



**ANNUAL CCR FUGITIVE DUST
CONTROL REPORT**

Iatan Generating Station

**20250 Hwy. 45 North
Weston, Missouri**

December 19, 2017

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SECTION 1

BACKGROUND

The purpose of this Annual CCR Fugitive Dust Control Report (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 Iatan Generating Station (Iatan). The following sections provide background information on the facility, CCR, and related regulatory requirements.

1.1 Facility Information

Name of Facility: Iatan Generating Station

Name of Operator: Kansas City Power & Light Company (KCP&L)

Operator Mailing Address: 20250 Hwy. 45, Weston, MO 64098

Location: Approximately five miles northwest of Weston, Missouri.

Facility Description The Iatan Generating Station has two coal-fired units that produce fly ash, bottom ash and gypsum. Both units are operated in a similar manner for the purposes of CCR dust control. CCRs not beneficially used are disposed in the CCR Landfill. Fly ash is collected and pneumatically conveyed to silos where it is off-loaded for beneficial use or conditioned and transported via truck to the landfill. Bottom ash is handled through a submerged flight conveyor to a paved stack-out area where it is loaded into trucks and transported to a paved storage area. From the storage area the bottom ash is either shipped off-site for beneficial use or transported to the landfill for disposal. Gypsum is conveyed via conveyor and radial stacker to a concrete-contained stack-out area where it is either shipped off-site for beneficial use or transported to the landfill for disposal.

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 Iatan 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. Selected definitions from the CCR Rule are provided as follows.

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 required owners or operators of CCR facilities to 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). KCP&L prepared and placed a CCR Fugitive Dust Control Plan for this facility into the facility operating record on October 19, 2015. 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.” The first annual report was developed and placed into the facility operating record on December 19, 2016, in accordance with 40 CFR 257.80 (c). In accordance with the same section of the CCR Rule, this report has been developed and placed into the CCR Operating Record no later than one year later, i.e. December 19, 2017.

SECTION 2

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 Iatan for the purposes of CCR fugitive dust management as follows:

- (1) CCR short-term storage and management areas;
- (2) CCR landfill units; and
- (3) Facility roads.

Between October 20, 2016 and October 19, 2017, the Iatan Generating Station implemented dust control measures and actions as follows.

2.1 CCR Short-Term Storage and Management Areas

- Gypsum was pre-conditioned and the gypsum conveyor was covered.
- CCR dust from fly ash was minimized by use of an enclosed pneumatic transport system and silos for staging. Storage silos were equipped and operated with bin vent filters.
- Fly ash designated for landfilling was conditioned prior to loading into trucks and/or at the landfill. Unloading chutes and pug mill mixing chambers were equipped with vacuum return lines for return of CCR dust back to the silos.
- During loading and unloading activities, drop height was reduced as practical to reduce the potential for mobilization of CCR dust.
- During high wind conditions, loading and management operations were modified, reduced or halted.
- Bottom ash was managed wet prior to storage.
- A street sweeper was used to clean spilled CCR to prevent dusting.
- Water spray was applied as necessary to CCR prior to and/or during staging.

2.2 CCR Landfill

- CCR was conditioned before being placed into the landfill. Water was added as needed to the CCR materials to reduce wind dispersal and improve compaction during CCR placement in the landfill.

- Water spray was applied to the exposed CCR, including on the working face, as needed.
- During high wind conditions, unloading operations at the working face were reduced or halted.
- Areas that have achieved final elevations have been covered with soil and vegetated.

2.3 Facility Roads

- Reduced vehicle speed limits were enforced to reduce dust mobilization. During high wind conditions, operations and related traffic were reduced or halted.
- Prior to transportation, when needed, CCR was covered using tarps; or water was added to CCR prior to transportation.
- During non-freezing weather, when required by operating and weather conditions, unpaved roads at the facility were sprayed multiple times per day using water trucks.
- Paved roads at the facility were cleaned by a sweeper/vacuum truck and, during periods of high traffic and/or dry weather, and when required by operating and weather conditions, were sprayed by water trucks.

SECTION 3

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

KCP&L has implemented a plan for logging of citizen CCR dust complaints in accordance with 40 CFR 257.80(b)(3). One complaint was received by Iatan between October 20, 2016 and October 19, 2017, from an on-site contractor at the CCR landfill during operations with high winds.

SECTION 4

SUMMARY OF CORRECTIVE MEASURES

The KCP&L Environmental Services Department performed an annual review for logged complaints and of the CCR dust control measures in place for the Iatan facility. For the one logged complaint, water application at the CCR landfill was increased until wind speeds decreased. KCP&L found the measures in place were effective, and no other changes or corrective measures were necessary during the period October 20, 2016 through October 19, 2017.