

# Midwest Generation Groundwater Modeling Joliet 9, Lincoln Stone Quarry

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ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTATION & REMEDIATION

KPRG and Associates, Inc.



- Current Conditions:
  - Used the 2013 calibrated model, as is. Updated pond elevations for Boyd's and Main Quarries. Updated extraction
    rates from pumping wells.
  - Defined a surrogate source of "1" beneath Lincoln Stone Quarry (LSQ), forward run for 100 years with advection and dispersion (=1 as in previous LSQ modeling)
- Model Scenarios:
  - From the calibrated, steady-state flow system and equilibrated concentration distribution (i.e. 100-year concentrations):
    - 1. Remove the source and lower the Main Quarry (constant head cells) to 477 feet, amsl. Run the flow model in steady state and the transport model for 100 years.
    - 2. Cap placement over regraded ash. Remove the source concentrations from layer 1, keep in layers 2-4, remove the pond (constant head) of Main Quarry, reduce recharge through LSQ by 3 orders of magnitude
    - 3. Same as #2, but add in a low-K barrier wall along entire southern and eastern sides of LSQ, from land surface through the bottom of the model (through Dolomite)
    - 4. Same as #2, but add in 47 extraction wells within LSQ, as per design by Geotech. Wells are 60-feet deep and pump a maximum of 7.5 gpm each



- From the calibrated, steady-state flow system and equilibrated concentration distribution (i.e. 100-year concentrations):
  - 1. Remove the source and lower the Main Quarry (constant head cells) to 477 feet, amsl. Run the flow model in steady state and the transport model for 100 years.





Constant source beneath LSQ (i.e starting condition)



Scenario 1, remove all sources, dewater to 477 ft, amsl





of Main Quarry

### Adjacent Drawdown



Run transient flow model, stepping Main Quarry down to 477 feet over 1 year in four quarterly steps
 Drawdown in feet in layer 1, at 1 year
 Drawdown in feet in layer 5, at 1 year







### Adjacent Drawdown













Drawdown in N3, in Layer 5



- From the calibrated, steady-state flow system and equilibrated concentration distribution (i.e. 100-year concentrations):
  - 2. Cap placement over regraded ash. Remove the source concentrations from layer 1, keep in layers 2-4, remove the pond (constant head) of Main Quarry, reduce recharge through LSQ by 3 orders of magnitude





Constant source beneath LSQ (i.e starting condition)



Results shown for model layer 5, base of Main Quarry Scenario 2, remove source from layer 1, remove pond at Main Quarry, reduce recharge through LSQ





- From the calibrated, steady-state flow system and equilibrated concentration distribution (i.e. 100-year concentrations):
  - 3. Same as #2, but add in a low-K barrier wall along entire southern and eastern sides of LSQ, from land surface through the bottom of the model (through Dolomite)





Constant source beneath LSQ (i.e starting condition)



Scenario 3, in addition to #2, add a low-K barrier wall along southern and eastern edges of LSQ through Dolomite





of Main Quarry



Constant source beneath LSQ (i.e starting condition)



Scenario 3b, in addition to #2, add a low-K barrier wall along southern and eastern edges of LSQ through Dolomite. Remove existing extraction wells





- From the calibrated, steady-state flow system and equilibrated concentration distribution (i.e. 100-year concentrations):
  - 4. Same as #2, but add in 47 extraction wells within LSQ, as per design by Geotech. Wells are 60-feet deep and pump a maximum of 7.5 gpm each





Constant source beneath LSQ (i.e starting condition)



Results shown for model layer 5, base of Main Quarry

Scenario 4, in addition to #2, add 47, 60-foot wells pumping ~100 gpm total

