



**CCR FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL PLAN**  
**DRAFT**

**La Cygne Generating Station**

**26166 East 2200<sup>th</sup> Road, La Cygne, Kansas 66040**

**July 7, 2023**

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## Revision History

Revision Number	Revision Date	Section Revised	Summary of Revisions
0	10/19/2015	N/A	Original Format
1	5/3/2017	2.0	CCR management measures added.
2	2/18/2021	All	Format updated and measured amended.
3	7/7/2023	1.0, 2.0	Facility information and wastewater management amended

## 1.0 Background

The purpose of this CCR Fugitive Dust Control Plan (Plan) is to identify and describe the Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) fugitive dust control measures used to effectively minimize the potential for CCR to become airborne at the La Cygne Generating Station (La Cygne). The following sections provide background information on the facility, CCR, and related regulatory requirements.

### 1.1 Facility Information

Name of Facility:	La Cygne Generating Station (La Cygne)
Name of Operator:	Evergy Metro, Inc (Evergy)
Operator Mailing Address:	25166 East 2200 Road, La Cygne, KS 66040
Location:	Approximately seven miles northwest of La Cygne, Kansas.
Facility Description:	The La Cygne Generating Station is a coal-fired electric generating station that contains two coal-fired units that produce fly ash, bottom ash and gypsum. Historically, CCRs have been managed in three CCR impoundments including the Bottom Ash Impoundment, Upper AQC Impoundment and Lower AQC Impoundment and one CCR Landfill. The facility no longer uses any of these impoundments for management of CCRs. Fly ash is collected and pneumatically conveyed to silos where it is off-loaded for beneficial use or transported via truck to the landfill. Unit 1 bottom ash (slag) is handled through a submerged flight conveyor to paved stack-out areas where it is loaded into trucks for beneficial use or transported to the landfill for storage or disposal. Unit 2 bottom ash was sluiced to the Bottom Ash Impoundment until the end of June 2017 (when all bottom ash sluicing ceased) where it was dredged, dewatered, loaded into trucks then transported to the landfill for storage or disposal. Gypsum from both units is conveyed via conveyor and radial stacker to a concrete-contained stack-out area where it is loaded into trucks and transported to the landfill.

## 1.2 Coal Combustion Residuals

CCR materials are produced at coal-fired power plants when coal is burned to produce electricity. CCR materials are managed by coal-fired power plant sites, including on-site storage, processing (such as dewatering), and final disposal, typically in CCR landfills. CCRs generated at the facility include fly ash, bottom ash, flue gas desulfurization (FGD) materials, and economizer ash. General characteristics of these CCR materials are described below.

- **Fly Ash** – Fly ash is captured from exhaust (flue) gases by emissions control equipment such as baghouses. Fly ash is characterized by clay-sized and silt-sized fine grain materials, consisting of silica, calcium, alumina, iron and trace heavy metals. Due to the small particle size and consistency, fly ash can often be mobilized by windy conditions when it is dry. Typically, the facility burns coal which generates fly ash with self-cementing properties in the presence of water. For this reason, a crust generally forms on its surfaces, reducing the potential for dust issues from fly ash storage areas.
- **FGD Materials** – FGD materials such as gypsum are produced by FGD emissions control systems, which are designed and operated to remove sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) from exhaust (flue) gases. FGD materials are generally produced as a wet sludge, which is then dewatered and managed as a dry material. Under certain conditions, FGD materials can form a crust on surfaces, reducing potential for dust issues from FGD storage areas.
- **Bottom Ash** – Bottom ash is characterized by sand-sized and gravel-sized materials, which settle by gravity to the bottom of a coal-fired furnace. Due to the heavier, larger-grained material, it is less prone to being mobilized under windy conditions when dry.
- **Economizer Ash** - The majority of the economizer ash is plus 200 mesh and is generally referred to as having a popcorn consistency. This material is a type of fly ash but is generated and handled separately from fly ash. For the purposes of dust management, this material has characteristics similar to bottom ash.

## 1.3 Regulatory Requirements

This plan has been developed for the La Cygne Generating Station in accordance with 40 CFR 257.80(b). The CCR Rule requires preparation of a CCR Fugitive Dust Control Plan for facilities including CCR Landfills, CCR Surface Impoundments, and any lateral expansion of a CCR unit. Selected definitions from the CCR Rule are provided below.

- **CCR (coal combustion residuals)** means fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag, and flue gas desulfurization materials generated from burning coal for the purpose of generating electricity by electric utilities and independent power producers.
- **CCR fugitive dust** means solid airborne particulate matter that contains or is derived from CCR, emitted from any source other than a stack or chimney.

- **CCR landfill** means an area of land or an excavation that receives CCR and which is not a surface impoundment, an underground injection well, a salt dome formation, a salt bed formation, an underground or surface coal mine, or a cave. For purposes of this subpart, a CCR landfill also includes sand and gravel pits and quarries that receive CCR, CCR piles, and any practice that does not meet the definition of a beneficial use of CCR.
- **CCR surface impoundment** means a natural topographic depression, manmade excavation, or diked area, which is designed to hold an accumulation of CCR and liquids, and the unit treats, stores, or disposes of CCR.
- **CCR unit** means any CCR landfill, CCR surface impoundment, or lateral expansion of a CCR unit, or a combination of more than one of these units, based on the context of the paragraph(s) in which it is used. This term includes both new and existing units, unless otherwise specified.
- **Qualified professional engineer** means an individual who is licensed by a state as a Professional Engineer to practice one or more disciplines of engineering and who is qualified by education, technical knowledge and experience to make the specific technical certifications required under this subpart. Professional engineers making these certifications must be currently licensed in the state where the CCR unit(s) is located.

The CCR Rule requires owners or operators of these CCR facilities to adopt and document “measures that will effectively minimize CCR from becoming airborne at the facility, including CCR fugitive dust originating from CCR units, roads, and other CCR management and material handling activities” (40 CFR 257.80). Owners/Operators of existing, active CCR unit were required to prepare a CCR Fugitive Dust Control Plan “no later than October 19, 2015, or by initial receipt of CCR in any CCR unit at the facility if the owner or operator becomes subject to this subpart after October 19, 2015” (40 CFR 257.80 (b)(5)). Owners of inactive CCR surface impoundments must prepare a CCR Fugitive Dust Control Plan no later than April 18, 2017 (40 CFR 257.100 (e)(4)(i)). This plan has been developed to meet these requirements and is in addition to any other Occupational Safety and Health Act (OHSA) standards applicable to this facility.

## **2.0 CCR Fugitive Dust Source & Control Measures**

Potential CCR fugitive dust sources at the site generally include, loading, unloading, transportation in trucks or on conveyors, stockpiles, vehicle traffic, and landfill placement. These general sources are categorized for La Cygne for the purposes of CCR fugitive dust management as follows:

- (1) CCR short-term storage and management areas;
- (2) CCR Landfill Units;
- (3) CCR Surface Impoundment Unit; and
- (4) Facility Roads

The La Cygne Generating Station has implemented these dust control measures, which are applicable and appropriate for site conditions in accordance with 40 CFR 257.80(b)(1).

### **2.1 CCR Short-Term Storage and Management Areas**

The following CCR dust control measures are typically implemented for CCR short-term storage and management areas including stack-out areas, silos and load-out areas.

- During short-term storage, a partial enclosure is maintained to provide a wind break around the CCR gypsum and slag stack-out staging areas. Gypsum is pre-conditioned, and the gypsum conveyor is covered.
- CCR dust from fly ash and economizer ash is minimized by use of an enclosed pneumatic transport system and silos for staging.
- Fly ash designated for the CCR Landfill is conditioned prior to loading into trucks and/or at the landfill.
- During loading and unloading activities, drop height is reduced as needed to reduce the potential for mobilization of CCR dust.
- During high wind conditions, loading and management operations may be modified, reduced or halted.
- Bottom ash is managed wet prior to storage.
- A street sweeper is used to clean spilled CCR to prevent dusting.
- Water spray is applied as necessary to CCR prior to and/or during staging.

### **2.2 CCR Landfill Units**

CCR is conditioned before being placed into the landfill. Water will be added as needed to the CCR materials to reduce wind dispersal and improve compaction during CCR placement in landfill units and, as needed, prior to/during excavation.

The following additional dust control measures may also be implemented at the landfill.

- Water spray is applied to the exposed CCR, including on the working face, as needed. The water

utilized for dust suppression within the landfill includes wastewater generated from plant operations.

- CCR being excavated/relocated/regraded may be conditioned using water spray, sprinklers, or fogging systems. Alternatively, appropriate chemical dust suppression agents may be applied, as needed
- During high wind conditions, unloading operations at the working face may be reduced or halted.

After final elevations are achieved, the final cap and cover, including vegetation, will be installed and maintained to reduce the potential for CCR becoming exposed to the atmosphere.

### **2.3 CCR Surface Impoundment Unit**

In CCR surface impoundments, CCR is stored in an encapsulated matrix or in a mixture with high water content, which would not be expected to cause dusting. As noted in previous sections, CCR(s) are no longer added to CCR Surface Impoundments. If CCR(s) are dredged/removed from any surface impoundments, additional dust control measures such as adding water or dust suppressants may be applied as necessary during loading/unloading and subsequent transportation for disposal or beneficial reuse if the CCR becomes dry. Additional measures include:

- Reduced drop heights for CCR to control dust generation
- Wind barriers, enclosures, and tarps, if needed
- Compaction of CCR
- During high wind conditions, unloading operations may be reduced or halted.

After final elevations are achieved, the final cap and cover, including vegetation, will be installed and maintained to reduce the potential for CCR becoming exposed to the atmosphere and dried.

### **2.4 Facility Roads**

The following dust control measures are typically implemented for roads in active use for CCR management activities at the facility.

- Reduced vehicle speed limits are enforced to reduce dust mobilization.
- Enclosed tank trailer will normally be used to carry fly ash.
- During high wind conditions, operations and related traffic may be reduced or halted.
- Prior to transportation, if needed, CCR may be covered using tarps to reduce the potential for CCR becoming airborne during truck transport. If tarps are not practical or dusting is observed, water may be added to CCR prior to transportation.
- During non-freezing weather, unpaved roads at the facility are sprayed multiple times per day using water trucks. It should be noted that facility wastewater will only be utilized within the boundary of the CCR Landfill.
- Paved roads at the facility will be cleaned by a sweeper/vacuum truck and, during periods of high

traffic and/or dry weather, may also be sprayed by water trucks.



### **3.0 Citizen Complaint Log**

A specific requirement of the CCR Fugitive Dust Control regulations (40 CFR 257.80(b)(3)) requires owners and operators of all CCR units to develop and implement formal procedures within the Plan for logging citizen complaints involving CCR fugitive dust events.

Complaints received by La Cygne or Evergy will be recorded by/forwarded to the designated point(s) of contact for logging and recordkeeping. La Cygne will maintain records of concerns about CCR fugitive dust from the facility in accordance with 40 CFR 257.80(b)(3) using the CCR Fugitive Dust Complaint Record provided in Appendix A.

#### **4.0 CCR Fugitive Dust Control Plan Assessment and Amendment**

Evergy assesses the effectiveness of CCR Fugitive Dust Control Plans, annually, in accordance with 40 CFR 257.80(b). If practical and more effective prevention and control technology has been field-proven at the time of the review and will significantly improve dust controls, this CCR Fugitive Dust Control Plan will be amended to reflect the changes. Amended plans are certified by a qualified Professional Engineer as required by 40 CFR 257.80(b)(7). All plan changes are documented using the Revision History which prefaces this Plan.

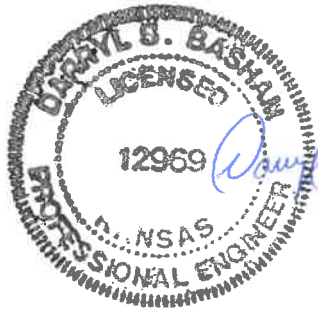
Based on the assessment, Evergy may choose to amend this Plan if measures are deemed ineffective or if changes have been made to the areas being managed, the dust control measures, and/or other operating practices are required to continue compliance with the regulatory standards. Amendments to the current Plan will be completed in accordance with §257.80(b)(6) of the Final CCR Rule.

The state of Kansas will be notified in accordance with 40 CFR 257.106(g) when this Plan has been amended and placed in the facility operating record and on the Evergy CCR internet site.

## 5.0 ENGINEERING CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to 40 CFR 257.80 and by means of this certification, I attest that:

- (i) I am familiar with the requirements of the CCR Rule (40 CFR 257);
- (ii) I, or my agent, have visited and examined the La Cygne Generating Station;
- (iii) the CCR Fugitive Dust Control Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practice, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of the CCR Rule;
- (iv) the CCR Fugitive Dust Control Plan meets the requirements of 40 CFR 257.80(b); and



Darryl S. Basham, P.E.

Printed Name of Qualified Professional Engineer

*Darryl S. Basham*  
7-12-2023

**Appendix A**

**CCR FUGITIVE DUST COMPLAINT RECORD**

**Site Name**

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**Time & Date of  
Correspondence**

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**Name of Citizen**

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**Phone Number**

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**Mailing address**

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**Email Address**

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**Topic of  
Correspondence**

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**Describe Observed  
Event (include  
date/time; wind &  
conditions, other  
info)**

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**Required Corrective  
Actions or Follow-  
Up, If Applicable**

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