

SPILLWAY AND OUTFLOW CHANNEL CROSS SECTION J7-A

APPENDIX A HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULIC CALCULATIONS

Y DATE TO EO Y DATE TO EO

REVISIONS

TIME OF WOLLDTRATION

ELEVATION DIFFERENCE = 6418-3370 = 48' N WATER COURSE LENGUTH = 1600' = ,303 min

Tc = ,147 hr V

LAG TIME = 0.6Tc = ,088 hr

SCS CURUG NUMBER

DRAWAGE	COVER	Hydrologic	Sol	WEIGHTED
ARFA (ac)	TYPE	CONDITION	TYPE	CURVE NUMBER
24.57	reclaimed (pre-law)			87 (0,9)
	disturbed		_	91 (0.1)
				87.4

Uso 87

COPY TO EO

DRAINAGE BASIN AREA

27.3 ACRE 0,043 SO MILE

UNIVERSAL Soil Loss EQUATION

RAINFALL FACTOR

R= 40

SOIL ERODIBILITY FACTOR

SOIL TYPE = 1007, EH #35 (142)(10)

K= ,42

SLOPE FACTOR

LENGTH (fl.) DELEV (fl.) SLOPE (%) LS
1400 35 2,5 .54

COVER FACTOR

AREA (ac) WER TYPE % COVER CANDRY (%) WEIGHTED C

90% 12lain 2d — .15 (0.9)

10% distributed — 1.0 (0.1)

0.235

EROSION CONTROL FACTOR

SEDIMENT INFLOW

4 = 40 (.42) (.54) (.235) () = 2.13

L = Z13 (200= (3=3), 1= 0,0270

ton lacre / year v

Dames & Moore

DESIGN REPORT

Sedimentation Structure

J7-A

Black Mesa Mine

Navajo County, Arizona

for

PEABODY COAL COMPANY



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INTRODUCTION

Sedimentation Structure J7-A will be a partially incised structure with an earthen embankment, designed and constructed by Peabody Coal Company as a temporary sedimentation structure to control runoff and sediment from the disturbed mining areas of the Black Mesa Mine. The location of Structure J7-A is shown on Plate 1, Site Plan.

This design report contains information specific to Structure J7-A. Regional site information is presented in the "General Report, Kayenta and Black Mesa Mines, Navajo County, Arizona for Peabody Coal Company," along with the methods and results of analyses used for slope stability, hydrology and hydraulics.

INSPECTION

The proposed site of Structure J7-A was inspected by a senior geotechnical engineer from Dames & Moore in October, 1985 to ensure that the site is suitable and no adverse conditions exist to prevent the successful construction of the structure. A detailed geotechnical investigation was not performed.

SITE DESCRIPTION

LAND USE

Structure J7-A has a 27.3-acre tributary drainage area and is located near Red Peak Valley at the Black Mesa Mine. The watershed is classified as 90% reclaimed and 10% disturbed.

EMBANKMENT

A homogeneous earthen embankment was assumed for the hydraulic analysis and to develop the volume-elevation curve shown on Plate 2. Upstream and downstream slopes of 2:1 and 3:1 (horizontal to vertical), respectively, were used. The assumed slopes were not evaluated for geotechnical considerations such as slope stability since the foundation or embankment material types have not been determined.

DESIGN ANALYSES

GENERAL

Structure J7-A was designed by an interdisciplinary team of engineers from Dames & Moore. The design was performed in accordance with applicable 30 CFR 780 and 816 regulations of the United States Department of Interior, Office of Surface Mining (OSM) and included a review of available project files. The most current information contained in the Peabody Coal

Company files includes topographic maps developed from aerial photography flown in 1985 for Peabody Coal Company and was used in the analyses of the structure.

STABILITY

The slopes of Structure J7-A will be chosen based on the stability analyses performed for existing structures in the General Report. The embankment fill materials and the type of foundation will be identified in the field and the stable slopes chosen based on the category classification of the structure.

HYDROLOGY

The hydrologic analysis was completed using the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers generalized computer program HEC-1, Flood Hydrograph Package. Structure J7-A is not in series with any other structure and therefore the spillway was analyzed using the 25-year, 6-hour storm. The storage capacity of Structure J7-A was analyzed using the 10-year, 24-hour storm.

The following parameters were used in the hydrologic analysis:

1.	Water Course length, L 0.303	mi
2.	Elevation Difference, H 48	ft
3.	Time of Concentration, T 0.147	h
4.	Lag time, 0.6T 0.088	h
5.	SCS Curve Number 87	
6.	Rainfall Depth, 10-year, 24-hour storm . 2.1	in.
	25-year, 6-hour storm 1.9	in.
7	Drainage Area	acres

HYDRAULICS

The HEC-1 program was used to evaluate inflow to the planned sedimentation structure, outflow from the structure and the resulting water surface elevations. The initial conditions and results of the analysis are summarized in the following table.

J7-A HYDRAULICS

Units	10-year 24-hour Storm	25-year 6-hour Storm
Initial Reservoir Volume Condition	Empty	Full to the spillway
		elevation
Inflow		
Peak Flow cfs	43	55
Volume acre-ft	2.21	1.80
Storage		
Peak Stage ft	6366.86	
Spillway Elevation ft	6367.00	
Peak Storage acre-ft	2.22	-
Storage Capacity acre-ft	2.39	
Outflow		
Peak Flow cfs	0	4
Embankment Crest		
Elevation ft		6369.00
Peak Stage ft		6367.86
Freeboard ft		1.14
Spillway Channel		
Flow Depth ft		0.86
Critical Velocity fps		2.0
Manning's "n"		0.035
Outflow Channel		
Slope %		24
Normal Velocity fps		3.6
Normal Depth ft		0.07
Manning's "n"		0.035

Spillway Channel

The spillway for J7-A will be a trapezoidal channel with the following dimensions:

Outflow Channel

The outflow channel for Structure J7-A will be a trapezoidal channel with the following dimensions:

The alignment of the spillway and outflow channel are shown on Plate 1. The channel profile is shown on Plate 3 and the required dimensions are shown on Plate 4. Both the spillway and outflow channel should be protected against erosion using geotextile and gravel as shown on Plate 4.

STORAGE CAPACITY

The impoundment volume-elevation curve shown on Plate 2, Volume-Elevation Curve, J7-A is based on site specific topographic data developed for Peabody Coal Company in 1985, and 1985 site specific surveys, where available.

The calculations for the sediment load entering Structure J7-A were made utilizing the Universal Soil Loss Equation with the following parameters:

The hydrologic analysis gives the storage volume required to contain the 10-year, 24-hour storm, and the remaining storage volume available for storing sediment. The storage capacity of J7-A is shown on Plate 2, Volume-Elevation Curve, J7-A, and the results of the sediment inflow analysis are summarized in the following table.

J7-A STORAGE

Total Storage Capacity	2.39	acre-ft
10-year, 24-hour Storm Inflow		
Available Sediment Storage Capacity	0.17	acre-ft
Sediment Inflow Rate	0.0270	acre-ft/yr
Sediment Storage Life	6	yrs

The following plates and appendix are attached and complete this design report.

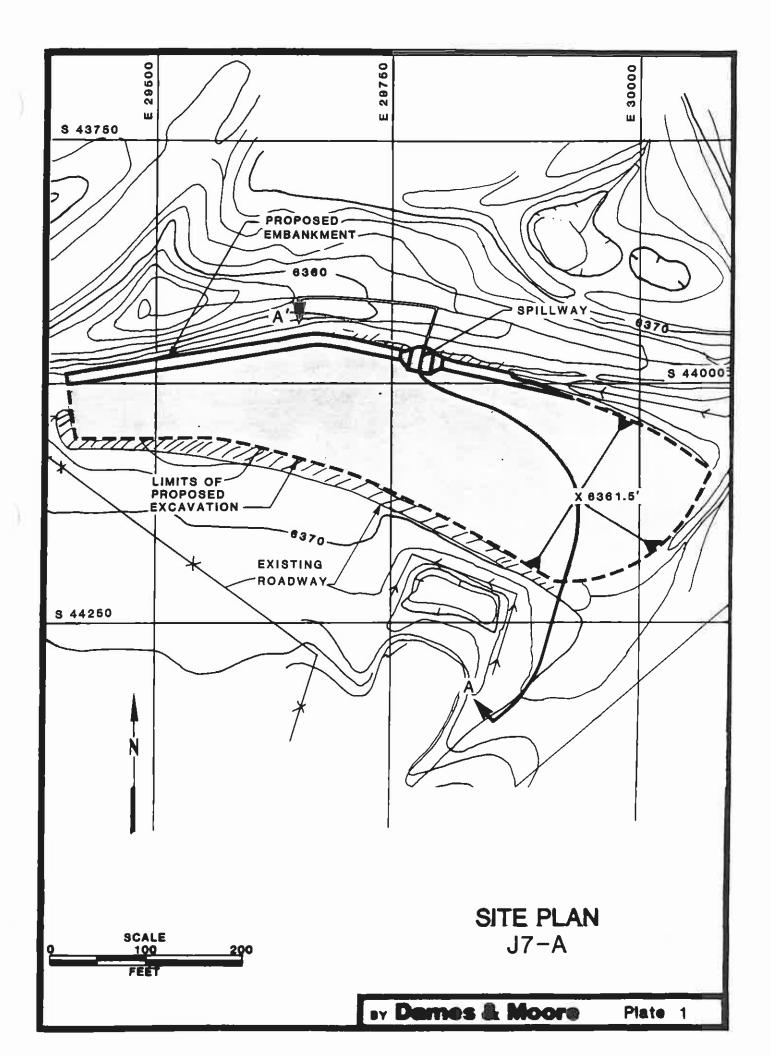
Plate 1 - Site Plan J7-A

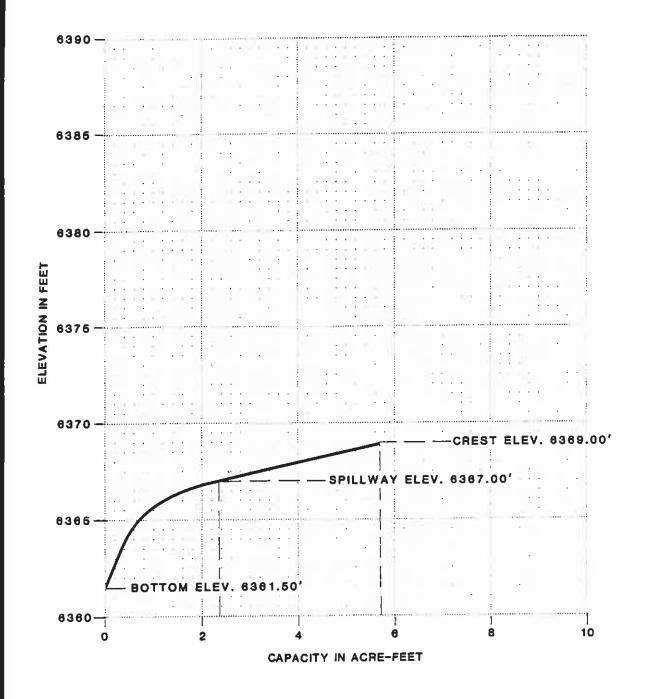
Plate 2 - Volume-Elevation Curve J7-A

Plate 3 - Channel Profile J7-A, A-A'

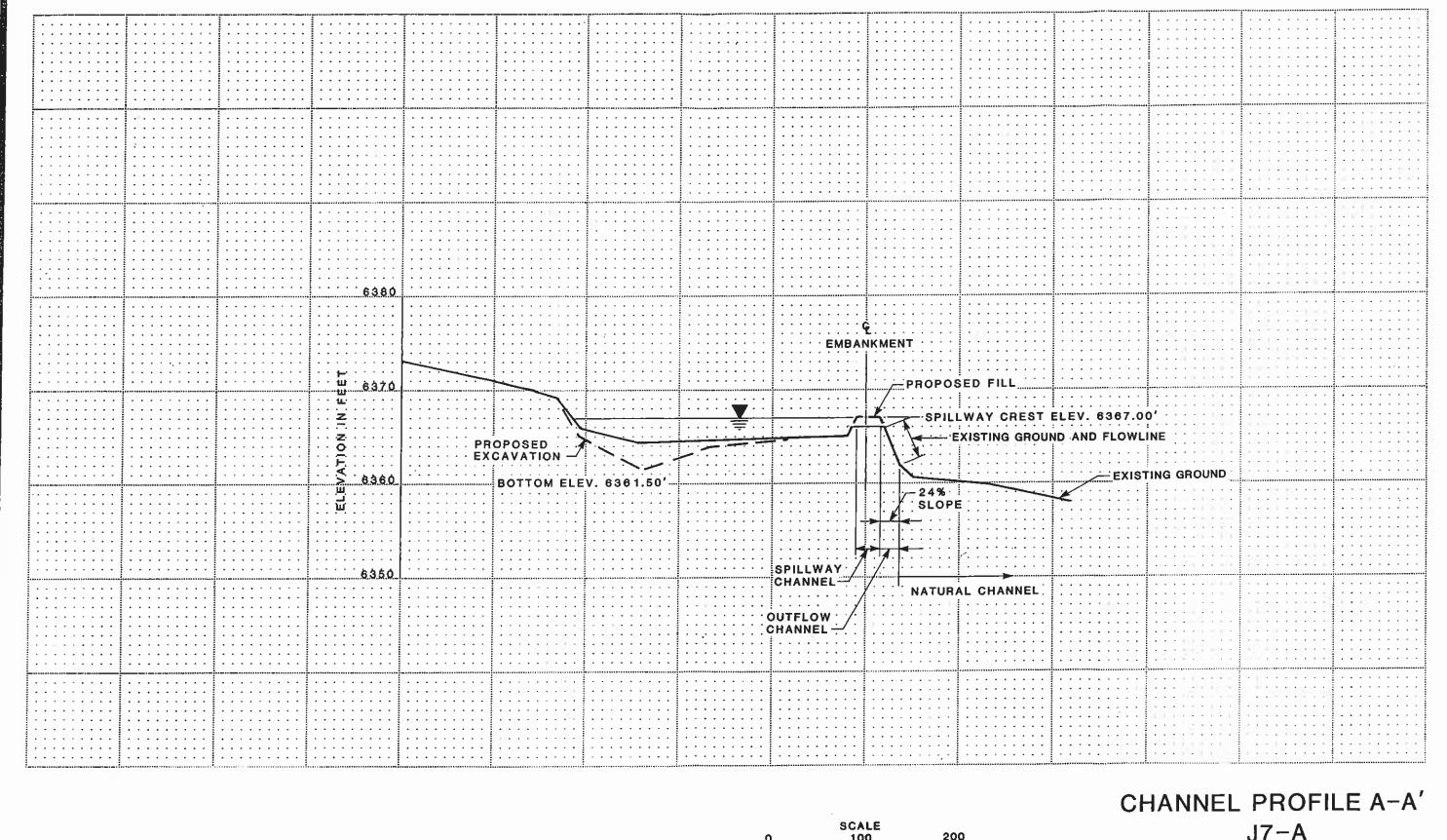
Plate 4 - Spillway and Outflow Channel Cross Section J7-A

Appendix A - Hydrology and Hydraulic Calculations





VOLUME-ELEVATION CURVE J7-A



J7-A

BY Dames & Moore.

Plate 3