



**2023 ANNUAL CCR FUGITIVE
DUST CONTROL REPORT**

Sibley Generating Station

33200 East Johnson Road, Sibley, Missouri 64088

December 10, 2023

Table of Contents

1.0 Background..... 2

1.1 Facility Information 2

1.2 Coal Combustion Residuals..... 3

1.3 Regulatory Requirements 3

2.0 CCR Fugitive Dust Controls..... 4

2.1 CCR Short-Term Storage and Management Areas 4

2.2 CCR Landfill Units 4

2.3 CCR Surface Impoundment Unit 4

2.4 Facility Roads..... 4

3.0 Citizen Complaints..... 5

4.0 Summary of Corrective Measures 6

Revision History

Revision Number	Revision Date	Section Revised	Summary of Revisions
0	12/10/2023		Original Document

1.0 Background

The purpose of this Annual CCR Fugitive Dust Control Report is to describe the Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) fugitive dust control actions taken over the past year to control CCR fugitive dust; provide a record of all citizen complaints received; and to provide a summary of corrective measures taken at the Sibley Generating Station (Sibley). The following sections provide background information on the facility, CCR, and related regulatory requirements.

1.1 Facility Information

Name of Facility:	Sibley Generating Station (Sibley)
Name of Operator:	Evergy Metro, Inc (Evergy)
Operator Mailing Address:	33200 East Johnson Road, Sibley, MO 64088
Location:	Approximately 4.5 miles north of Buckner, Missouri. East of and adjacent to Sibley, Missouri
Facility Description:	The Sibley Generating Station ceased operations in 2018. Historically, Sibley was a coal-fired electric generating station that contained three coal-fired units. CCR produced at the facility included fly ash and bottom ash as slag. CCR was managed in three CCR units, including the Slag Settling Impoundment, Fly Ash Impoundment, and CCR Landfill. Fly ash was collected and either pneumatically conveyed to a silo or sluiced to the Fly Ash Impoundment. Fly ash was off-loaded from the silo for beneficial use or conditioned and transported via truck to the landfill or placed in the Fly Ash Impoundment for conditioning. The bottom ash (slag) was, historically, sluiced to the Slag Settling Impoundment, and then moved by excavator to a concrete slab where it was loaded into trucks for beneficial use or transported to the landfill for disposal. The landfill is currently being used to dispose CCR from other Evergy facilities in Missouri.

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.

1.3 Regulatory Requirements

This report has been developed for the Sibley Generating Station in accordance with 40 CFR 257.80 (c). The CCR rule requires preparation of an Annual CCR Fugitive Dust Control Report for facilities including CCR landfills, CCR surface impoundments, and any lateral expansion of a CCR unit. Selective 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.

The CCR Rule requires that owners or operators of CCR facilities develop and adopt “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). Every prepared and placed a CCR Fugitive Dust Control Plan for this facility into the facility operating record on October 19, 2015. An updated plan was placed in the facility operating record on April 16, 2021. The CCR Rule requires owners or operators to “prepare an annual CCR fugitive dust control report that includes a description of the actions taken by the owner or operator to control CCR fugitive dust, a record of all citizen complaints, and a summary of any corrective measures taken.” In accordance with the same section of the CCR Rule, this report has been developed and placed within the CCR operating record on December 10, 2023.

2.0 CCR Fugitive Dust Controls

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 Sibley 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 Units; and
- (4) Facility Roads

Between December 1, 2022 and December 1, 2023, the Sibley Generating Station implemented dust control measures and actions as follows.

2.1 CCR Short-Term Storage and Management Areas

- Plant operations ceased at the of 2018. All short-term and temporary CCR management areas have been removed a part of the decommissioning process.

2.2 CCR Landfill Units

- Due to plant decommissioning, little CCR(s) was added to the landfill in 2023. Minimal CCR(s) from other Evergy facilities were disposed of in the landfill in 2023.
- All CCR(s) were conditioned prior to placement in the landfill. Every haul series of ash was tested for Percent Moisture per Air Construction Permit 112011-009. This methodology requires a moisture content of 10%.
- Water was added, as needed, to the CCR materials to reduce wind dispersal and improve compaction during CCR placement in the landfill.
- During high wind conditions, unloading operations at the working face were reduced or halted.
- Areas that achieved final elevations were covered with soils and vegetated.

2.3 CCR Surface Impoundment Unit

- Sibley Generating Station has no active CCR Surface Impoundments. Removal of CCR material as a component of the closure process was completed in October 2021.

2.4 Facility Roads

- Due to plant decommissioning, reduced truck traffic was observed at the facility during 2023.
- During high wind conditions, operations and related traffic were reduced or halted.
- All 40-Yard trucks used for transport of off-site CCR(s) to be disposed of at the Sibley CCR Landfill utilized tarp covers to prevent generation of fugitive dust.

3.0 Citizen Complaints

Evergy has implemented a plan for logging of citizen CCR dust complaints in accordance with 40 CFR 257.80(b)(3). No complaints were received by Sibley or Evergy between December 1, 2022 and December 1, 2023.

4.0 Summary of Corrective Measures

The Evergy Environmental Services Department performed an annual review for logged complaints and of the CCR dust control measures in place for Sibley Generating Station. Evergy found the measures in place were effective, and no changes or corrective measures were necessary during the period of December 1, 2022 to December 1, 2023.