Annual CCR Fugitive Dust Control Report
in support of
40 CFR Part 257
for Northern Indiana Public Service Company's
Bailly Generating Station
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Introduction

The rule titled “Hazardous and Solid Waste Management System; Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals From Electric Utilities” (hereinafter the “CCR Rule”) was published as a final rule in the Federal Register on April 17, 2015 [80 FR 21302] and codified at 40 CFR 257 Subpart D.

Northern Indiana Public Service Company (NIPSCO) is the owner and operator of the Bailly Generating Station (BGS) located in Porter County in Chesterton, Indiana. There are two coal-fired electric utility steam generating units at BGS:

- Unit 7 is a cyclone coal-fired boiler with a design heat input capacity of 1,638 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr)
- Unit 8 is a cyclone coal-fired boiler with a design heat input capacity of 3,374 MMBtu/hr

Per 40 CFR 257.80(a), the owner or operator of a coal combustion residuals (CCR) landfill, CCR surface impoundment, or any lateral expansion of a CCR unit must 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. These measures are contained in the CCR Fugitive Dust Control Plan for BGS that was timely placed in NIPSCO’s operating record.

Furthermore, 40 CFR 257.80(c) requires the owner or operator of the CCR unit to prepare an annual CCR fugitive dust control report. This document constitutes the annual CCR fugitive dust control report for BGS.
Requirement 1 – Actions Taken to Control CCR Fugitive Dust

The following actions were taken to control CCR Fugitive Dust, in accordance with the CCR Fugitive Dust Control Plan for BGS.

Fly Ash
Fly ash produced from Units 7 and 8 was pneumatically conveyed to a storage silo equipped with a bin vent filter. Fugitive dust emissions were controlled by use of a telescopic chute with a vacuum system that returned fugitive fly ash dust to the silo. In turn, there was a bin vent filter at the silo that controlled emissions resulting from the vacuum return process.

Fly ash was transported by enclosed pneumatic trucks to the fly ash and FGD residue conditioning facility at NIPSCO’s Rollin M. Schahfer Generating Station.

Bottom Ash
Bottom ash was not produced from Unit 7 or Unit 8.

Slag
The slag produced from Units 7 and 8 was wet sluiced to a surface impoundment and stored there until reclaimed. Due to the nature of slag and the wet sluicing process, there were not CCR fugitive dust concerns from this process.

Gypsum
Synthetic gypsum was produced from the wet FGD system that serves Units 7 and 8. The operational nature of the wet FGD systems produced gypsum already containing moisture. The conditioned gypsum was transferred via an enclosed conveyor to an enclosed storage building, where gypsum was transferred to trucks by front end loader. The trucks were then covered and taken offsite. Because the gypsum is marketed as a product, it is not considered a CCR.

Haul Roads
Water trucks were used to wet the haul roads to minimize the release of dust from transportation activities at the station. Road watering was suspended during periods of freezing conditions when watering would have been inadvisable for safety conditions (e.g., icy roads).
Requirement 2 – Record of Citizen Complaints
NIPSCO has not received any citizen complaints regarding fugitive dust events at BGS as of December 8, 2016.

Requirement 3 – Corrective Measures

“The owner or operator of a CCR unit must prepare an annual CCR fugitive dust control report that includes... a summary of any corrective measures taken.”

[40 CFR §257.80(c)]

There has not been a need for corrective measures, as NIPSCO has not identified any fugitive dust conditions that would require corrective measures or received any citizen complaints regarding fugitive dust at BGS as of December 8, 2016.