



Byron Veech  
Illinois Power Generating Company  
Luminant  
1500 Eastport Plaza Drive  
Collinsville, IL 62234

January 25, 2021

Mr. Darin LeCrone, P.E.  
Manager, Industrial Unit  
Bureau of Water, Division of Water Pollution Control, Permits Section  
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency  
1021 North Grand Avenue, East  
Springfield, IL 62794-9276

Re: Newton Power Plant – Federal ELG Notice of Planned Participation to Achieve Permanent Cessation; NPDES Permit (IL0049191) Renewal Application Supplement

Dear Mr. LeCrone:

Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 423.19(f), Illinois Power Generating Company (IPGC) submits this Notice of Planned Participation to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) demonstrating that the Newton Power Plant's Unit 1 qualify as an electric generating unit that will achieve permanent cessation of coal combustion by December 31, 2028. Accordingly, Bottom Ash Transport Waters (BATW) may continue to discharge on and after October 13, 2023 under 40 C.F.R. § 423.16(g)(1). IPGC is also hereby supplementing the Newton Power Plant NPDES renewal application submitted in July 2019 as required by 40 C.F.R. § 423.18.

IPGC has provided below and enclosed the information required by 40 C.F.R. § 423.19(f)(2):

- *Expected date that each electric generating unit is projected to achieve permanent cessation of coal combustion*
  - Newton Unit 1: December 31, 2025
- *Whether each date represents a retirement or a fuel conversion*
  - Retirement for Newton Unit 1
- *Whether each retirement or fuel conversion has been approved by a regulatory body, and what the relevant regulatory body is*
  - Retirement has not yet been approved. The relevant regulatory body is MISO.
- *A copy of (1) the most recent integrated resource plan for which the applicable state agency approved the retirement or repowering of the unit subject to the ELGs, (2) certification of electric generating unit cessation under 40 CFR 257.103(b), or (3) other documentation supporting that the electric generating unit will permanently cease the combustion of coal by December 31, 2028*
  - See enclosed demonstration submitted to USEPA pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 257.103(b) on November 30, 2020.
  - See enclosed company press release indicating a 2025 retirement date for Newton.
- *A timeline to achieve the permanent cessation of coal combustion*

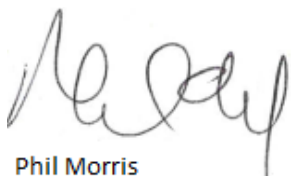
- See timeline on pages 6-3 and 6-4 of the enclosed demonstration submitted to USEPA pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 257.103(b) on November 30, 2020.

Newton Power Plant's Unit 1 will cease coal combustion pursuant to § 423.19(f), and therefore, discharge of pollutants in BATW generated on and after October 13, 2023 can continue until plant closure, but no later than December 31, 2028. See 40 C.F.R. § 423.16(g)(1). IPGC is requesting that IEPA revise the Newton NPDES permit accordingly. Moreover, IEPA should include the language below in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 423.18 which states that "All permits subject to this part shall include the following permit conditions." In addition to the language set forth at 40 C.F.R. § 423.18, IPGC further offers the additional language underlined below that would include a System Support Resource designation as a qualifying event.

- a) An electric generating unit shall qualify as a low utilization electric generating unit or permanently ceasing the combustion of coal by December 31, 2028, if such qualification would have been demonstrated absent the following qualifying event:
  - 1) An emergency order issued by the Department of Energy under Section 202(c) of the Federal Power Act,
  - 2) A System Support Resource designation by MISO, or
  - 3) A reliability must run agreement issued by a Public Utility Commission, or
  - 4) Any other reliability-related order or agreement issued by a competent electricity regulator (e.g., an independent system operator) which results in that electric generating unit operating in a way not contemplated when the certification was made; or
  - 5) The operation of the electric generating unit was necessary for load balancing in an area subject to a declaration under 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq., that there exists:
    - i. An "Emergency," or
    - ii. A "Major Disaster," and
    - iii. That load balancing was due to the event that caused the "Emergency" or "Major Disaster" in paragraph (a)(4) of this section to be declared,
- b) Any facility providing the required documentation pursuant to § 423.19(g) may avail itself of the protections of this permit condition.

If you have any questions regarding this submittal, please contact Phil Morris at 618-343-7794 or phil.morris@vistracorp.com.

Sincerely,



Phil Morris  
Senior Director - Environmental

Enclosures



February 02, 2021

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# CCR SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT DEMONSTRATION

W/O ATTACHMENTS



Cynthia Vodopivec  
Illinois Power Generating Company  
Luminant  
6555 Sierra Dr.  
Irving, TX 75039

November 25, 2020

Sent via email

Mr. Andrew R. Wheeler, EPA Administrator  
Environmental Protection Agency  
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Mail Code 5304-P  
Washington, DC 20460

Re: Newton Power Station Revised Alternative Closure Demonstration

Dear Administrator Wheeler:

Illinois Power Generating Company (IPGC) submits this revised request to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for approval of a site-specific alternative deadline to initiate closure pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 257.103(f)(2) for the Primary Ash Pond located at the Newton Power Station near Newton, Illinois. IPGC is requesting an extension pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 257.103(f)(2) so that the Primary Ash Pond may continue to receive CCR and non-CCR wastestreams after April 11, 2021, and complete closure no later than October 17, 2028.

The enclosed demonstration prepared by Burns & McDonnell replaces the demonstration that was previously submitted by IPGC to EPA on September 29, 2020. This demonstration addresses all of the criteria in 40 C.F.R. § 257.103(f)(2)(i)-(iv) and contains the documentation required by 40 C.F.R. § 257.103(f)(2)(v). As allowed by the agency, in lieu of hard copies of these documents, electronic files were submitted to Kirsten Hillyer, Frank Behan, and Richard Huggins via email. The demonstration is also available on IPGC's publicly available website: <https://www.luminant.com/ccr/>

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Cynthia E. Vodopivec'.

Cynthia Vodopivec  
VP - Environmental Health & Safety

Enclosure

cc: Kirsten Hillyer  
Frank Behan  
Richard Huggins

# CCR Surface Impoundment Demonstration for a Site-Specific Alternative to Initiation of Closure Deadline



## **Illinois Power Generating Company**

**Newton Power Station  
Project No. 122702**

**Revision 1  
11/25/2020**

# **CCR Surface Impoundment Demonstration for a Site-Specific Alternative to Initiation of Closure Deadline**

prepared for

**Illinois Power Generating Company  
Newton Power Station  
Newton, Illinois**

**Project No. 122702**

**Revision 1  
11/25/2020**

prepared by

**Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc.  
Kansas City, Missouri**

## INDEX AND CERTIFICATION

**Illinois Power Generating Company  
CCR Surface Impoundment  
Demonstration for a Site-Specific Alternative to Initiation of Closure Deadline  
Project No. 122702**

### Report Index

<u>Chapter Number</u>	<u>Chapter Title</u>	<u>Number of Pages</u>
1.0	Executive Summary	1
2.0	Introduction	2
3.0	Documentation of No Alternative Disposal Capacity	8
6.0	Documentation of Closure Completion Timeframe	4
7.0	Conclusion	1
Appendix A	Site Plan	1

### Certification

I hereby certify, as a Professional Engineer in the state of Illinois, that the information in this document as noted in the above Report Index was assembled under my direct personal charge. This report is not intended or represented to be suitable for reuse by the Illinois Power Generating Company or others without specific verification or adaptation by the Engineer.




Edward T. Tohill, P.E. (Illinois License No. 062-056915)

Date:

11/25/20



  
11/25/20  
LIC. EXPIRES  
11/30/21



**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	<b><u>Page No.</u></b>
<b>1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>1-1</b>
<b>2.0 INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>2-1</b>
<b>3.0 DOCUMENTATION OF NO ALTERNATIVE DISPOSAL CAPACITY</b> .....	<b>3-1</b>
3.1 Site-Layout and Wastewater Processes .....	3-1
3.2 CCR Wastestreams .....	3-2
3.3 Non-CCR Wastestreams .....	3-6
<b>4.0 RISK MITIGATION PLAN</b> .....	<b>4-1</b>
<b>5.0 DOCUMENTATION AND CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE</b> .....	<b>5-1</b>
5.1 Owner’s Certification of Compliance - § 257.103(f)(2)(v)(C)(1) .....	5-1
5.2 Visual representation of hydrogeologic information - § 257.103(f)(2)(v)(C)(2) .....	5-1
5.3 Groundwater monitoring results - § 257.103(f)(2)(v)(C)(3).....	5-2
5.4 Description of site hydrogeology including stratigraphic cross-sections - § 257.103(f)(2)(v)(C)(4) .....	5-2
5.5 Corrective measures assessment - § 257.103(f)(2)(v)(C)(5) .....	5-2
5.6 Remedy selection progress report - § 257.103(f)(2)(v)(C)(6) .....	5-3
5.7 Structural stability assessment - § 257.103(f)(2)(v)(C)(7) .....	5-3
5.8 Safety factor assessment - § 257.103(f)(2)(v)(C)(8).....	5-3
<b>6.0 DOCUMENTATION OF CLOSURE COMPLETION TIMEFRAME</b> .....	<b>6-1</b>
<b>7.0 CONCLUSION</b> .....	<b>7-1</b>

**APPENDIX A – SITE PLAN AND NEARBY LANDFILLS**

**APPENDIX B – WATER BALANCE DIAGRAM**

**ATTACHMENT 1 – RISK MITIGATION PLAN**

**ATTACHMENT 2 – MAP OF GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL  
 LOCATIONS**

**ATTACHMENT 3 – WELL CONSTRUCTION DIAGRAMS AND DRILLING  
 LOGS**

**ATTACHMENT 4 – MAPS OF THE DIRECTION OF GROUNDWATER FLOW**

**ATTACHMENT 5 – TABLES SUMMARIZING CONSTITUENT  
 CONCENTRATIONS AT EACH MONITORING WELL**

**ATTACHMENT 6 – SITE HYDROGEOLOGY AND STRATIGRAPHIC CROSS-  
 SECTIONS OF THE SITE**

**ATTACHMENT 7 – STRUCTURAL STABILITY ASSESSMENT**  
**ATTACHMENT 8 – SAFETY FACTOR ASSESSMENT**  
**ATTACHMENT 9 – CLOSURE PLAN**

## LIST OF TABLES

	<b><u>Page No.</u></b>
Table 3-1: Newton CCR Wastestreams .....	3-2
Table 3-2: Newton Non-CCR Wastestreams .....	3-6
Table 3-3: Non-CCR Wastestream Offsite Disposal .....	3-8
Table 6-1: Newton Primary Ash Pond Closure Schedule.....	6-2

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b><u>Abbreviation</u></b>	<b><u>Term/Phrase/Name</u></b>
CCR	Coal Combustion Residual
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
ELG Rule	Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
IPGC	Illinois Power Generating Company
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
Newton	Newton Power Station
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

## **1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Illinois Power Generating Company (IPGC) submits this request to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for approval of a site-specific alternative deadline to initiate closure pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 257.103(f)(2) —“Permanent Cessation of a Coal-Fired Boiler(s) by a Date Certain”— for the Primary Ash Pond located at the Newton Power Station (Newton) in Illinois. The Primary Ash Pond is a 404-acre CCR surface impoundment used to manage CCR and non-CCR wastestreams at Newton. As discussed herein, the remaining boiler at the station will cease coal-fired operation no later than July 17, 2027, and the impoundment will complete closure no later than October 17, 2028. Therefore, IPGC is requesting an extension pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 257.103(f)(2) so that the Primary Ash Pond may continue to receive CCR and non-CCR waste streams after April 11, 2021, and complete closure no later than October 17, 2028.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

Newton is a 615-megawatt coal-fueled electric generating station near Newton, Illinois. Unit 1 remains in operation; however, Unit 2 was retired in 2016. Unit 1 is scheduled to cease coal-fired operation no later than July 17, 2027. The Newton facility includes two CCR units: the Primary Ash Pond that is the subject of this demonstration, and CCR Landfill 2. Newton uses the 404-acre Primary Ash Pond, which was constructed in 1977, to manage sluiced bottom ash, fly ash, economizer ash, and mill rejects, as well as non-marketable dry fly ash and non-CCR wastewaters. Fly ash is typically collected dry and either hauled offsite for beneficial use or disposed of in the Primary Ash Pond; however, there are certain operating conditions, typically associated with silo maintenance activities that require use of the hydrovactor to sluice fly ash to the impoundment. The various non-CCR wastewaters received originate from the coal pile runoff pond, oil water separator, wastewater sump (including ash hopper overflows, air heater wash water, boiler blowdown, boiler wash, other non-chemical metal cleaning and miscellaneous plant drains and sumps), water treatment building sump (including microfilter backwash, reverse osmosis reject, demineralizer regeneration flows, and condensate polisher regeneration flows), polisher pre-coat sump, and miscellaneous stormwater sources (including overflow from Lake Jake which does not receive any process flows). A site plan is provided in Appendix A, and the plant water balance diagram is included in Appendix B. Note that Lake Jake is not depicted on the water balance diagram.

On April 17, 2015, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued the federal Coal Combustion Residual (CCR) Rule, 40 C.F.R. Part 257, Subpart D, to regulate the disposal of CCR materials generated at coal-fueled units. The rule is being administered under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA, 42 U.S.C. § 6901 et seq.). On August 28, 2020, the EPA Administrator issued revisions to the CCR Rule that require all unlined surface impoundments to initiate closure by April 11, 2021, unless an alternative deadline is requested and approved. 40 C.F.R. § 257.101(a)(1) (85 Fed. Reg. 53,516 (Aug. 28, 2020)). Specifically, owners and operators of a CCR surface impoundment may continue to receive CCR and non-CCR wastestreams if the facility will cease operation of the coal-fired boiler(s) and complete closure of the impoundments within certain specified timeframes. 40 C.F.R. § 257.103(f)(2). To qualify for an alternative closure deadline under § 257.103(f)(2), a facility must meet the following four criteria:

1. **§ 257.103(f)(2)(i)** – No alternative disposal capacity is available on-site or off-site. An increase in costs or the inconvenience of existing capacity is not sufficient to support qualification.
2. **§ 257.103(f)(2)(ii)** - Potential risks to human health and the environment from the continued operation of the CCR surface impoundment have been adequately mitigated;

3. **§ 257.103(f)(2)(iii)** - The facility is in compliance with the CCR rule, including the requirement to conduct any necessary corrective action; and
4. **§ 257.103(f)(2)(iv)** - The coal-fired boilers must cease operation and closure of the impoundment must be completed within the following timeframes:
  - a. For a CCR surface impoundment that is 40 acres or smaller, the coal-fired boiler(s) must cease operation and the CCR surface impoundment must complete closure no later than October 17, 2023.
  - b. For a CCR surface impoundment that is larger than 40 acres, the coal-fired boiler(s) must cease operation, and the CCR surface impoundment must complete closure no later than October 17, 2028.

Section 257.103(f)(2)(v) sets out the documentation that must be provided to EPA to demonstrate that the four criteria set out above have been met. Therefore, this demonstration is organized based on the documentation requirements of §§ 257.103(f)(2)(v)(A) – (D).

### 3.0 DOCUMENTATION OF NO ALTERNATIVE DISPOSAL CAPACITY

To demonstrate that the criteria in § 257.103(f)(2)(i) has been met, the following provides documentation that no alternative disposal capacity is currently available on-site or off-site for each CCR and non-CCR wastestream that IPGC seeks to continue placing into the Primary Ash Pond after April 11, 2021. Consistent with the regulations, neither an increase in costs nor the inconvenience of existing capacity was used to support qualification under this criteria. Instead, as EPA explained in the preamble to the proposed Part A revisions, “it would be illogical to require [] facilities [ceasing power generation] to construct new capacity to manage CCR and non-CCR wastestreams.” 84 Fed. Reg. 65,941, 65,956 (Dec. 2, 2019). EPA again reiterated in the preamble to the final revisions that “[i]n contrast to the provision under § 257.103(f)(1), the owner or operator does not need to develop alternative capacity because of the impending closure of the coal fired boiler. Since the coal-fired boiler will shortly cease power generation, it would be illogical to require these facilities to construct new capacity to manage CCR and non-CCR wastestreams.” 85 Fed. Reg. at 53,547. Thus, new construction or the development of new alternative disposal capacity was not considered a viable option for any wastestream discussed below.

#### 3.1 Site-Layout and Wastewater Processes

The Primary Ash Pond receives all CCR sluice flows and a majority of the non-CCR wastewater flows onsite before discharging to the Secondary Pond and eventually to Newton Lake. The remaining plant process flows (non-contact cooling water) are routed through the Cooling Basin or Construction Runoff Pond, as shown on the water balance diagram in Appendix B. Sewage treatment flows and intake screen backwash are discharged to Newton Lake. The other onsite impoundments (Coal Pile Runoff Pond, Cooling Basin, Lake Jake, landfill ponds, the Secondary Pond, and Construction Runoff Pond) are not authorized to receive the CCR material and are not large enough to independently treat the total volume of the plant process water flows. The existing, active on-site landfill operates with one open landfill cell (Ash Landfill 2 on Figure 1). The existing landfill cell is substantially filled with CCR with limited long-term available airspace (less than one year of capacity) to accept an increased volume of CCR for disposal. A separate landfill cell (Ash Landfill 3) was constructed for the disposal of gypsum materials from the plant scrubber system, but the scrubber was ultimately not installed at Newton and the landfill cell was never placed into operation and therefore is currently inactive. Since the cell has been inactive for several years and having never been placed into service, it is currently unusable due to deterioration of the landfill cell freeze protection layer, and damage to the leachate collection system and cell separation tie-in berm. Neither landfill cell can accept sluiced materials and they are not currently permitted to receive bottom ash material (only fly ash and gypsum).



### 3.2 CCR Wastestreams

IPGC evaluated each CCR wastestream placed in the Primary Ash Pond at Newton. For the reasons discussed below in Table 3-1, each of the following CCR wastestreams must continue to be placed in the Primary Ash Pond due to lack of alternative capacity both on and off-site.

**Table 3-1: Newton CCR Wastestreams**

CCR Wastestreams	Estimated Average Flow (MGD)	Alternative Disposal Capacity Currently Available? YES/NO	Details
Bottom Ash Sluice (includes economizer ash and non-CCR mill rejects)	2.3	NO	Alternative capacity is not currently available on or off-site and would have to be developed. Alternative capacity would need to be designed, permitted, and installed. Off-site alternative capacity would include development of on-site temporary tanks to support transport of sluice material offsite for disposal. Refer to the discussion below for a more detailed evaluation on the development of alternative capacity.
Dry Fly Ash	NA (Dry) ~27,500 tons/year based on 2019 rates	Limited	<p>The fly ash is initially collected dry, conditioned, and either sent off-site for beneficial reuse or placed in the Primary Ash Pond or landfill.</p> <p>The conditioned fly ash placed in the Primary Ash Pond will facilitate pond closure in the near future. This beneficial reuse of the fly ash will be reflected in the final pond closure plan.</p> <p>As discussed above, the active on-site landfill operates with one open landfill cell. The existing cell is nearly full, with less than one year of capacity available. The inactive landfill cell is not currently operational and would require extensive work before waste placement could begin.</p> <p>Currently, off-site alternative capacity is not available as discussed below.</p>
Fly Ash Vacuum (Hydrovactor)	1.4	NO	<p>This flow is used to create a vacuum through the cyclone separators that remove the dry fly ash. This water must continue to be routed to the Primary Ash Pond as there is no other vacuum source available onsite to remove fly ash from the unit and no other ponds are large enough to treat these surges of water or receive any potential CCR carryover.</p> <p>Alternative capacity would need to be designed, permitted, and installed. Off-site alternative capacity would include development of on-site temporary tanks to support transport of sluice material offsite for disposal. Refer to the discussion below for a more detailed evaluation on the development of alternative capacity.</p>

CCR Wastestreams	Estimated Average Flow (MGD)	Alternative Disposal Capacity Currently Available? YES/NO	Details
Fly Ash Sluice	Intermittent	NA	The sluicing system is used as a back-up to the dry system during maintenance of that equipment or to empty the silos for maintenance at those locations. IPGC will cease sluicing fly ash to the Primary Ash Pond by April 11, 2021.

IPGC evaluated the following on-site and off-site alternative capacity options for these CCR wastestreams:

- Bottom ash sluice (2.3 MGD):
  - On-site alternative capacity is currently not available and would need to be developed. The Coal Pile Runoff Pond, Cooling Basin, Lake Jake, landfill ponds, Secondary Pond, and Construction Runoff Pond are not CCR surface impoundments and cannot receive CCR material.
  - Development of on-site alternative capacity would require the design, permitting, and installation of a new treatment system including CCR ponds, clarifiers, and/or storage tank(s), to provide the necessary retention time to meet the NPDES permit limits. The environmental permitting would include a modification to the current individual NPDES permit (to allow for the rerouting of this wastestream to another outfall), a general NPDES stormwater construction permit (includes threatened and endangered species and historic preservation assessments), a construction & operating permit under the Illinois CCR rule (35 IAC 845), and a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) at a minimum which would require a minimum of three years to implement.
  - Off-site alternative capacity is currently not available and would need to be developed. Developed off-site alternative capacity would consist of both temporary on-site wet storage (frac tanks) and off-site transportation via tanker trucks. With an average daily flow of 2.3 MGD of sluice water, approximately 110 frac tanks and 307 daily tanker trucks (~7,500 gallons per truck to maintain DOT weight restrictions) would be required, if a local publicly owned treatment works (POTW) could be identified to receive it. The daily tanker truck traffic would result in increased potential for safety and noise impacts and further increases in fugitive dust, greenhouse gas emissions and carbon footprint which may require a Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit and modification under the Clean Air Act Permit Program if the calculated increases in emissions are over the PSD limits. Setting up

arrangements for a local POTW to accept the wastewater would prove to be difficult since this amount of wastewater would most likely upset their treatment systems causing them to exceed their NPDES discharge limits. The potential for leaks/spills from the tank system or transportation of the wastewater offsite does exist. Furthermore, the temporary wet storage needed to accommodate off-site disposal would require reconfiguration, design, installation, and associated environmental permitting which would require a minimum of two years to implement. For all of these reasons, IPGC has determined that offsite disposal is not feasible for these flows at Newton.

- Dry fly ash (Approx. 27,500 tons/year handled dry in 2019):
  - Limited on-site alternative capacity is currently available, therefore additional on-site capacity would need to be developed.
  - On-site alternative capacity would require the design, permitting, and installation of a new CCR unit or improvements to the existing inactive landfill cell (Ash Landfill 3, which must meet the criteria for a new CCR landfill and collect the necessary groundwater data before being placed into service). The environmental permitting would include a general NPDES stormwater construction permit (includes threatened and endangered species and historic preservation assessments), a construction & operating permit under the Illinois CCR rule (35 IAC 845), and a SWPPP at a minimum. Based on our experience with environmental permitting, this effort could require three to four years.
  - Off-site alternative capacity is currently not available and would need to be developed. Developed off-site alternative capacity for fly ash would consist of off-site transportation to a contracted landfill. The fly ash is normally conditioned (@ 10% moisture) in an on-site pug mill due to fugitive dusting concerns. This low-sulfur Powder River Basin Class C fly ash develops cementitious characteristics when conditioned with water rather quickly. Because of this, off-site transportation must be limited to less than a one-hour haul time, or within 40 miles of the station, to prevent the fly ash from setting up and hardening and causing adverse disposal / unloading issues at the offsite landfill. There is one offsite landfill within approximately 40 miles of the station (see Figure 2 in Appendix A) who has confirmed they cannot accept Newton's fly ash. Off-site alternative capacity would consist of off-site transportation utilizing approximately 6 trucks daily. The daily truck traffic would result in increased potential for safety and noise impacts and further increases in fugitive dust, greenhouse gas emissions and carbon footprint which may require a PSD permit and modification under the Clean Air Act Permit Program if the calculated increases in emissions are over the PSD limits.

- Fly Ash Vacuum (Hydrovactor) (1.4 MGD):
  - Similar to the Bottom Ash Sluice flows, development of on-site alternative capacity would require the design, permitting, and installation of a new treatment system including CCR ponds, clarifiers, and/or storage tank(s), to provide the necessary retention time to meet the NPDES permit limits as well as necessary volume to allow operation of the cyclone separators. The environmental permitting would require a minimum of three years to implement.
  - Developed off-site alternative capacity would consist of both temporary on-site wet storage (frac tanks) and off-site transportation via tanker trucks. With an average daily flow of 1.4 MGD of sluice water, approximately 67 frac tanks and 187 daily tanker trucks (~7,500 gallons per truck to maintain DOT weight restrictions) would be required, if a local POTW could be identified to receive it. The daily truck traffic would result in increased potential for safety and noise impacts and further increases in fugitive dust, greenhouse gas emissions and carbon footprint which may require a PSD permit and modification under the Clean Air Act Permit Program if the calculated increases in emissions are over the PSD limits. Setting up arrangements for a local POTW to accept the wastewater would still prove to be difficult since this amount of wastewater would most likely upset their treatment systems causing them to exceed their NPDES discharge limits. The potential for leaks/spills from the tank system or transportation of the wastewater offsite does exist. Furthermore, the temporary wet storage needed to accommodate off-site disposal would require reconfiguration, design, installation, and associated environmental permitting which would require a minimum of two years to implement. For all of these reasons, IPGC has determined that offsite disposal is not feasible for these flows at Newton.

As stated previously, because IPGC has elected to pursue the option to permanently cease coal-fired operation of the remaining boiler at the station by no later than July 17, 2027, developing alternative disposal capacity is “illogical,” to use EPA’s words, and also counterproductive to the work to cease coal-fired operation of the boiler and close the impoundment. As long as IPGC continues to wet handle the ash materials, there are no other onsite CCR impoundments available to receive and treat these flows and it is not feasible to dispose of the wet-handled material offsite. As EPA explained in the preamble of the 2015 rule, it is not possible for sites that sluice CCR material to an impoundment to eliminate the impoundment and dispose of the material offsite. *See* 80 Fed. Reg. 21,301, 21,423 (Apr. 17, 2015) (“[W]hile it is possible to transport dry ash off-site to [an] alternate disposal facility that is simply not feasible for wet-generated

CCR. Nor can facilities immediately convert to dry handling systems.”). As a result, the conditions at Newton satisfy the demonstration requirement in § 257.103(f)(2)(i).

Consequently, in order to continue to operate and generate electricity, Newton must continue to use the Primary Ash Pond to manage the CCR wastestreams discussed above. Accordingly, the dry fly ash materials that cannot be sold must continue to be placed in either the Newton Primary Ash Pond or in the limited space available in the onsite CCR landfill due to lack of alternative capacity both on and off-site.

### 3.3 Non-CCR Wastestreams

IPGC evaluated each non-CCR wastestream placed in the Primary Ash Pond at Newton. For the reasons discussed below in Table 3-2, each of the following non-CCR wastestreams must continue to be placed in the Primary Ash Pond due to lack of alternative capacity both on and off-site.

**Table 3-2: Newton Non-CCR Wastestreams**

Non-CCR Wastestreams	Estimated Average Flow (MGD)	Alternative Disposal Capacity Currently Available? YES/NO	Details
Unit 1 Oil Water Separator	0.01	NO	<p>Currently, alternative capacity is not available nor is there a feasible option for all these wastestreams as discussed below.</p> <p>On-site alternative capacity would need to be designed, permitted, and installed.</p> <p>Off-site alternative capacity would include development of on-site temporary tanks and transporting of this sludge material offsite for disposal.</p>
Wastewater Sump (including Air Heater Wash, Boiler wash, other non-chemical metal cleaning wastewaters, ash hopper overflow, boiler sumps, boiler blowdown, and miscellaneous plant drains)	3.35	NO	
Water Treatment Building Sump (including microfilter backwash, RO Reject, demineralizer regeneration flows, condensate polisher regeneration flows, and precoat sump)	0.09	NO	
Stormwater (including Lake Jake and Coal Pile Runoff Pond [including Rotary Car Dumper Sump and Coal handling equipment wash water] Overflow)	Intermittent (7.43 for 10-year, 24-hour storm)	NO	

IPGC evaluated on-site and off-site alternative capacity options for these non-CCR wastestreams. The existing non-CCR impoundments onsite include:

- The Coal Pile Runoff Pond, which is undersized to provide full treatment of the flows currently routed to it and does not have a permitted outfall but only forwards flow to the Primary Ash Pond

- The Cooling Basin, Lake Jake, and the Construction Runoff Pond, which are only permitted to receive and discharge non-contact cooling water or site stormwater
- The landfill ponds, which receive stormwater runoff from the site landfills, are located approximately 1 mile away from the end of the current piping routed to the Primary Ash Pond
- The Secondary Pond, which currently only receives overflow from the Primary Ash Pond and is located approximately 1.25 miles away from the end of the current piping routed to the Primary Ash Pond

Development of on-site alternative capacity would require the design, permitting, and installation of a new treatment system including the addition of sumps, pumps, power supplies, and permit modifications to reroute the flows to new or existing non-CCR ponds, clarifiers, and/or storage tank(s) to provide the necessary retention time for TSS removal to meet the NPDES permit limits. The environmental permitting would include a modification to the current individual NPDES permit (to allow for the rerouting of these wastestreams to another outfall), general NPDES stormwater construction permit (includes threatened and endangered species and historic preservation assessments), a construction & operating permit, and a SWPPP at a minimum which would require a minimum of three years to implement.

Development of off-site alternative capacity would consist of both temporary on-site wet storage (frac tanks) and off-site transportation via tanker trucks assuming a local POTW could be identified to receive these streams. The required daily frac tanks and tanker trucks (~7,500 gallons per truck to maintain DOT weight restrictions) for each wastestream during each sluicing event is provided in Table 3-3. The daily tanker truck traffic would result in increased potential for safety and noise impacts and further increases in fugitive dust, greenhouse gas emissions and carbon footprint which may require a PSD permit and modification under the Clean Air Act Permit Program if the calculated increases in emissions are over the PSD limits. Setting up arrangements for a local POTW to accept this wastewater could prove to be difficult if this amount of wastewater would upset their treatment systems, causing them to exceed their NPDES discharge limits. IPGC is continuing to have discussions with local POTW's to determine if they have the capacity and the infrastructure to handle these daily volumes of wastewater. This will also include efforts to characterize the wastestreams. IPGC will update EPA in forthcoming progress reports if offsite disposal capacity becomes available. The potential for leaks/spills from the tank system or transportation of the wastewater offsite does also exist. Furthermore, the temporary wet storage needed to accommodate off-site disposal would require reconfiguration, design, installation, and associated environmental permitting which would require a minimum of two years to implement. For all of these reasons, IPGC has determined that offsite disposal is not feasible for these flows at Newton at this time.

**Table 3-3: Non-CCR Wastestream Offsite Disposal**

<b>Non-CCR Wastestreams</b>	<b>Estimated Flow (MGD)</b>	<b>No. of Frac Tanks required (21,000 gallons each)</b>	<b>No. of Trucks required per day (7,500 gallons each)</b>
Unit 1 Oil Water Separator	0.01	1	2
Wastewater Sump	3.35	160	447
Water Treatment Building Sump	0.09	5	12
Stormwater	0 – 7.43	NA	0 - 997
<b>Total</b>		<b>166</b>	<b>461 – 1,458</b>

As stated previously, because IPGC has elected to pursue the option to permanently cease the use of the remaining coal fired boiler at the station by no later than July 17, 2027, developing alternative disposal capacity is “illogical,” to use EPA’s words, and also counterproductive to the work to cease coal-fired operation of the boiler and close the impoundment. There is currently no available infrastructure at the plant to support reroute of these flows. For the reasons discussed above, each of the non-CCR wastestreams must continue to be placed in the Primary Ash Pond due to lack of alternative capacity both on and off-site. Consequently, in order to continue to operate and generate electricity, Newton must continue to use the Primary Ash Pond to manage the non-CCR wastestreams discussed above.

## **4.0 RISK MITIGATION PLAN**

To demonstrate that the criteria in § 257.103(f)(2)(ii) has been met, IPGC has prepared and attached a Risk Mitigation Plan for the Newton Primary Ash Pond (see Attachment 1). Per § 257.103(f)(2)(v)(B), this Risk Mitigation Plan is only required for the specific CCR Unit(s) that are the subject of this demonstration.



## 5.0 DOCUMENTATION AND CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

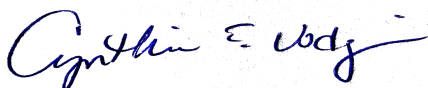
In the Part A rule preamble, EPA reiterates that compliance with the CCR rule is a prerequisite to qualifying for an alternative closure extension, as it “provides some guarantee that the risks at the facility are properly managed and adequately mitigated.” 85 Fed. Reg. at 53,543. EPA further stated that it “must be able to affirmatively conclude that facility meets this criterion prior to any continued operation.” 85 Fed. Reg. at 53,543. Accordingly, EPA “will review a facility’s current compliance with the requirements governing groundwater monitoring systems.” 85 Fed. Reg. at 53,543. In addition, EPA will also “require and examine a facility’s corrective action documentation, structural stability documents and other pertinent compliance information.” 85 Fed. Reg. at 53,543. Therefore, EPA is requiring a certification of compliance and specific compliance documentation be submitted as part of the demonstration. 40 C.F.R. § 257.103(f)(2)(v)(C).

The Newton facility includes two CCR units: the Primary Ash Pond that is the subject of this demonstration, and CCR Landfill 2. To demonstrate that the criteria in § 257.103(f)(2)(iii) has been met, IPGC is submitting the following information as required by § 257.103(f)(2)(v)(C):

### 5.1 Owner’s Certification of Compliance - § 257.103(f)(2)(v)(C)(1)

I hereby certify that, based on my inquiry of those persons who are immediately responsible for compliance with environmental regulations for Newton, the facility is in compliance with all of the requirements contained in 40 C.F.R. Part 257, Subpart D – Standards for the Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals in Landfills and Surface Impoundments. The Newton CCR compliance website is up-to-date and contains all the necessary documentation and notification postings.

**On behalf of IPGC:**



Cynthia Vodopivec  
VP - Environmental Health & Safety  
November 25, 2020

### 5.2 Visual representation of hydrogeologic information - § 257.103(f)(2)(v)(C)(2)

Consistent with the requirements of § 257.103(f)(2)(v)(C)(2)(i) – (iii), IPGC has attached the following items to this demonstration:

- Map(s) of groundwater monitoring well locations in relation to the CCR units (see Attachment 2 for the Primary Ash Pond and Figure 2 of Attachment 6 for CCR Landfill 2)
- Well construction diagrams and drilling logs for all groundwater monitoring wells (see Attachment 3 for the Primary Ash Pond and CCR Landfill 2)
- Maps that characterize the direction of groundwater flow accounting for seasonal variations (see Attachment 4 for the Primary Ash Pond and Appendix D of Attachment 6 for CCR Landfill 2)

### **5.3 Groundwater monitoring results - § 257.103(f)(2)(v)(C)(3)**

Tables summarizing constituent concentrations at each groundwater monitoring well through the first 2020 semi-annual monitoring period are included as Attachment 5. Samples were taken for the second 2020 semi-annual monitoring period, but results are still under review.

### **5.4 Description of site hydrogeology including stratigraphic cross-sections - § 257.103(f)(2)(v)(C)(4)**

A description of the site hydrogeology for the Primary Ash Pond, stratigraphic cross-sections of the site, and the Newton Hydrogeologic Monitoring Plan are included as Attachment 6. See Section 2 of the Hydrogeologic Monitoring Plan for a comprehensive discussion of site hydrogeology and Appendix A for geologic cross sections.

### **5.5 Corrective measures assessment - § 257.103(f)(2)(v)(C)(5)**

For the Primary Ash Pond, background sampling began in late 2015 and continued for eight consecutive quarters. The first semiannual detection monitoring samples were collected in November 2017. These samples, and those collected since, have been analyzed and potential SSIs were identified for calcium, chloride, fluoride, and sulfate (all Appendix III constituents). However, successful Alternate Source Demonstrations were completed in January 2019, July 2019, October 2019, April 2020, and October 2020 and are included as part of Attachment 1 (Risk Mitigation Plan). The Newton Primary Ash Pond remains in detection monitoring, with no exceedances of Appendix III parameters. Accordingly, an assessment of corrective measures is not currently required at the site. Newton will continue to conduct groundwater monitoring in accordance with all state and federal requirements.

For CCR Landfill 2, background sampling began in late 2015 and continued for eight consecutive quarters. The first semiannual detection monitoring samples were collected in November 2017. These samples, and those collected since, have been analyzed and potential SSIs were identified for boron, calcium, chloride, fluoride, sulfate, and total dissolved solids (all Appendix III constituents). However, successful Alternate Source Demonstrations were prepared for the CCR Landfill 2 in April 2018, January 2019, July 2019,

October 2019, April 2020, and October 2020 and are included as part of Attachment 5. CCR Landfill 2 remains in detection monitoring, with no exceedances of Appendix III parameters. Accordingly, an assessment of corrective measures is not currently required at the site. Newton will continue to conduct groundwater monitoring in accordance with all state and federal requirements.

**5.6 Remedy selection progress report - § 257.103(f)(2)(v)(C)(6)**

As noted above, an assessment of corrective measures and the resulting selection of remedy are not currently required for the Primary Ash Pond or CCR Landfill 2.

**5.7 Structural stability assessment - § 257.103(f)(2)(v)(C)(7)**

Pursuant to § 257.73(d), the initial structural stability assessment for the Primary Ash Pond was prepared in October 2016 and is included as Attachment 7. Periodic structural stability assessments are not required for landfills.

**5.8 Safety factor assessment - § 257.103(f)(2)(v)(C)(8)**

Pursuant to § 257.73(e), the initial safety factor assessment for the Primary Ash Pond was prepared in October 2016 and is included as Attachment 8. Periodic safety factor assessments are not required for landfills.

## 6.0 DOCUMENTATION OF CLOSURE COMPLETION TIMEFRAME

To demonstrate that the criteria in § 257.103(f)(2)(iv) has been met, “the owner or operator must submit the closure plan required by § 257.102(b) and a narrative that specifies and justifies the date by which they intend to cease receipt of waste into the unit in order to meet the closure deadlines. The closure plan for the Primary Ash Pond, along with an addendum, is included as Attachment 9.

In order for a CCR surface impoundment over 40 acres to continue to receive CCR and non-CCR wastestreams after the initial April 11, 2021 deadline, the coal-fired boiler(s) at the facility must cease operation and the CCR surface impoundment must complete closure no later than October 17, 2028. As discussed below, Newton will begin construction of the Primary Ash Pond closure by July 17, 2024, the remaining boiler will cease coal-fired operation no later than July 17, 2027, and Newton will cease placing wastestreams into the Primary Ash Pond by September 17, 2027, in order for closure to be completed by this deadline.

Table 6-1 is included below to summarize the major tasks and estimated durations associated with closing the Primary Ash Pond in place. These durations are consistent with the durations experienced with the closure of approximately 500 acres of other CCR impoundments already completed by IPGC and its affiliates to date as noted below:

- Baldwin Fly Ash Pond System – 230 acres closed in-place with an approximate 30-month construction schedule
- Hennepin West Ash Ponds System – 35 acres closed in-place with an approximate 24-month construction schedule (includes closure by removal of an adjacent 6-acre settling pond and installing a sheet pile wall)
- Hennepin East Ash Ponds 2 and 4 – 25 acres closed in-place with an approximate 6-month construction schedule
- Coffeen Ash Pond 2 – 60 acres closed in-place with an approximate 24-month construction schedule
- Duck Creek Ash Ponds 1 and 2 – 130 acres closed in-place with an approximate 24-month construction schedule

Each CCR impoundment closure indicated above utilized a closely coordinated passive or gravity dewatering method, which consisted of the use of trenches excavated to lower the phreatic surface in portions of the impoundment to obtain a stable ash surface to permit the safe construction of the final cover system. The phreatic water in the trenches flows by gravity to sumps constructed within the impoundment.

The major benefit associated with this passive or gravity dewatering method is that the sumps are designed to provide holding time to allow the TSS to settle within the impoundment prior to discharge (an active dewatering method with wells would result in potential discharges of unsettled TSS). After solids settling, the water is discharged through the NPDES outfall in compliance with permitted limits.

Construction progressed sequentially as the dewatering of an area stabilized the ash surface. The CCR was graded to subgrade level, then overlain with the compacted clay layers and/or geomembrane liners. Vegetative soil cover was then placed on top of the infiltration layer. As each section of the impoundment was closed, this sequencing progressed to the completion of the pond closure. A similar process will be utilized to close the Newton Primary Ash Pond in order to allow the final open section of the impoundment to be large enough for the impoundment to remain in operation until the pond ceases the receipt of waste. This would provide sufficient time for closure to be completed by October 17, 2028.

The first construction effort will involve modifying the pond operations by relocating the influent lines, minimizing the pond water levels, and isolating flow to a smaller portion of the current 404-acre impoundment that can be closed during the last two construction seasons. The smaller active portion of the pond will remain in operation while IPGC begins dewatering and closing the impoundment as described above. This reduction in footprint may require the addition of chemical feeds to provide adequate treatment but that has not been the case at our other sequenced closures. This approach simultaneously allows for continued operation of the plant to maintain generating capacity for the MISO markets and minimizes the risk to the environment both by minimizing the pond size and the potential for any impacts to groundwater and by opening up a significant portion of the remaining impoundment to allow for dewatering, grading, and closure (in Phase 1).

Table 6-1 provides estimates for the durations required to close a portion of the pond footprint after the date noted to begin construction of closure (Phase 1), as well as the current estimates for the closure of the active area (Phase 2, remaining 40-50 acres). In order to dewater the impoundment, IPGC will likely release pond water through the existing Outfall 001.

**Table 6-1: Newton Primary Ash Pond Closure Schedule**

Action	Estimated Timeline (Months)
Spec, bid, and Award Engineering Services for CCR Impoundment Closure	3
Finalize CCR unit closure plan and seek IEPA approval for CCR unit closure	12

Action	Estimated Timeline (Months)
<p>Obtain environmental permits (based on IEPA approval of closure plan):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Waste Pollution Control Construction/Operating Permit</li> <li>• NPDES Industrial Wastewater Permit Modification (<i>modification would be required to allow the associated ponded and subsurface free liquids generated before the pond closure to be discharged to Waters of the US and to allow reconfiguration of the various wastestreams to either other NPDES-permitted outfalls or newly-constructed NPDES-permitted outfalls</i>)</li> <li>• General NPDES Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Site Activities and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)</li> <li>• Proposed 35 Ill. Admin Code 845 operating permit application is due NLT September 2021. Construction permit application is anticipated to be due NLT July 2022.</li> </ul>	21
Spec, bid, and Award Construction Services for CCR Impoundment Closure	3
Begin Construction of Closure	July 17, 2024
Minimize Active Area of Impoundment / Dewater Phase 1 Area	9
Regrade CCR Material in Phase 1 Area	24
Install Cover System – Phase 1 Area*	18
Establish Vegetation – Phase 1 Area**	2
Cease Coal-Fired Operations of the Six Boilers onsite (No Later Than)	July 17, 2027
Begin Dewatering Impoundment – Phase 2 Area	2
Cease Placement of Waste (No Later Than, allowing for plant cleanup and dredging of impoundments following coal pile and plant closure)	September 17, 2027
Continue Dewatering Impoundment – Phase 2 Area	1
Regrade CCR Material – Phase 2 Area	6
Install Cover System – Phase 2 Area	5

<b>Action</b>	<b>Estimated Timeline (Months)</b>
Establish Vegetation, Perform Site Restoration Activities, Complete Closure, and Initiate Post-Closure Care**	2
Total Estimated Time to Complete Closure	90 months
Date by Which Closure Must be Complete	October 17, 2028

\* Activity expected to overlap with grading operations, finishing 2 months after grading is completed.

\*\* Activity expected to overlap with cover system installation, finishing 1 month after cover installation is completed.

## 7.0 CONCLUSION

Based upon the information included in and attached to this demonstration, IPGC has demonstrated that the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 257.103(f)(2) are satisfied for the 404-acre Primary Ash Pond at Newton. This CCR surface impoundment is needed to continue to manage the CCR and non-CCR wastestreams identified in Section 3.2 and 3.3 above, is larger than 40 acres, the remaining boiler at the station will cease coal-fired operation no later than July 17, 2027, and the Primary Ash Pond will be closed by the October 17, 2028, deadline. Therefore, this CCR unit qualifies for the site-specific alternative deadline for the initiation of closure authorized by 40 C.F.R. § 257.103(f)(2).

Therefore, it is requested that EPA approve IPGC's demonstration and authorize the Primary Ash Pond at Newton to continue to receive CCR and non-CCR wastestreams notwithstanding the deadline in § 257.101(a)(1) and to grant the alternative deadline of October 17, 2028, by which to complete closure of the impoundment.



# COMPANY PRESS RELEASE

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## VISTRA ACCELERATES PIVOT TO INVEST IN CLEAN ENERGY AND COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE

September 29, 2020

Company to break ground on nearly 1,000 megawatts of renewables and storage; announces planned retirement of entire Midwest coal fleet

Provides financial update, raises 2020 financial guidance, and announces long-term capital allocation plan from continued strong financial outlook

IRVING, Texas, Sept. 29, 2020 /PRNewswire/ -- Vistra (NYSE: VST) today announced a comprehensive plan to accelerate its transition to clean power generation sources and advance efforts to significantly reduce its carbon footprint. The company launched **Vistra Zero**, a portfolio of zero-carbon power generation facilities, including seven new developments announced today in its primary market of ERCOT that total nearly 1,000 megawatts. In addition, the company committed to more ambitious long-term emissions reduction targets, released its first climate report, and announced its intention to retire all of its generation subsidiaries' coal plants in Illinois and Ohio.

"The aggregate impact of these milestone initiatives is clear: Vistra's commitment to our transformation to a low-to-no-carbon future is unequivocal and offers unique opportunities for growth and innovation," said Curt Morgan, president and CEO of Vistra. "As evidenced by the actions we take and investments we make, Vistra is paving its way for a sustainable future – economically and environmentally – and we've been focused on transitioning our generation portfolio for the benefit of the environment, our customers, our communities, our people, and our shareholders."

Morgan continued, "Importantly, Vistra's leadership on these issues will not impact our core mission to provide consumers with reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy while lowering emissions. Electricity is an essential resource, and the demand for it will continue to grow as climate initiatives are implemented and the economy is further electrified. So, while the way we produce electricity is changing, our essential role in the process and core mission will not. Vistra is well-positioned to not only prove our resiliency during this important transformation to cleaner generation sources, but to lead the way. Our value proposition has never been stronger, and our sustainability has never been clearer. We are confident over time that the severe under-valuation of our stock price will be recognized, and our fair value achieved."

### New Zero-Carbon Development Projects: Vistra Zero

Vistra, which is already developing the world's largest battery energy storage project, the 400-MW/1,600-MWh Moss Landing Energy Storage Facility in California, today announced that it is breaking ground on six new solar projects and one battery energy storage project. These new zero-carbon developments, which are part of a newly launched Vistra Zero portfolio, represent a capital investment of approximately \$850 million and are all located in the attractive Texas ERCOT market where Vistra has a leadership position:

#### Expected online in 2021

- Andrews Solar Facility, Andrews County – 100 MW
- Brightside Solar Facility, Live Oak County – 50 MW
- Emerald Grove Solar Facility, Crane County – 108 MW
- Upton 2 Solar and Energy Storage Facility – Phase III, Upton County – 10 MW solar
  - Additional solar capacity to be added to the already operational facility, bringing its total solar capacity to 190 MW

#### Expected online in 2022

- DeCordova Energy Storage Facility, Hood County – 260 MW/260 MWh
  - Co-located on site of Luminant's natural gas-fueled DeCordova Power Plant
- Forest Grove Solar Facility, Henderson County – 200 MW
- Oak Hill Solar Facility, Rusk County – 200 MW

The Vistra Zero portfolio also includes the company's existing nuclear, renewable, and energy storage facilities:

- Comanche Peak Nuclear Power Plant (2,300 MW)

- Upton 2 Solar (180 MW) and Energy Storage Facility (10 MW/42 MWh)
- [Moss Landing Energy Storage Facility](#) (400 MW/1,600 MWh) – 300 MW Phase I expected online December 2020; 100 MW Phase II expected online by August 2021
- [Oakland Energy Storage Facility](#) (36.25 MW/ 145 MWh) – expected online January 2022

Inclusive of its new carbon-free projects, the Vistra Zero portfolio now consists of approximately 4,000 MW of zero-carbon assets. In addition, the company continues to evaluate additional solar and battery projects, including more than 1,000 MW in Texas, more than 1,000 MW in California, and approximately 450 MW in Illinois under the [Coal to Solar and Energy Storage Act](#). Vistra is also exploring potential future development opportunities at many of the company's existing power plant sites.

#### Updated 2030/2050 Emissions Reduction Targets

Consistent with its strategic priorities, the company also accelerated its [greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets](#). Vistra is now setting out to achieve a 60% reduction, up from 50%, in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions by 2030 as compared to a 2010 baseline, and a long-term objective to achieve net-zero carbon emissions, up from an 80% reduction target, by 2050<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Assuming necessary advancements in technology and supportive market constructs and public policy.

#### CO<sub>2</sub> Reductions Through Coal Retirements

Vistra also announced its next phase of coal plant closures in Illinois and Ohio. The company expects to retire seven Luminant power plants, of which the company owns a combined capacity of more than 6,800 MW, between 2022 and 2027.

By year-end 2022

- Edwards Power Plant, Bartonville, IL (MISO) – 585 MW previously announced

By year-end 2025 or sooner should economic or other conditions dictate

- Baldwin Power Plant, Baldwin, IL (MISO) – 1,185 MW
- Joppa Power Plant, Joppa, IL (MISO) – 1,002 MW (plus 239 MW of gas-fueled combustion turbines)<sup>1</sup>

By year-end 2027 or sooner should economic or other conditions dictate

- Kincaid Power Plant, Kincaid, IL (PJM) – 1,108 MW
- Miami Fort Power Plant, North Bend, OH (PJM) – 1,020 MW
- Newton Power Plant, Newton, IL (MISO) – 615 MW
- Zimmer Power Plant, Moscow, OH (PJM) – 1,300 MW

These plants, especially those operating in the irreparably dysfunctional MISO market, remain economically challenged. Today's retirement announcements are also prompted by upcoming Environmental Protection Agency filing deadlines, which require either significant capital expenditures for compliance or retirement declarations.

"Our team members have gone above and beyond to make these plants viable, and they have been safely powering these communities with affordable and reliable electricity for decades," said Jim Burke, chief operating officer of Vistra. "The advance notice of these retirements provides us with ample time to work with our impacted employees and communities to ease the impact of the closures, including seeking the passage of the Illinois Coal to Solar and Energy Storage Act. We've proven ourselves in previous similar situations to live up to our core principles, taking care of our employees and communities. That will not change."

Since the company's leadership change in 2016, Vistra and its subsidiaries have closed or announced the closure of 19 coal plants totaling more than 16,000 MW across Texas (2018: Big Brown, Monticello, Sandow), Pennsylvania (2018: Northeastern Power Co.), Ohio (2018: J.M. Stuart, Killen; no later than 2027: Miami Fort, Zimmer), Illinois (2016: Wood River; 2019: Coffeen, Duck Creek, Havana, Hennepin; 2022: Edwards; no later than 2025: Baldwin, Joppa; no later than 2027: Kincaid, Newton), and Massachusetts (2017: Brayton Point). In total, Vistra and its subsidiaries have now retired or announced the retirement of more than 19,000 MW at 23 coal and natural gas plants since 2010.

<sup>1</sup> Vistra has an 80% ownership interest in Joppa Power Plant that, when combined with its 80-100% ownership interest in the Joppa combustion turbines, totals 1,023 MW of the site's total capacity.

#### Vistra's Climate Report

A comprehensive review of Vistra's climate strategy is contained in Vistra's first [Climate Report](#), published today in accordance with the guidance set forth by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Among other topics, the Climate Report discusses various climate-related risks and opportunities that Vistra management has identified as influencing the company's long-term strategy. Importantly, as an innovative, market-leading integrated power company, Vistra believes global climate change mitigation will create significant opportunities for the company to grow, even as it reduces its total emissions over the next several decades.

## Financial Update

Also this morning, Vistra provided certain financial updates, including raising and narrowing its 2020 financial guidance, initiating its 2021 financial guidance, and announcing its long-term capital allocation plan. Specifically, Vistra:

- Raised and narrowed its 2020 financial guidance:

(\$ in millions)	Prior 2020	Current 2020
Ongoing Ops. Adj. EBITDA <sup>1</sup>	\$ 3,285 – 3,585	\$ 3,485 – 3,685
Ongoing Ops. Adj. FCFbG <sup>1</sup>	\$ 2,160 – 2,460	\$ 2,375 – \$2,575
FCF Conversion	~67%	~69%

- Initiated its 2021 financial guidance:

(\$ in millions)	2021
Ongoing Ops. Adj. EBITDA <sup>1</sup>	\$ 3,075 – 3,475
Ongoing Ops. Adj. FCFbG <sup>1</sup>	\$ 1,765 – 2,165
FCF Conversion	~60%

- And announced its long-term capital allocation plan:

(\$ in millions)	2021	2022
Debt Reduction	~\$550	
Enhanced Dividend <sup>2</sup>	~\$275 (\$0.58/share)	~\$350 (\$0.76/share)
Share Repurchases	Up to \$1,500	
Transformation Growth	~\$650	~\$500

As depicted in the table above, in September 2020 Vistra's board of directors authorized a \$1.5 billion share repurchase program. The program commences Jan. 1, 2021, does not expire, and replaces any authorization that remains at the end of 2020 under Vistra's existing repurchase plan.

With today's financial updates, Vistra is on track to beat its original guidance midpoint for the fifth year in a row and potentially even exceed the top end of its original guidance range — despite a pandemic tail event in 2020. In addition, with the continued debt reduction in 2021 and 2022 Vistra believes it is well-positioned to achieve improved credit ratings including the potential to achieve investment grade ratings over this timeframe. The company also believes it is well-positioned to consistently deliver strong long-term earnings into the future, while investing in the transformation of the company and returning a significant amount of its free cash flow to its financial stakeholders on an annual basis.

1 Excludes the Asset Closure segment. Ongoing Operations Adjusted EBITDA and Ongoing Operations Adjusted FCFbG are non-GAAP financial measures. See the "Non-GAAP Reconciliation" tables for further details.

2 Management recommendation; subject to Board of Director's approval at the applicable time.

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## About Vistra

Vistra (NYSE: VST) is a leading, Fortune 275 integrated retail electricity and power generation company based in Irving, Texas, providing essential resources for customers, commerce, and communities. Vistra combines an innovative, customer-centric approach to retail with safe, reliable, diverse, and efficient power generation. The company brings its products and services to market in 20 states and the District of Columbia, including six of the seven competitive wholesale markets in the U.S. and markets in Canada and Japan, as well. Serving nearly 5 million residential, commercial, and industrial retail customers with electricity and natural gas, Vistra is the largest competitive residential electricity provider in the country and offers over 50 renewable energy plans. The company is also the largest competitive power generator in the U.S. with a capacity of approximately 39,000 megawatts powered by a diverse portfolio, including natural gas, nuclear, solar, and battery energy storage facilities. In addition, the company is a large purchaser of wind power. The company is currently constructing a 400-MW/1,600-MWh battery energy storage system in Moss Landing, California, which will be the largest of its kind in the world when it comes online. Vistra is guided by four core principles: we do business the right way, we work as a team, we compete to win, and we care about our stakeholders, including our customers, our communities,

we work as a team, we compete to win, and we care about our stakeholders, including our customers, our communities where we work and live, our employees, and our investors. Learn more about our environmental, social, and governance efforts and read the company's sustainability report at <https://www.vistracorp.com/sustainability/>.

### Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

The information presented herein includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements, which are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about the industry and markets in which Vistra Corp. ("Vistra") operates and beliefs of and assumptions made by Vistra's management, involve risks and uncertainties, which are difficult to predict and are not guarantees of future performance, that could significantly affect the financial results of Vistra. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, that are presented herein, or in response to questions or otherwise, that address activities, events or developments that may occur in the future, including such matters as activities related to our financial or operational projections, the potential impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows, projected synergy, value lever and net debt targets, capital allocation, capital expenditures, liquidity, projected Adjusted EBITDA to free cash flow conversion rate, dividend policy, business strategy, competitive strengths, goals, future acquisitions or dispositions, development or operation of power generation assets, market and industry developments and the growth of our businesses and operations (often, but not always, through the use of words or phrases, or the negative variations of those words or other comparable words of a future or forward-looking nature, including, but not limited to: "intends," "plans," "will likely," "unlikely," "believe," "confident," "expect," "seek," "anticipate," "estimate," "continue," "will," "shall," "should," "could," "may," "might," "predict," "project," "forecast," "target," "potential," "goal," "objective," "guidance" and "outlook"), are forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Although Vistra believes that in making any such forward-looking statement, Vistra's expectations are based on reasonable assumptions, any such forward-looking statement involves uncertainties and risks that could cause results to differ materially from those projected in or implied by any such forward-looking statement, including, but not limited to: (i) adverse changes in general economic or market conditions (including changes in interest rates) or changes in political conditions or federal or state laws and regulations; (ii) the ability of Vistra to execute upon the contemplated strategic, capital allocation, and performance initiatives and to successfully integrate acquired businesses; (iii) actions by credit ratings agencies; (iv) the severity, magnitude and duration of pandemics, including the COVID-19 pandemic, and the resulting effects on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows; and (v) those additional risks and factors discussed in reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Vistra from time to time, including the uncertainties and risks discussed in the sections entitled "Risk Factors" and "Forward-Looking Statements" in Vistra's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended Dec. 31, 2019 and any subsequently filed quarterly reports on Form 10-Q.

Any forward-looking statement speaks only at the date on which it is made, and except as may be required by law, Vistra will not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which it is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible to predict all of them; nor can Vistra assess the impact of each such factor or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement.

#### VISTRA CORP.

#### NON-GAAP RECONCILIATIONS – PRIOR 2020 GUIDANCE<sup>1</sup>

(Unaudited) (Millions of Dollars)

	Ongoing Operations		Asset Closure		Vistra Consolidated	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
<b>Net Income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 849</b>	<b>\$ 1,081</b>	<b>\$ (95)</b>	<b>\$ (75)</b>	<b>\$ 754</b>	<b>\$ 1,006</b>
Income tax expense	252	320	—	—	252	320
Interest expense and related charges (a)	463	463	—	—	463	463
Depreciation and amortization (b)	1,600	1,600	—	—	1,600	1,600
<b>EBITDA before Adjustments</b>	<b>\$ 3,164</b>	<b>\$ 3,464</b>	<b>\$ (95)</b>	<b>\$ (75)</b>	<b>\$ 3,069</b>	<b>\$ 3,389</b>
Unrealized net (gain)/loss resulting from hedging transactions	(29)	(29)	—	—	(29)	(29)
Impacts of Tax Receivable Agreement	69	69	—	—	69	69
Non-cash compensation expenses	44	44	—	—	44	44
Transition and merger expenses	35	35	—	—	35	35
Other, net	2	2	—	—	2	2
<b>Adjusted EBITDA guidance</b>	<b>\$ 3,285</b>	<b>\$ 3,585</b>	<b>\$ (95)</b>	<b>\$ (75)</b>	<b>\$ 3,190</b>	<b>\$ 3,510</b>
Interest paid, net	(543)	(543)	—	—	(543)	(543)
Tax (paid)/received (c)	153	153	—	—	153	153
Tax receivable agreement payments	(3)	(3)	—	—	(3)	(3)
Working capital and margin deposits	2	2	—	—	2	2

Reclamation and remediation	(60)	(60)	(126)	(126)	(186)	(186)
Other changes in other operating assets and liabilities	(80)	(80)	31	31	(49)	(49)
<b>Cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>\$ 2,754</b>	<b>\$ 3,054</b>	<b>\$ (190)</b>	<b>\$ (170)</b>	<b>\$ 2,564</b>	<b>\$ 2,884</b>
Capital expenditures including nuclear fuel purchases and LTSA Prepayments	(613)	(613)	—	—	(613)	(613)
Solar and Moss Landing development and other growth expenditures	(315)	(315)	—	—	(315)	(315)
(Purchase)/sale of environmental credits and allowances	(39)	(39)	—	—	(39)	(39)
Other net investing activities	(20)	(20)	—	—	(20)	(20)
<b>Free cash flow</b>	<b>\$ 1,767</b>	<b>\$ 2,067</b>	<b>\$ (190)</b>	<b>\$ (170)</b>	<b>\$ 1,577</b>	<b>\$ 1,897</b>
Working capital and margin deposits	(2)	(2)	—	—	(2)	(2)
Solar and Moss Landing development and other growth expenditures	315	315	—	—	315	315
Purchase/(sale) of environmental credits and allowances	39	39	—	—	39	39
Transition and merger expenses	38	38	—	—	38	38
Transition capital expenditures	3	3	—	—	3	3
<b>Adjusted free cash flow before growth guidance</b>	<b>\$ 2,160</b>	<b>\$ 2,460</b>	<b>\$ (190)</b>	<b>\$ (170)</b>	<b>\$ 1,970</b>	<b>\$ 2,290</b>

<sup>1</sup> Regulation G Table for 2020 Guidance prepared as of November 5, 2019.

- (a) Includes unrealized gain on interest rate swaps of \$21 million.
- (b) Includes nuclear fuel amortization of \$74 million.
- (c) Includes state tax payments.

#### VISTRA CORP.

#### NON-GAAP RECONCILIATIONS – CURRENT 2020 GUIDANCE<sup>1</sup>

(Unaudited) (Millions of Dollars)

	Ongoing Operations		Asset Closure		Vistra Consolidated	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
<b>Net Income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 897</b>	<b>\$ 1,053</b>	<b>\$ (87)</b>	<b>\$ (77)</b>	<b>\$ 810</b>	<b>\$ 976</b>
Income tax expense	249	293	—	—	249	293
Interest expense and related charges (a)	657	657	—	—	657	657
Depreciation and amortization (b)	1,750	1,750	—	—	1,750	1,750
<b>EBITDA before Adjustments</b>	<b>\$ 3,553</b>	<b>\$ 3,753</b>	<b>\$ (87)</b>	<b>\$ (77)</b>	<b>\$ 3,466</b>	<b>\$ 3,376</b>
Unrealized net (gain)/loss resulting from hedging transactions	(364)	(364)	—	—	(364)	(364)
Fresh start / purchase accounting impacts	31	31	—	—	31	31
Impacts of Tax Receivable Agreement	47	47	—	—	47	47
Non-cash compensation expenses	59	59	—	—	59	59
Transition and merger expenses	40	40	1	1	41	41
Other, net	119	119	1	1	120	120
<b>Adjusted EBITDA guidance</b>	<b>\$ 3,485</b>	<b>\$ 3,685</b>	<b>\$ (85)</b>	<b>\$ (75)</b>	<b>\$ 3,400</b>	<b>\$ 3,610</b>
Interest paid, net	(514)	(514)	—	—	(514)	(514)
Tax (paid)/received (c)	136	136	—	—	136	136
Tax receivable agreement payments	(1)	(1)	—	—	(1)	(1)
Working capital and margin deposits	17	17	(5)	(5)	12	12
Reclamation and remediation	(34)	(34)	(94)	(94)	(128)	(128)
Other changes in other operating assets and liabilities	(129)	(129)	(3)	(3)	(132)	(132)
<b>Cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>\$ 2,960</b>	<b>\$ 3,160</b>	<b>\$ (187)</b>	<b>\$ (177)</b>	<b>\$ 2,773</b>	<b>\$ 2,983</b>
Capital expenditures including nuclear fuel purchases and LTSA Prepayments	(704)	(704)	—	—	(704)	(704)
Solar and Moss Landing development and other growth expenditures	(377)	(377)	—	—	(377)	(377)
(Purchase)/sale of environmental credits and allowances	(253)	(253)	—	—	(253)	(253)
Other net investing activities	(1)	(1)	7	7	6	6
<b>Free cash flow</b>	<b>\$ 1,625</b>	<b>\$ 1,825</b>	<b>\$ (180)</b>	<b>\$ (170)</b>	<b>\$ 1,445</b>	<b>\$ 1,655</b>
Working capital and margin deposits	(17)	(17)	5	5	(12)	(12)

Solar and Moss Landing development and other growth expenditures	377	377	—	—	377	377
Purchase/(sale) of environmental credits and allowances	253	253	—	—	253	253
Transition and merger expenses	114	114	10	10	124	124
Transition capital expenditures	23	23	—	—	23	23
<b>Adjusted free cash flow before growth guidance</b>	<b>\$ 2,375</b>	<b>\$ 2,575</b>	<b>\$ (165)</b>	<b>\$ (155)</b>	<b>\$ 2,210</b>	<b>\$ 2,420</b>

<sup>1</sup> Regulation G Table for 2020 Guidance prepared as of September 29, 2020.

- (a) Includes unrealized loss on interest rate swaps of \$181 million (an incremental loss of \$202 million from prior 2020 guidance).
- (b) Includes nuclear fuel amortization of \$74 million.
- (c) Includes state tax payments.

#### VISTRA CORP.

#### NON-GAAP RECONCILIATIONS – 2021 GUIDANCE<sup>1</sup>

(Unaudited) (Millions of Dollars)

	Ongoing Operations		Asset Closure		Vistra Consolidated	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
<b>Net Income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 607</b>	<b>\$ 920</b>	<b>\$ (80)</b>	<b>\$ (60)</b>	<b>\$ 527</b>	<b>\$ 860</b>
Income tax expense	195	283	—	—	195	283
Interest expense and related charges (a)	429	429	—	—	429	429
Depreciation and amortization (b)	1,650	1,650	—	—	1,650	1,650
<b>EBITDA before Adjustments</b>	<b>\$ 2,881</b>	<b>\$ 3,282</b>	<b>\$ (80)</b>	<b>\$ (60)</b>	<b>\$ 2,801</b>	<b>\$ 3,222</b>
Unrealized net (gain)/loss resulting from hedging transactions	59	59	—	—	59	59
Fresh start / purchase accounting impacts	2	2	—	—	2	2
Impacts of Tax Receivable Agreement	75	75	—	—	75	75
Non-cash compensation expenses	45	45	—	—	45	45
Transition and merger expenses	10	10	—	—	10	10
Other, net	3	2	—	—	3	2
<b>Adjusted EBITDA guidance</b>	<b>\$ 3,075</b>	<b>\$ 3,475</b>	<b>\$ (80)</b>	<b>\$ (60)</b>	<b>\$ 2,995</b>	<b>\$ 3,415</b>
Interest paid, net	(456)	(456)	—	—	(456)	(456)
Tax (paid)/received (c)	(60)	(60)	—	—	(60)	(60)
Tax receivable agreement payments	(3)	(3)	—	—	(3)	(3)
Working capital and margin deposits	60	60	—	—	60	60
Reclamation and remediation	(38)	(38)	(100)	(100)	(138)	(138)
Other changes in other operating assets and liabilities	1	1	(6)	(6)	(5)	(5)
<b>Cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>\$ 2,579</b>	<b>\$ 2,979</b>	<b>\$ (186)</b>	<b>\$ (166)</b>	<b>\$ 2,393</b>	<b>\$ 2,813</b>
Capital expenditures including nuclear fuel purchases and LTSA Prepayments	(771)	(771)	—	—	(771)	(771)
Solar and Moss Landing development and other growth expenditures	(687)	(687)	—	—	(687)	(687)
(Purchase)/sale of environmental credits and allowances	(29)	(29)	—	—	(29)	(29)
Other net investing activities	(20)	(20)	6	6	(14)	(14)
<b>Free cash flow</b>	<b>\$ 1,072</b>	<b>\$ 1,472</b>	<b>\$ (180)</b>	<b>\$ (160)</b>	<b>\$ 892</b>	<b>\$ 1,312</b>
Working capital and margin deposits	(60)	(60)	—	—	(60)	(60)
Solar and Moss Landing development and other growth expenditures	687	687	—	—	687	687
Purchase/(sale) of environmental credits and allowances	29	29	—	—	29	29
Transition and merger expenses	28	28	—	—	28	28
Transition capital expenditures	9	9	—	—	9	9
<b>Adjusted free cash flow before growth guidance</b>	<b>\$ 1,765</b>	<b>\$ 2,165</b>	<b>\$ (180)</b>	<b>\$ (160)</b>	<b>\$ 1,585</b>	<b>\$ 2,005</b>

<sup>1</sup> Regulation G Table for 2021 Guidance prepared as of September 29, 2020.

- (a) Includes unrealized gain on interest rate swaps of \$52 million.
- (b) Includes nuclear fuel amortization of \$82 million.

(c) Includes state tax payments.

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