
Childs-Irving Hydroelectric Project

Closeout Report – Reach 9 Sally Mae Siphon



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Childs/Irving Hydroelectric Project Facilities Decommissioning

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INTRODUCTION

APS received approval from the Federal Energy Regulating Commission (“FERC”) to begin decommissioning activities at the Childs-Irving Hydroelectric Facilities on March 24, 2005. APS and its construction crews at the Child-Irving project have since proceeded forward with de-construction activities and are making significant progress towards its goal of removal and restoration according to the Decommissioning Work Plan (APS document CI-ENG-1 and the proceeding Settlement Agreements for the decommissioning.

This document provides a summary of the work completed and restoration activities in Reach 9 of the project. Reach 9 contains the facilities from the outlet of Tunnel No. 2 to the outlet of the Sally Mae Siphon pipe.

If you have any questions regarding this report, contact Kimberly Ashcraft at 602-250-5206 or the Childs-Irving website at <http://www.aps.com/aps/CI/Default.html> .

CHILDS IRVING SITE PLAN

1.0 Site Location and Access

The Childs Irving Project is an operating hydroelectric facility located on Fossil Creek in Central Arizona. It consists of two developments: Childs and Irving. The project is located entirely on land of the United States, managed by the United States Forest Service (“USFS”) and is part of the Coconino and Tonto National Forests.

Childs and Irving hydroelectric power plants are located approximately 110 miles north of Phoenix, Arizona. Environmentally sensitive areas surround each one. The only access to the facility is to use winding and gravel roads. One of the roads is approximately 22 miles long and enters off of the State Highway 260, which is six miles east of Camp Verde. The other access road is approximately 15 miles long and enters off of State Highway 87 at Strawberry, Arizona.

Closeout Report

2.0 Construction Activities

2.1 Concrete / Steel Flume on Bench

The concrete / steel flume has been removed. All concrete and steel materials have been removed for disposal off site. The bench area has been re-seeded. A portion of the flume approaching the intake structure remains for historical interpretation.



2.2 Sally Mae Siphon Intake

The metal structure, trash rake, grating, gate and wooden plank platforms have been removed and all materials disposed off site. The concrete intake structure remains as a historical reference point.



2.3 Exposed Siphon Pipe

The exposed siphon pipe (48", 45" 42" diameter) sections remain in place, except pipe bridges. The siphon pipe was sealed at both ends. All vent pipes have been removed and welded shut. Manways into the pipe have been welded shut and concealed to prevent access.



2.4 Bridges No. 8, 7 & 6

Bridge No. 8 (230' steel truss bridge) has been removed. All metal support structures have been removed to the tops of the foundations. The exposed ends of the siphon pipe have been welded shut.



Bridge No. 7 (98' steel truss bridge) has been removed. All metal support structures have been removed to the tops of the foundations. The exposed ends of the siphon pipe have been welded shut.



Bridge No. 6 (80' steel truss bridge) has been removed. All metal support structures have been removed to the tops of the foundations. The exposed ends of the siphon pipe have been welded shut.

All steel materials for these bridges have been removed from the site and hauled off site for disposal. Areas around the bridges used for staging of equipment has been ripped and re-seeded.



3.0 Monitoring and Mitigation

3.1 Noxious Weed Control and Eradication

APS completed tasks related to the containment and eradication of noxious weeds as outlined in CI-ENG-10 Noxious Weed Control Plan. No additional noxious weed treatments are required.

3.2 Asbestos and Lead Based Paint

Lead paint was encountered on Bridge 6, 7 and 8. At these locations the lead paint was abated as needed. The bridges have been removed and disposed of offsite.

The locations where the siphon pipe is exposed tested positive for lead paint and will remain for historical interpretation.

3.3 Waste Management

All concrete materials were taken to the Stehr Lake basin for disposal. All wood and steel materials were hauled off site for disposal.

3.4 Sediment and Erosion Control

Sediment and Erosion Control has been installed as required in the field.

3.5 Revegetation

The access road to the intake structure has been re-seeded with native seed mix. The access road and staging areas for Bridge No. 8 have been ripped and re-seeded.

3.6 Agave Protection

Some agaves were impacted in this reach. They were removed and given to the USFS for transplanting at their new facility.

3.7 Archeological Monitoring

The site was cleared by USFS archeologists prior to deconstruction.

3.8 Historical Mitigation

Retention of historic elements has been completed according to the Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) for the project.

The concrete intake structure remains as a historical reference point. Approximately 50 feet of concrete flume approaching the intake structure remains for interpretation.

4.0 Facility Walk Down and Punch list

4.1 Facility walk down

A walk down of completed deconstruction work for Reach 9 was conducted on March 10, 2009. In attendance were APS project team members and USFS land staff. A summary of this walk down can be found in Attachment 1 to this document.

4.2 Punch list items

USFS requested that the remaining air vents be removed or welded shut. This has been completed.



Attachment 1 – Facility Walk Down and Punch list

Reach 9 – Sally May Siphon Site Walkdown / Punchlist

Walk Down Date: March 10, 2009

Attendees: Kimberly Ashcraft, APS
Mike Stewart, APS
Judy Adams, USFS

Brief Walk down Description:

This site was inspected by viewing the reach from Fossil Creek Road and by the access road to the Sally May Inlet.

Access Road:

The access road has been ripped and re-seeded. The seeding has taken hold and the revegetation looks good. The access road to the concrete flume section was viewed from Fossil creek Road. The access road to the Sally May intake structures was viewed from the FS road.

Concrete / Steel Flume removal:

A section of the concrete flume has been left in place for historical purposes. The bench looks good (comment by USFS).

Siphon Intake:

The intake structure was no physically walked down or viewed. The intake structure remains as a historical element. The metal structures, trash rake, grating, gate and wooden platform have been removed. The FS is ok with no visual inspection for the walk down.

Siphon Pipe (exposed):

The exposed portions of the siphon pipe remain for historical interpretation. The ends have been sealed and the air vents are welded shut.

Bridges No. 6, 7, 8:

The sections of siphon pipe that create bridges 6 7, and 8 have been removed. The exposed ends have been welded shut. The foundations were left at Bridge 6. The access road to Bridge 7 has been ripped and revegetated.

Punch List Items to be completed prior to USFS site acceptance:

For APS response:

1. Remove or weld shut air vents in pipe. This item has been completed. – This was verified during a follow up walkdown on 5/5/2010.

For USFS response:

1. None. Areas were stated to be OK during walkdown.