INSPECTION REPORT

Sedimentation Structure

KM-C

Kayenta Mine

Navajo County, Arizona

for

PEABODY COAL COMPANY



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INTRODUCTION

Sedimentation Structure KM-C is an earthen embankment, designed and constructed in 1979 by Peabody Coal Company as a temporary sedimentation structure to control runoff and sediment from the disturbed mining areas of the Kayenta Mine. The location of Structure KM-C is shown on Plate 1, Site Plan.

This inspection report contains information specific to Structure KM-C. 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

Structure KM-C was inspected on September 5, 1985 by an interdisciplinary team of engineers from Dames & Moore. The purpose of the inspection was to assess the safety and general condition of the structure with respect to United States Department of Interior, Office of Surface Mining (OSM) regulations.

Dames & Moore's inspection was performed in accordance with applicable 30 CFR 780 and 816 regulations and included a review of the KM-C project files and a field inspection of the structure. The most current information contained in the Peabody Coal Company files includes the 1984 and current survey data and inspections performed in 1984 and 1985 by

Peabody Coal Company. The survey data developed in August 1984 was used in the analyses of the structure. Results of the field inspection are included in this report as Appendix A.

SITE DESCRIPTION

LAND USE

Structure KM-C has a 33.9-acre tributary drainage area and is located near Coal Mine Wash at the Kayenta Mine. The watershed is classified as 56% Pinion/Juniper and 44% disturbed.

EMBANKMENT

Structure KM-C is a homogeneous earthen embankment classified as a cross-valley embankment. Physical characteristics of the embankment are listed in the following table:

Structure KM-C

Embankment Residual Sandstone Soils Foundation Residual Sandstone Soils Right Abutment . . . Residual Sandstone Soils Left Abutment . . . Residual Sandstone Soils Height 9.7 ft Crest Width 10 ft Upstream Slope . . . 2.4 H : 1 V Downstream Slope . . . 3.3 H : 1 V

A cross-section of the embankment is shown on Plate 2, Existing Maximum Cross Section KM-C, A-A'. Grass provides erosion protection on the upstream and downstream slopes of the embankment.

ANALYSES

STABILITY

Structure KM-C is a category A-1 embankment. A standard category A-1 embankment has static and seismic factors of safety equal to or greater than 1.5 and 1.2, respectively, under the following conditions:

- 1. Maximum height = 15 ft
- 2. Maximum upstream slope = 1.75 H : 1 V
- 3. Maximum downstream slope = 3.25 H : 1 V
- 4. Normal pool with steady seepage saturation conditions

The KM-C embankment is lower in height and has flatter slopes than the category standard; therefore, the embankment has factors of safety greater than the design minimum.

HYDROLOGY

The hydrologic analysis was completed using the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers generalized computer program HEC-1, Flood Hydrograph Package. Structure KM-C is located upstream from Structure KM-D. The two structures have a combined storage capacity that is less than 20 acre-feet. Therefore, the spillway for KM-C was analyzed using the 25-year, 6-hour storm. The storage capacity of Structure KM-C was analyzed using the 10-year, 24-hour storm.

The following parameters were used in the hydrologic analysis:

HYDRAULICS

Structure KM-C does not have a spillway. Therefore, the hydraulic analysis is presented in the remedial compliance plan.

Spillway Channel

The structure presently has no spillway channel.

Outflow Channel

The structure presently has no outflow channel.

STORAGE CAPACITY

Analysis of the storage capacity is presented in the remedial compliance plan.

REMEDIAL COMPLIANCE PLAN

GEOTECHNICS

The inspection of Structure KM-C indicated that there are no geotechnical problems.

HYDRAULICS

Structure KM-C has sufficient storage capacity but it does not have a spillway or outflow channel. A trapezoidal spillway channel should be constructed at elevation 6564.0 feet. The dam crest should be raised to elevation 6566.6 feet. A trapezoidal outflow channel with the same bottom width as the spillway should be constructed along the alignment shown in Plate 1. The spillway and outflow channel profile is shown in Plate 4 and the required dimensions are shown in Plate 5. Both the spillway and outflow channel should be protected against erosion using geotextile and riprap as shown in Plate 5.

The HEC-1 program was used to evaluate inflow to the 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.

KM-C HYDRAULICS FOR NEW SPILLWAY

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 Volume acre-ft	61 2.57	75 2.06
Storage Peak Stage ft Spillway Elevation ft Peak Storage acre-ft Storage Capacity acre-ft	6564.93 6564.00 2.14	
Outflow Peak Flow cfs Embankment Crest Elevation ft Peak Stage ft Freeboard ft	1 	45 6566.60 6565.54 1.06
Spillway Channel Flow Depth ft Critical Velocity fps Manning's "n"	 	1.54 4.2 0.040
Outflow Channel Slope % Normal Velocity fps Normal Depth ft Manning's "n"	 	Section I Section II 4 23 4.8 8.3 0.57 0.34 0.040 0.040

The impoundment volume-elevation curve is based on site specific surveys conducted for Peabody Coal Company's August 1984 inspection, and 1985 resurveys, where available. Additionally, the most current topographic maps available were used in developing Plate 3, Volume-Elevation Curve, KM-C.

The calculations for the sediment load entering Structure KM-C 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. Constructing a new spillway at structure KM-C reduces the storage capacity so that the structure does not have sufficient storage capacity by itself. However, KM-C together with Structure KM-D located downstream gives sufficient storage for the combined drainage basin. The 10-year, 24-hour storm was routed through KM-C and KM-D. The results of this analysis are summarized below.

KM-C AND KM-D COMBINED STORAGE

	KM-C K	M-D '	Total	
Total Storage Capacity	2.14 3	.23	5.37	acre-ft
10-year, 24-hour Storm Inflow	2.57 1	.78	4.35	acre-ft
Available Sediment Storage Capacity			1.02	acre-ft
Sediment Inflow Rate	0.22 0	.164	0.384	acre-ft/yr
Sediment Storage Life			3	yrs

* * *

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

Plate 1 - Site Plan KM-C

Plate 2 - Existing Maximum Cross Section KM-C, A-A'

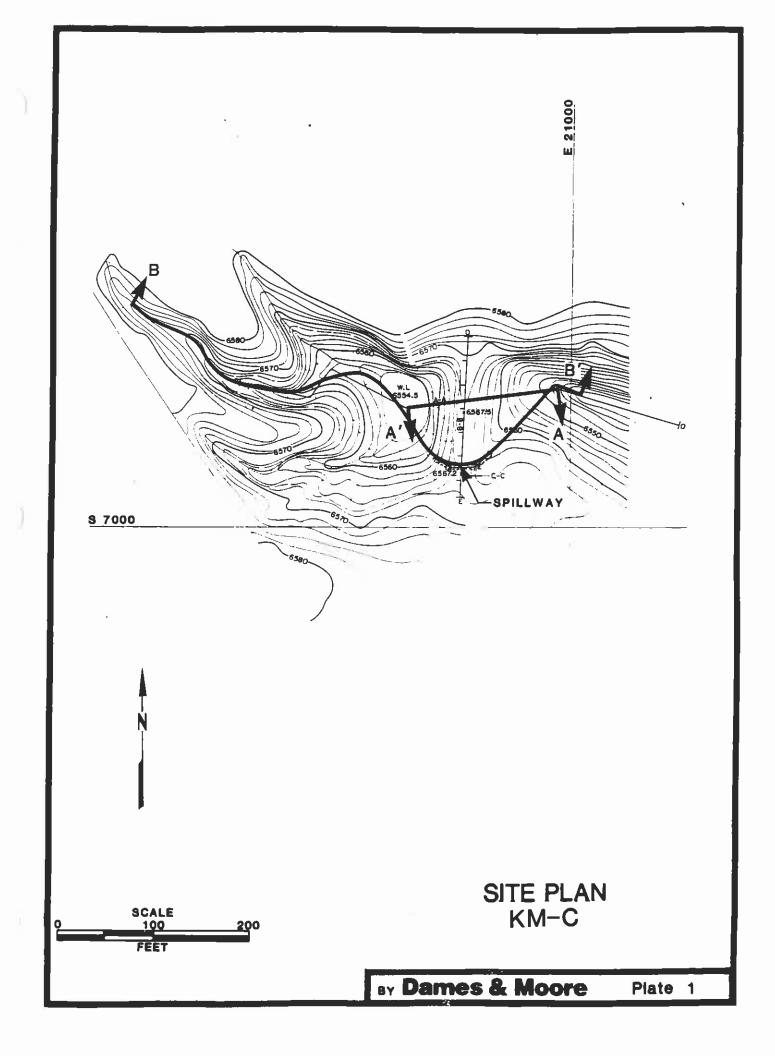
Plate 3 - Volume-Elevation Curve KM-C

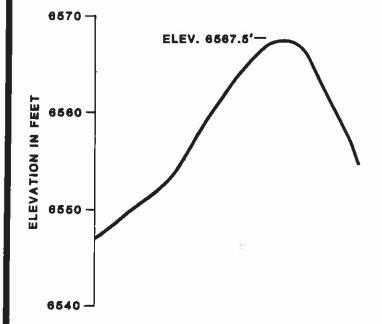
Plate 4 - Channel Profile KM-C, B-B'

Plate 5 - Spillway and Outflow Channel Cross Section KM-C

Appendix A - Inspection Check List

Appendix B - Hydrology and Hydraulic Calculations







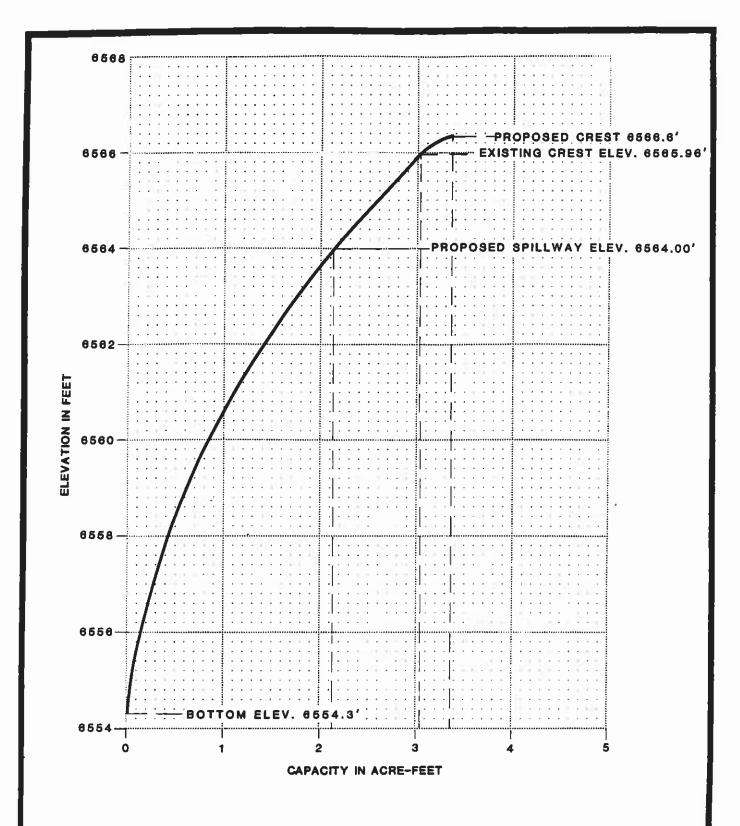
EXISTING
MAXIMUM CROSS-SECTION
A-A'
KM-C

FOR LOCATION SEE PLATE 1

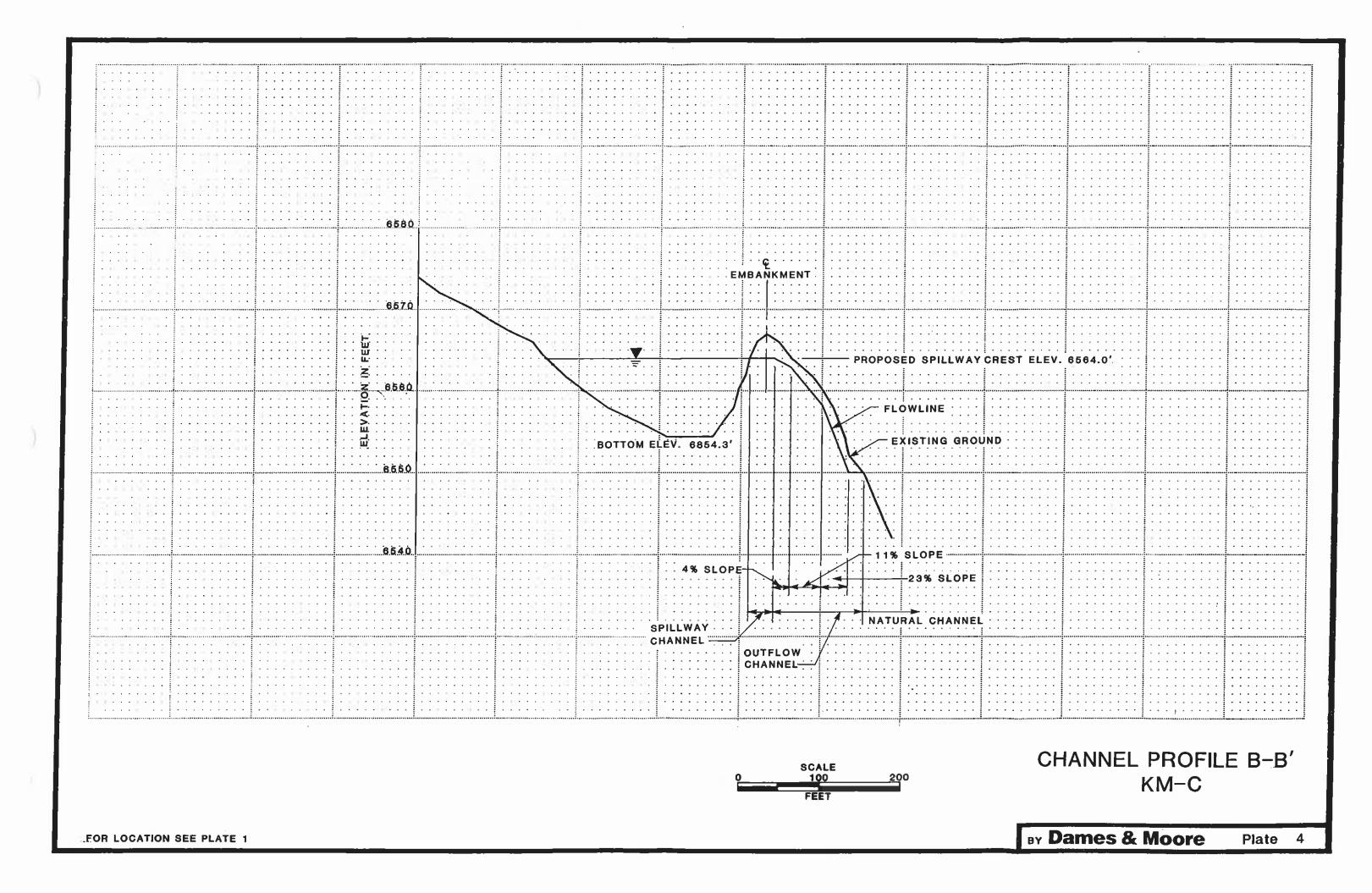
BY Dames & Moore

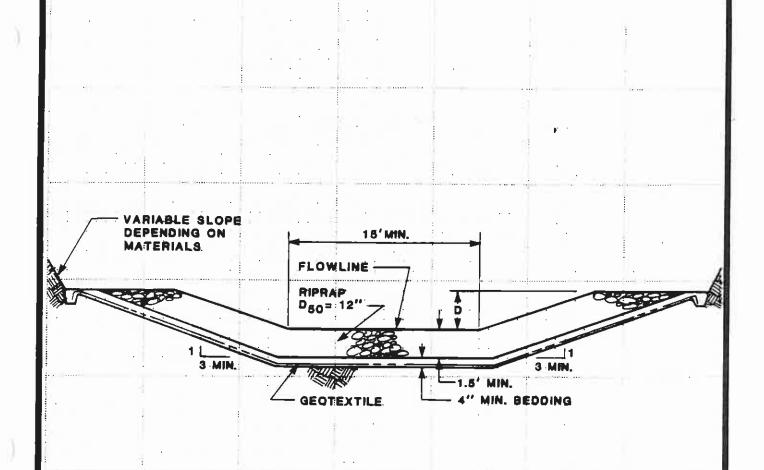
Plate

2



VOLUME-ELEVATION CURVE KM-C





SPILLWAY CHANNEL

D = 2.6'

LENGTH = 30'

FLOWLINE ELEV. = 6564.00'

OUTFLOW CHANNEL

D = 1.5'

SPILLWAY AND OUTFLOW CHANNEL CROSS SECTION KM-C

APPENDIX A INSPECTION CHECK LIST

Sediment Impoundment Name: KM-C
Page: 4

INSPECTION CHECK LIST

ITEM	YES	NO	REMARKS
		-10	10′ω
1. CREST			10 0
1. (1251			
a. Any visual settlements?		X	
b. Misalignment?		X	
c. Cracking?			<u> </u>
C. CLACKING			
2. UPSTREAM SLOPE			23°
2. UPSIREM SOULS			
a. Adequate grass_cover?	X		60%
b. Any erosion?			
c. Are trees growing on slope?		\bigcirc	
d. Longitudinal cracks?			
e. Transverse cracks?		\Diamond	
f. Adequate riprap protection?			<u> </u>
g. Any stone deterioration?			JA
h. Visual depressions or bulges?		$\overline{}$	<u> </u>
i. Visual settlements?		\bigcirc	
j. Animal burrows?		\bigcirc	
. Attitude Duttows:		\sim	
2 DOWNSOMERN CLOSS			· 17°
3. Downstream Slope			
a Adomisto grang gover?			80°6
a. Adequate grass cover?			00 50
b. Any erosion?	 	Θ	
c. Are trees growing on slope?			
d. Longitudinal cracks?		\Diamond	
e. Transverse cracks?			
f. Visual depressions or bulges? q. Visual settlements?		\bigcirc	
			N/A
h. Is the toe drain dry? i. Are the relief wells flowing?			177
			NA.
j. Are boils present at the toe?		\Leftrightarrow	
k. Is seepage present? 1. Animal burrows?		\Diamond	
1. Animal Durrows?			
A STATEMENT CONTRACTO DISCOUR			
4. ABUTMENT CONTACT. RIGHT			
. 3			
a. Any erosion? b. Visual differential movement?		\hookrightarrow	
		$ \bigcirc $	
c. Any cracks noted?		\Box	<u> </u>
d. Is seepage present?		$\overline{}$	Villorown Sm vock shallow
e. Type of Material?			Velloroun Sm Vock shallow
C ANTONIO CONTRACTO I DECIDIO			
5. ABUTMENT CONTACT. LEFT			
a. Any erosion?	_		
b. Visual differential movement?		$\langle \cdot \rangle$	
c. Any cracks noted?		$\stackrel{\sim}{\hookrightarrow}$	
d. Is seepage present?		\boldsymbol{x}	0 - 11
e. Type of Material?			ROCK

Sediment Impoundment Name: KM-C
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YES NO REMARKS MCHAI NO SPILLWAY SEE COMMENT SECTION 6. SPILLWAY/NORMAL a. Location: Left abutment? Right abutment? Crest of Embankments? b. Approach Channel: Are side slopes eroding? Are side slopes sloughing? Bottom of channel eroding? Obstructed? Erosion protection? c. Spillway Channel: Are side slopes eroding? Are side slopes sloughing? Bottom of channel eroding? Obstructed? Erosion protection? d. Outflow Channel: Are side slopes eroding? Are side slopes sloughing? Bottom of channel eroding? Obstructed? Erosion protection? e. Weir: Condition? 7. SPILLWAY/EMERGENCY NA a. Location: Left abutment? Right abutment? Crest of Embankments? b. Approach Channel: Are side slopes eroding? Are side slopes sloughing? Bottom of channel eroding? Obstructed? Erosion protection? c. Spillway Channel: Are side slopes eroding? Are side slopes sloughing? Bottom of channel eroding? Obstructed? Erosion protection? d. Outflow Channel: Are side slopes eroding? Are side slopes sloughing? Bottom of channel eroding? Obstructed? Erosion protection? e. Weir: Condition?

Sediment Impoundment Name: KM-C
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feet
feet

Campy cover 30 % ground cover 60%

APPENDIX B HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULIC CALCULATIONS

TIME OF CONCENTRATION

ELBUATION DIFFERENCE = 6704 - 6565 = 139 ft. WATER COURSE LEDOUTH = 3.4(400) = 1360 ft = 0.258mi. $T_c = \left(\frac{11.9 (0.258)^3}{139}\right)^{0.385} = 0.081 \text{ hr. } = 0.081$

LAG TIME = 0.6Te = 0.049 hr. 10

SCS CURUS NUMBER

DRAINAGE	COVER	HYDROLOGIC	Soil	WEIGHTED
ARTA (ac)	TYPE	(ONDITION)	TYPE	CURUE NUMBER
19.0 (500)	P-J	ave	D	0.56(83) = 46.5
4.9 (44%)			D	0 44 (89) = 39.2
	D.v1 159	5	00 EH#33	83,1
		9	0's EH +25	USE 86

1 5, DOLAN DATE 7-10-85

DRAINAGE BASIN AREA

33.9 ACRE 0.053 SO MILE

| REVISIONS | BY _____ DATE ____ TO EO ____

UNIVERSAL SOIL LOSS EQUATION

RAINFALL FACTOR

R= 40

SOIL ERODIBILITY FACTOR

,5 (.22)

K= .22

SLOPE FACTOR

LEWGTH (FL.)	D ELEV (f1)	SLOPE (%)	<u>LS</u>
500 84	50	10%	3.06
500 ft	50	10%	3.06

me 3.06

COVER FACTOR

c = .52

EROSION CONTROL FACTOR

P=1.0

SEDIMENT INFLOW

$$A = 14.00 \left(\frac{1}{2047}\right)(33.9)(.95) = .22$$

acre-feet /year

Dames & Moore