FOUR CORNERS POWER PLANT ANNUAL CCR DUST PLAN REPORT §257.80(c) SITEWIDE FC_DustAnRpt_20201211

December 11, 2020

Re: Annual CCR Fugitive Dust Control Report – Four Corners Power Plant, Fruitland, NM

Arizona Public Service (APS) submits the following Annual CCR (Coal Combustion Residuals) Fugitive Dust Control Report as per 40 CFR Part 257.80. This report contains 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. A periodic review of the dust control plan and an assessment of effectiveness of the dust control plan were also performed on December 11, 2020. The results of the review and assessment are summarized in this letter as well.

CCR Dust Activities and Control Measures

| Activity | Control Measure(s) |
|---|---|
| 1. Dry collection and transport of fly ash to | This is an enclosed system vented through fabric |
| Salt River Materials Group (SRMG) or wet | filters. |
| disposal system via pipeline | |
| 2. Transporting fly ash (FA) to Dry Fly Ash | Fly ash is moisture conditioned, mixed with water or |
| Disposal Area (DFADA) | process liquid and or wet FGD sludge in pug mills, |
| | loaded into trucks and hauled and stacked on the |
| 2 Fl 1 1 1 1 1 1 FOD 1 1 | DFADA. |
| 3. Fly ash, bottom ash, and FGD sludge | Fly ash, bottom ash, and FGD sludge is stacked on |
| stacking and storage on the DFADA | the DFADA in a layer and compacted. The material |
| | is moisture conditioned with water, and or dust |
| A Day fly ask sellection system maintanenes | suppressant is applied as necessary. |
| 4. Dry fly ash collection system maintenance | Fly ash is either vacuumed out of equipment to facilitate maintenance or water sprays are used to |
| | minimize emissions during maintenance of the fly |
| | ash collection system. |
| 5. Conditioning and loading fly ash for | Fabric filters are used on equipment that conditions |
| beneficial reuse by SRMG | and loads fly ash for beneficial re-use. |
| 6. Replacement of fabric filter bags | Fabric filter bags are either bagged in plastic bags at |
| | the point of generation or dropped to ground level |
| | using an enclosed tube and placed into a roll off |
| | dumpster, covered, and transported DFADA for |
| | disposal. |
| 7. Collecting bottom ash from boilers and | This is a wet process and pipelines are enclosed. |
| transport to hydrobins via pipeline | |
| 8. Collection and disposal of ash from | Ash (bottom and/or fly ash) is occasionally collected |
| economizer hoppers | from economizer hoppers with the use of a |
| | commercial vacuum truck equipped with a filter |
| | type collection system and transported to the |
| | DFADA. |
| 9. Loading bottom ash material to haul trucks | Bottom ash shall have sufficient moisture content to |
| | minimize emissions. |

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|---|---|
| 10. Movement of bottom ash to DFADAs from | Bottom ash shall have sufficient moisture content to |
| Units 4&5 hydrobins. | minimize emissions but will not have any free |
| | liquids. Dust suppressant is applied to CCR material |
| | as necessary. |
| 11. Transporting Bottom Ash to DFADA. | The material is dewatered in a contained |
| | environment until no free liquid remains but will |
| | have sufficient moisture remaining to minimize |
| | emissions and limiting speed when in transport to |
| | the DFADA. |
| 12. Removing bottom ash from boilers | Bottom ash removed from the boiler is saturated. |
| manually during breakdown of bottom ash | The material is dewatered in a contained |
| removal system | environment until no free liquid remains but will |
| | have sufficient moisture remaining to minimize |
| | emissions and then is transported to the DFADA. |
| 13. Transport of flue gas desulfurization waste | The flue gas desulfurization is slurried via pipeline |
| to the Lined Ash Impoundment (LAI) | and slurry ditch to the LAI. |
| 14. The Particulate flow path from units to | This is a dry process and pipelines are enclosed. |
| baghouse, collection & storage, FA | |
| removal, transport & disposal systems | |
| 15. Removal of raw bottom ash from Combine | Bottom Ash is removed wet, allowed to dewater, |
| Waste Treatment Pond | then transported to DFADA for disposal. The |
| | material is transported while sufficient moisture |
| | remains to minimize emissions. |
| 16. Unpaved Roads Construction with CCR | Roads were stabilized by application of water and |
| Materials | enforcement of limits to ensure reduce vehicle |
| | speed. |
| 17. General Housekeeping | Spilled, leaked, and/or deposited CCR within the |
| | facility are removed. |

Citizen Complaints

There were no citizen complaints during the reporting period of December 5, 2019 through the date of this report.

Summary of Corrective Actions Taken

No corrective actions were taken or warranted during this reporting period.

Summary of Review of the Dust Control Plan

There was one change to the operation that required a change to the CCR Dust Control Plan. APS began blending fly ash with FGD sludge in 2020. The Dust Control Plan was modified and certified by a Profession Engineer on January 7, 2020 to account for this change. In Appendix A: List of CCR Related Activities at Four Corners Generating Station, FGD sludge was added to Activities 2 and 3. Additionally, there were two clarifications made to Appendix A: List of CCR Related Activities at Four Corners Generating Station. First, "transported to the DFADA" was inadvertently removed from the "Control Measure(s)" associated with Activity 8 in the Four Corners CCR Dust Control Plan. It was put back into the table. Second, "or provided for beneficial use in constriction and/or roadways" was removed from the "Control Measure(s)" associated with Activity 12. There were no CCR corrective actions that were needed to improve the effectiveness of the Dust Control Plan.

The facility is in the process of modifying its operations in accordance with the CCR Rule. These modifications will ultimately result in the closure of CCR management units (CWTP, LAI and LDWP). The full effect of these changes is expected to manifest in 2021.

Summary of Assessment of Effectiveness

There were no incidences that would require a revision to the control measures. The adopted measures were effective in minimizing CCR from becoming airborne at the facility. The Dust Control Inspection Form, completed on a monthly basis, was modified to differentiate between CCR requirements and other applicable requirements. Based on review of available records, the facility maintained compliance with the CCR Dust Control Plan.