	4 6	15	yellowish Lt. Red slightly mica, very fine sandy silt, small amount of weathered rock in sample
4	19.0' 20.5'	7	12 13	20	yellowish BRN, slightly mica, very fine sandy silt * TOOK A LARGE BAG SAMPLE FROM 20.0' TO 30.0'
5	24.0' 25.5'	9	15 18	25	yellowish BRN, slightly mica, very fine sandy silt
6	29.0' 30.0'	25	50=6"	30	yellowish BRN, slightly mica, very fine sandy silt w/ some weathered rock in sample
7	34.0' 34.5'	50=6"		35	yellowish BRN, slightly mica, very silty fine / med. sand
8	38.5'	50=0"		40	NO Penetration on split spoon Refusal @ 38.5', went ahead and tried a spoon

BORING TERMINATED ~~38.5'~~ 58.3'
 BORING REFUSAL 38.5'
 WATER TOB DEPTH Dry hole @ Auger Refusal
 WATER 24 HR. DEPTH Dry hole 5-10-00 see page 2
 WATER LOSSES NONE used
 CASING SIZE N/A LENGTH N/A

METHOD OF ADVANCING BORING
 POWER AUGER 7 1/4" Auger
 HAND CHOP W/MUD: W/WATER
 ROTARY DRILL W/MUD: W/WATER
 DIAMOND CORE

DEPTH
 0.0' TO 38.5'
 — TO —
 — TO —
 38.8' TO 58.3'

+ STANDARD PENETRATION RESISTANCE IS SUM OF BLOWS FOR 2ND 6" AND 3RD 6" TO DRIVE 1-3/8" I.O., 2" O.D. SPLIT BARREL SAMPLER WITH 140 POUND HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES

DUKE POWER COMPANY

PROJECT Belews Creek
SOIL TEST BORING FIELD REPORT

BORING NO. MW-2-5 STARTING TIME _____
 JOB NO. _____ GROUND SURFACE ELEV. _____
 JOB NAME Ash Landfill HRS. DRILLING _____ HRS. MOVING _____
 DATE 5-11-00 WEATHER Clear/Heavy INSPECTOR/DRILLER C.A. Medlin / Jim Baker
Ricky Dickard

SAMPLING			SCALE	UD	SOIL CLASSIFICATION AND REMARKS
1ST 6"	2ND 6"	3RD 6"			
			40		Set CASING down Auger hole and on down to 38.8' and started coring there
ROD=1.8=19%			45		mod. Hard / Hard severe weathering Joints are spaced close / very close * notes loss water @ 47.3' But it came back
REL=9.2=95%					— End of 9.7' Run @ 48.5' —
RUN=9.7'					
ROD=8.6=88%			50		Hard slight / Fresh weathering Joints are spaced close
REL=9.8=100%			55		— End of a 9.8' Run @ 58.3' —
RUN=9.8'					
			60		Hole terminated @ 58.3'
					set 2" well w/ 20' screen in this hole
			65		
			70		
			75		
			80		

BORING TERMINATED <u>58.3'</u>	METHOD OF ADVANCING BORING	DEPTH
BORING REFUSAL <u>38.5'</u>	POWER AUGER <u>7 1/4" OD Auger</u>	0.0' to 38.5'
WATER TOB DEPTH <u>33.82' Right After Coring</u>	HAND CHOP W/MUD/W/WATER	— TO —
WATER 24 HR. DEPTH <u>37.00 (Over weekend) 5-15-00</u>	ROTARY DRILL W/MUD/W/WATER	— TO —
WATER LOSSES <u>Slight if Any</u>	DIAMOND CORE	38.8' to 58.3'
CASING SIZE <u>NW</u> LENGTH <u>38.8'</u>		

* STANDARD PENETRATION RESISTANCE IS SUM OF BLOWS FOR 2ND 6" AND 3RD 6" TO DRIVE 1-3/8" I.D., 2" O.D. SPLIT BARREL SAMPLER WITH 140 POUND HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES

BORING LOG MW-2-8

PROJECT:	Duke Power - Belews Creek	WATER LEVEL TOB (FT.):	
PROJECT NO:	1264-02-576A	WATER LEVEL 24 HRS (FT.):	15.34
PROJECT LOCATION:	Belews Creek, NC	TOP OF CASING ELEVATION (FT.):	821.40
DRILLING CONTRACTOR:	Graham & Currie	BORING DEPTH (FT.):	24
DRILLING METHOD:	4 1/4" H.S.A.	LOGGED BY:	S. Watts
DATE DRILLED:	12/18/2002		

STRATA		WELL DETAILS	DEPTH (feet)	LEGEND	SPT (N-value)	ELEVATION (feet)	RECOVERY (inches)	PID (ppm)	WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL								
Ground Surface						821.40			PROTECTIVE CASING Diameter: 4.0 in. Type: Stick-Up Interval: 2.3 ft.
Light brown to orange fine silty SAND, dry, medium stiff (SM).			0.0						OUTER CASING Diameter: N/A Type: N/A Length: N/A
			5.0		16	816.40	13		RISER CASING Diameter: 2.0 in. Type: Schedule 40 PVC Interval: 0.0 - 14.0 ft.
Grayish orange to dark yellow orange SAND, some relict structures w/clay minerals, slightly moist, stiff (SM).			10.0	CG	50/4	811.40	8		GROUT Type: Portland Cement Interval: 0.0 - 10.0 ft.
			12.3	BS					SEAL Type: Bentonite Pellets Interval: 10.0 - 12.3 ft.
Pale yellow to moderate yellow brown silty gravelly SAND w/weathered rock fragments and albite crystals, slightly moist (SM, SP).			14	FP		806.40			FILTERPACK Type: Filter Sand #2 Interval: 12.3 - 24.0 ft.
Olive brown to moderate yellow brown silty SAND, moist, loose (SM).			15.0		31				SCREEN Diameter: 2.0 in. Type: Schedule 40 PVC Interval: 14.0 - 24.0 ft.
Grayish green to dusky blue, dark green gray weathered GRANITE.			20.0		50/2	801.40			
Orange to olive SAPROLITE with Iron and Manganese staining, slightly moist, loose and crumbly (SP, SM).			24	BSC					
Auger Refusal - Boring Terminated at 24.0 ft.									

LEGEND

▽ = Water Level At Termination of Boring (TOB)
 ▼ = Water Level After 24 Hours
 BS = Bentonite Seal
 FP = Filter Pack
 CG = Cement Grout
 BSC = Bottom of Screen

NOTES: