

Appendix A

Photograph Log



Photograph 1. View of Outfall 020A to Sand Creek.



Photograph 2. Additional view of Outfall 020A to Sand Creek.



Photograph 3. View of Sand Creek downstream of Outfall 020A. Note the booms installed in the creek by the Permittee.



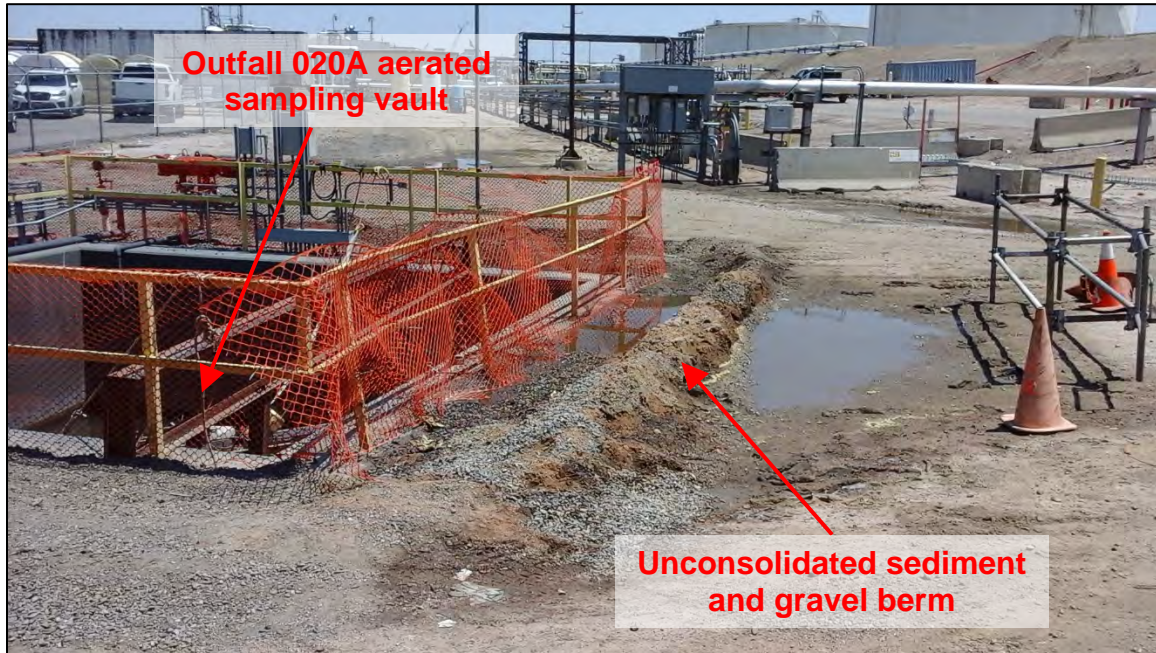
Photograph 4. View of the ISCO 4700 automatic sampler located at the Outfall 020A aerated sampling vault. This sampler was not equipped with an independently calibrated thermometer.



Photograph 5. View of the ISCO 4700 automatic composite sampler at Outfall 002B, downstream of Lagoon No. 3. This sampler was not equipped with an independently calibrated thermometer.



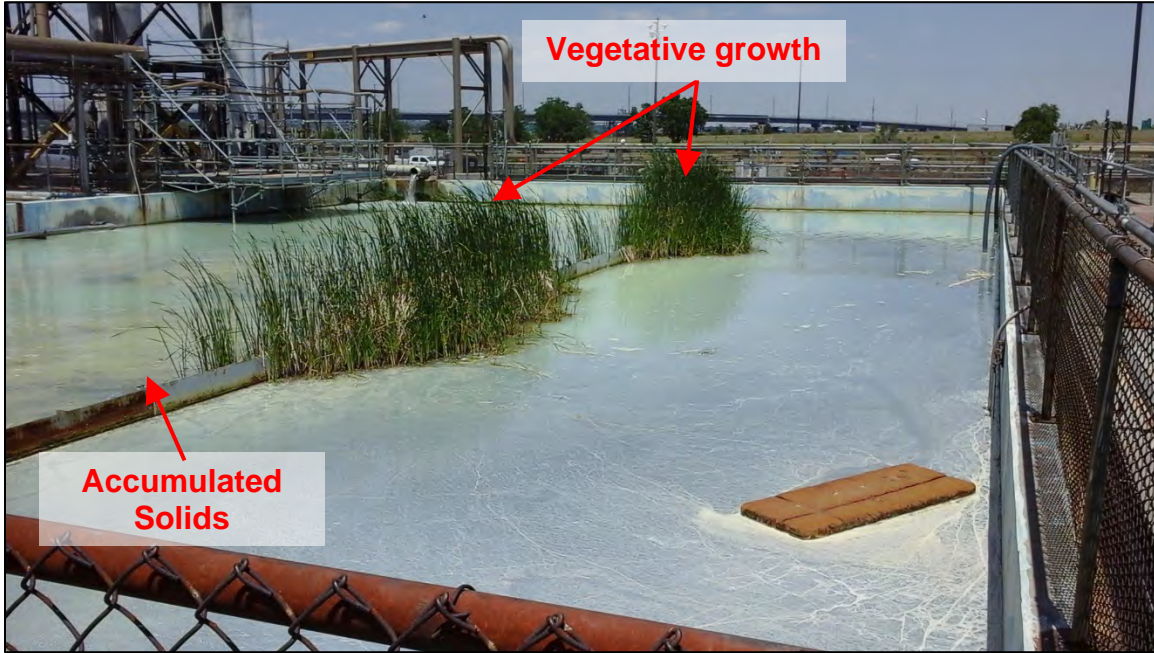
Photograph 6. View inside the ISCO automatic composite sampler at Outfall 003B. This sampler was not equipped with an independently calibrated thermometer.



Photograph 7. View, facing east, of an improperly installed (i.e., unconsolidated) sediment and gravel berm located upgradient of the Outfall 020A aerated sampling vault. Note the berm was constructed to prevent contaminated stormwater runoff from Plant 1 from entering the uncovered sampling vault, which had occurred on May 22 and May 31, 2021, resulting in high levels of benzene and BTEX and a visible sheen into Sand Creek. Also note the accumulated stormwater runoff against the berm.



Photograph 8. Additional view of the unconsolidated sediment and gravel berm upgradient of Outfall 020A aerated sampling vault, as shown in Photograph 7.



Photograph 9. View, facing north, of the GWTS surge basin. Vegetative growth and accumulation of solids were observed in the surge basin.



Photograph 10. View, facing north, of vegetative growth on the edge of Lagoon No. 1.



Photograph 11. View of accumulated solids and vegetative growth at the weir between Lagoon Nos. 1 and 2.



Photograph 12. View of accumulated solids and vegetative growth at the weir between Lagoon Nos. 2 and 3.



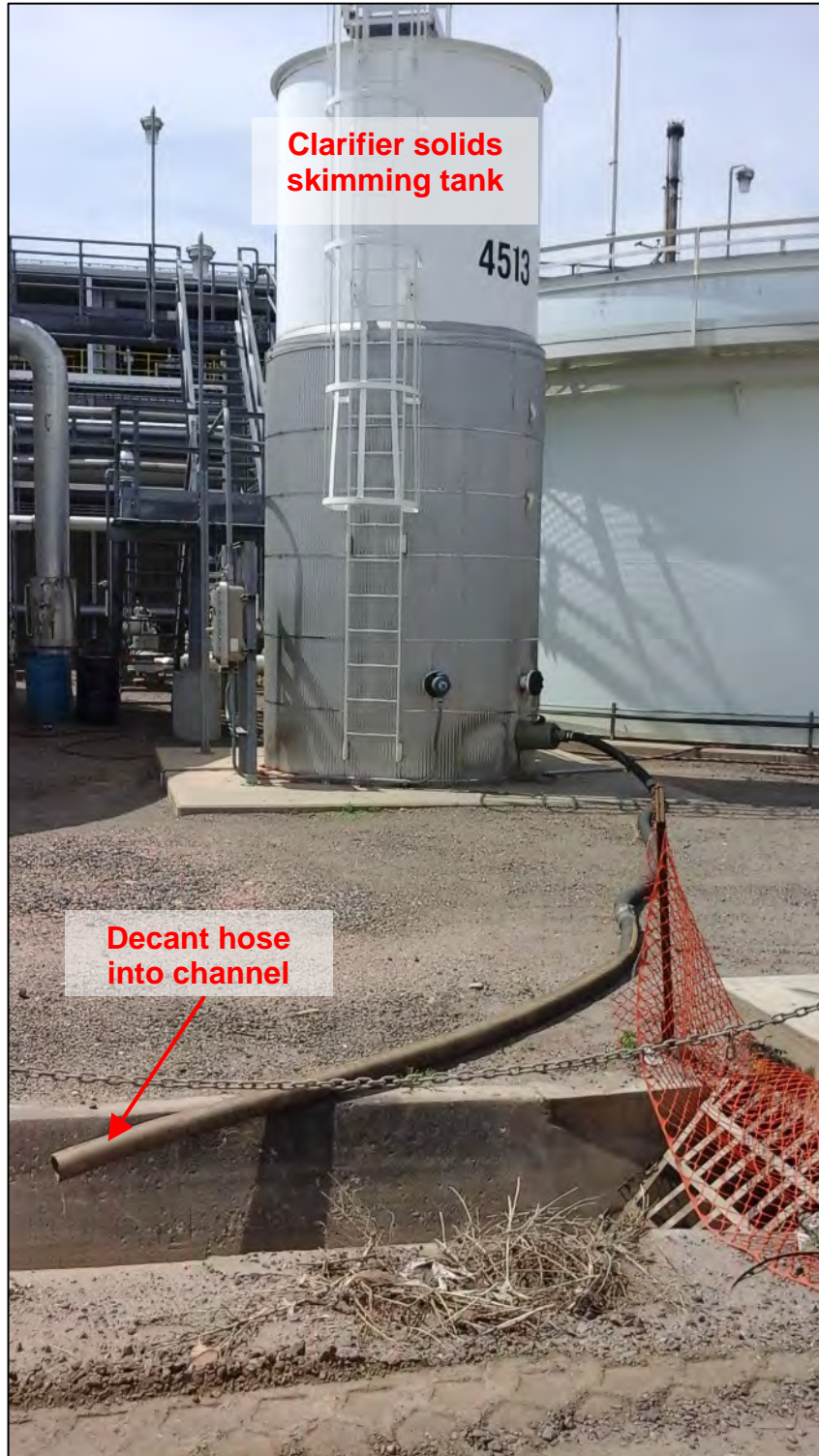
Photograph 13. View of accumulated solids and vegetative growth in the Lagoon No. 1 forebay which receives flow from the “Morgan Box.”



Photograph 14. View of the Outfall 003B Parshall flume and associated ultrasonic transducer for Permit flow measurements from the GWTS. Note the turbulence and disturbance (boils) observed in the approach channel run leading to the flume.



Photograph 15. Additional view of the turbulence observed in the Outfall 003B Parshall flume.



Photograph 16. View of a decant line from the Train B clarifier solids skimming collection tank (Tank No. 4513). Facility representatives suspected that the skimming tank contained only clarifier water, and therefore, it was decanted into an adjacent concrete conveyance channel instead of being pumped out by a vac truck. This channel subsequently flows to Finger Lake, shown in Photograph 18.



Photograph 17. Additional view of a decant line from the Tank B clarifier skimming collection tank shown in Photograph 16.



Photograph 18. View, facing south, of Facility's onsite Finger Lake impoundment.



Photograph 19. View, facing south, of Facility's onsite Webber's Pond.



Photograph 20. View, facing south, of rill formations along the eastern embankment of Webber's Pond. Note the sediment deposited in Webber's Pond beneath the rill. Also note the torn poly liner for Webber's Pond, as shown in Photograph 21.



Photograph 21. Close-up view of the torn poly liner of Webber's Pond shown in Photograph 20.



Photograph 22. View of the pump that transfers the contents of Finger Lake into Webber's Pond or to the WWTP. The pump was located within secondary containment; however, petroleum staining was observed on the ground surface outside of the containment.