Frequently Asked Questions

General Questions

What is the generation capacity of the plant?

The Expedition Generating Station would generate up to 1,540 megawatts, enough to reliably power 1.5 million homes.

It is important to note that a natural gas power plant requires about 50 acres for operations. However, Tenaska typically acquires additional land for easements, construction laydown and buffer between adjacent properties. Tenaska is siting the Expedition facility – which is anticipated to generate up to 1,540 megawatts (MW) – on 50 acres within our 425-acre site.

In comparison, a solar project able to generate a comparable amount of power requires 30,000 to 40,000 acres.

A natural gas power plant provides more electricity – and more reliably – on a smaller footprint, in part because of its ability to generate power all hours of the day.

Why did you select Fluvanna County for another power plant?

Tenaska has been a good business neighbor in Fluvanna County for more than 20 years. We have built positive relationships and feel like a welcomed and valued member of the community. The growing market demand for reliable power in this region and the existing infrastructure in Fluvanna County have created an opportunity for Tenaska to bring additional investment to this community. We look forward to working with the community to bring this project and its economic benefits to fruition.

Is the existing pipeline large enough for the new plant?

The existing pipelines are currently being evaluated to determine the amount of available capacity. Existing lines will be utilized to the extent possible and new lines will be built as needed, utilizing existing rights-of-way to the maximum extent practical.

How will this affect existing transmission lines in Fluvanna?

The Expedition Generating Station plans to use existing transmission infrastructure in the area. PJM, the regional grid operator, and the local utilities that own the transmission infrastructure will be responsible for making any changes to the transmission infrastructure in the area.

Are there plans for the new plant to utilize back-up diesel fuel for emergency power operation? If so, how much fuel will be kept on site?

The plant is being designed to operate on both natural gas and diesel fuel. The plant would only operate on diesel fuel when required to do so by the grid operator, typically in emergency operation conditions such as a winter storm and for required testing. Diesel fuel is more expensive than natural gas and is more challenging from an operational perspective, but it does provide additional reliability and ensures we can provide power when it is most needed.

We anticipate keeping a four-day supply of diesel fuel on site.

There is at least a five-year backlog on the delivery of gas turbines. Has Tenaska already ordered the turbines?

Tenaska previously entered into contracts to secure all the long lead time equipment, including the combustion turbine generators, that is necessary to complete the project on the targeted schedule.

How are you cooling the condenser? With a cooling tower or air-cooled condenser?

Tenaska prefers water cooling over air cooling for this facility, but we will utilize air cooling if sufficient water rights cannot be obtained to support wet cooling. Water cooling is quieter and requires less land, among other positive attributes.

What are the plans for decommissioning the plant at the end of its life cycle?

We expect that the Special Use Permit with Fluvanna County would include a provision that would require the plant to be decommissioned and the site restored at the end of the facility's useful life.

Is there a customer for the power (power purchase agreement / offtaker)?

Tenaska has not finalized an offtake contract for this project, as these types of agreements typically come later in development. There is a significant need in the market for natural gas projects like Expedition that can provide reliable energy and help meet increased electric demand in Fluvanna County and Virginia.

What is the plan to address viewshed impacts?

Tenaska has acquired a large amount of wooded property near the existing power plant for this new facility. As envisioned, the Expedition Generating Station would be situated on approximately 50 acres of the 425-acre site, providing ample setback and visual and sound buffer. Keep in mind that there is minimal view of the existing plant, given the tree line and topography of the location.

Tenaska has also acquired approximately 350 acres of land slightly to the south, which we intend to put into conservation as part of our development plan. We believe this will help preserve the rural character of this part of Fluvanna County.

What plans are in place to mitigate potential negative social impacts, such as increased traffic, noise, or strain on local services?

The Expedition Generating Station would provide significant positive benefits to the community in terms of jobs, contractor opportunities and nearly $250 million in tax revenue that can support schools and other local services while helping to alleviate the residential tax burden. Tenaska has proven time and again to be a good business neighbor, supporting first responders, schools, students and other community needs.

We know that sound is a top concern for the community, and we are applying various types of sound mitigation features – including ample buffer land – to Expedition Generating Station. Tenaska is also acquiring additional land that will be put into conservation to help preserve the rural character of the area.

During construction, the project would have a robust traffic management plan to ensure roads are maintained, to reduce traffic congestion and to mitigate dust and other construction impacts.

Once operational, the project would be required to adhere to stringent standards that are protective of human health and the environment. These applications and any subsequent permits would be available to the public through the relevant regulatory body, which would hold Expedition Generating Station accountable for compliance.

What is the plan for managing the trees/vegetation buffer?

Tenaska will manage the vegetative buffer with the goal of maintaining a healthy forest. We will work with the Virginia Department of Forestry to implement a forestry management plan, which will be overseen by an area forester.

What will be the impact on wildlife?

Impacts to wildlife are expected to be minimal. We will conduct various on-site environmental studies prior to the start of construction to understand and mitigate potential impacts on wildlife. The project will comply with all applicable state and federal permit requirements associated with wildlife, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Additionally, the project's air and water discharge permits will be protective of both human health and wildlife.

What permits and approvals are needed to bring this project to fruition?

To bring the project to fruition, major permits prior to construction include but are not limited to:

- Special Use Permit (Fluvanna County)
- Virginia Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (State Corporation Commission)
- Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Air Quality Permit (Virginia DEQ)
- Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) Water Discharge Permit (Virginia DEQ)
- Virginia Water Protection Permit (Virginia DEQ)

If you win approval from the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors, when might work on the new facility begin?

To bring the project to fruition, major permits prior to construction include but are not limited to:

- Special Use Permit (Fluvanna County)
- Virginia Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (State Corporation Commission)
- Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Air Quality Permit (Virginia DEQ)
- Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) Water Discharge Permit (Virginia DEQ)
- Virginia Water Protection Permit (Virginia DEQ)

The local approvals are needed prior to advancing to state-level permitting. As such, we anticipate development to span at least two more years. Pending all the required permits, the earliest construction start would be in late 2027, with the earliest operations in late 2031.

Energy Landscape

Who will benefit from the use of the electricity produced by the plant?

Energy demand is growing rapidly. The regional grid operator – PJM Interconnection – recently completed its Reliability Resource Initiative, which identified 51 energy projects in 13 states deemed critical to come online to maintain the reliability of the electric grid that serves Virginia. This project was selected as part of that fast-track process and is now an element in PJM's plans for energy reliability.

The Expedition Generating Station will benefit residents and businesses in Fluvanna County and Virginia by providing affordable and reliable electricity for homes and businesses.

The new power plant will meet the energy demands of approximately 1.5 million homes, which is greater than the number of homes in the surrounding community. Fluvanna County has low growth; energy demand should remain stable over the next two decades. Whose demand is growing that would require this additional power?

Census Bureau data indicates Fluvanna County is growing based on population, employment and other economic indicators. The Expedition Generating Station will help support this growth in Fluvanna County and also throughout Virginia by providing affordable and reliable electricity for homes and businesses in the region.

Virginia is a net importer of electricity, and the Commonwealth's energy needs continue to grow. The Expedition Generating Station is located near the center of Virginia and integrated into the electrical infrastructure that serves Fluvanna County and the Commonwealth.

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Outside of natural growth, how will this power be used? Is it to support Fluvanna County and Virginia, or pushed out of state?

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Electrons go onto the grid and move to where they are needed based on the available transmission lines. Similar to water, electricity goes where there is a path of least resistance, which means that the reliable electricity from the Expedition Generating Station will most likely serve residents and businesses in Fluvanna County and Virginia.

How much energy is used in Virginia?

According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, Virginia's total electricity consumption based on total retail sales in 2023 was 132 million megawatt-hours (MWh).

What mitigation, conversion and decommissioning strategies are in place should the proposed plant become a "stranded asset" as the energy landscape shifts toward renewable sources?

Natural gas power plants have been a major source of electricity generation in the U.S. for decades and are expected to continue to play a critical role for decades to come. Growing energy demand, an abundant supply of domestic natural gas, and the reliability and flexibility of natural gas technology provide robust long-term fundamentals for the Expedition project.

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What relationship does the timing of this second Tenaska power plant have to the proliferation of data centers and their gigantic need for power, massive amounts of water and their multiplication of transmission lines?

There are multiple factors that are driving the need for additional reliable natural gas power plants in Virginia, including growing energy demand, retiring coal generation and increased renewable energy. With respect to increased energy demand, data centers are a component of this growth as well as reshoring of manufacturing, increased population growth and increased economic growth, among other drivers.

Can you tell me why Tenaska wants to build a second plant in Fluvanna County, Virginia? Are you hoping to supply the growing data center sector here?

Virginia is a net importer of electricity, and the Commonwealth's energy needs continue to grow. The proposed Expedition Generating Station is located near the center of Virginia and integrated into the electrical infrastructure that serves Fluvanna County and the Commonwealth.

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Tenaska has a 20-year record of being a good business neighbor in Fluvanna County, and this location has access to transmission, natural gas and water supply – all of which are necessary for a natural gas power plant. We believe the Expedition Generating Station project will help expand the county's tax base at a time when at a time when residential tax bills continue to rise and emergency responders, schools and other county services are short on funding.

Why would you build a natural gas-fueled power plant instead of a renewables facility?

Tenaska is an all-of-the-above company that develops a wide range of energy projects, including natural gas, wind, solar and battery storage. We consider the market need and best fit when determining what types of projects to develop and at which location. Right now, there is a market need for reliable power from dispatchable sources such as natural gas-fueled facilities to help meet growing demand. Natural gas remains an abundant and domestically available fuel source, promoting America's energy independence.

About half of Virginia's energy capacity currently comes from natural gas. According to the Virginia Department of Energy, natural gas will need to continue to play a significant role in meeting Virginia's energy needs. The 2022 Energy Plan calls for an all-of-the-above approach to meet unprecedented demand while keeping energy costs reasonable. Natural gas will be a critical part of the solution.

A 2025 U.S. Department of Energy report found that PJM Interconnection, our regional grid operator, is at particular risk of not being able to meet power demands during extreme weather.

PJM has identified the Expedition Generating Station as a critical resource needed for reliability of the regional electric grid.

The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality has requirements related to air quality and natural gas power plants, including compliance with ambient air quality standards. Our facility will be designed, built and operated in compliance with these standards, which are intended to protect human health and the environment.

In view of Tenaska's expertise in electric grid connectivity has there been any consideration in adding a diversified product such as solar?

Tenaska is an all-of-the-above company that develops natural gas power plants, solar project, wind farms, battery energy storage and more. We consider best fit to meet market and customer need in determining where to site projects. Right now, customers and regional transmission grid PJM Interconnection are in need of reliable power generation, which is best met by natural gas. That is our focus for Fluvanna County.

What is your primary federal regulatory agency?

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission oversees the reliability, safety and cost of the U.S. energy grid.

Community

Does Tenaska pay property tax or utility tax? Are the tax numbers shown combined with the current taxes or is that number additional taxes?

The Expedition Generating Station is estimated to generate nearly $250 million in property tax revenue for Fluvanna County. This is just the property tax revenue for that project and does not include property tax revenue from Tenaska Virginia Generating Station, which has totaled $34.9 million to date.

Is there a depreciation schedule on the facility, and what is the projected value at years 10, 20 and 30?

The Expedition Generating Station will follow a depreciation schedule as set by current applicable State Corporation Commission depreciation guidelines. The depreciated value over time was modeled in the Economic and Fiscal Contribution to Fluvanna County and to the State of Virginia by Mangum Economics.

What is the plan for tax revenue for Fluvanna County citizens?

Fluvanna County will determine how to use the tax revenue.

How is the new plant going to save us money? Our distribution fees are higher since the plant, and our bills are higher also.

Electric utility bills are determined by the utility, such as Central Virginia Electric Cooperative or Dominion Energy, and the State Corporation Commission. There are many factors that determine electric utility rates. In general, low-cost generation like natural gas will increase the supply of reliable electricity in Virginia and, therefore, is anticipated to be a positive factor in helping to stabilize energy pricing.

Will this facility attract other business to Fluvanna County?

The Expedition Generating Station may attract other businesses to Fluvanna County based on the low-cost and reliable energy this project will bring to the county. The economic output during construction and operations will help support local businesses in Fluvanna County. Additionally, the significant tax revenue will help support strong public services and promote a stable fiscal outlook within Fluvanna County.

What study has been done to predict how this will affect real estate values?

There are a number of factors that influence property values and the housing market. It has been our experience with other Tenaska projects of similar size and design that property values have not been negatively affected by plant operations. In fact, the jobs and increased tax revenue for the community typically have a positive impact on local schools and other amenities that factor into property values.

The presence of the Tenaska Virginia plant does not appear to have deterred housing growth. By our rough calculations, the number of homes within one mile of the plant has grown 35% between 2002 and 2024. Looking at the county as a whole, residential housing increased by 26% during the same time period.

Will people in this county be employed in this building and how many?

Tenaska takes pride in hiring local when possible. Today, there are 29 employees at Tenaska Virginia, of which 19 live in Fluvanna County and 10 are graduates of area high schools. We expect the Expedition facility to provide 29 direct jobs. Job opportunities at the new facility will be posted closer to the start of operations.

When the existing plant was proposed, how many jobs were promised (ongoing operations) at the time, and how does that compare to how many jobs are actually sustained at the plant now, 20 years later?

At the start of operation of the Tenaska Virginia plant, there were 28 employees, of which 7 were from Fluvanna County and 21 from Virginia. Today, there are 29 employees, of which 19 live in Fluvanna County and 10 are graduates of area high schools.

How would you handle community concerns and feedback? What would you do to ensure ongoing, transparent communication with the community throughout the project's duration?

Our team has had many conversations with Fluvanna County residents – both in group settings and individually. These conversations will continue over the lengthy development period and beyond. We have and continue to incorporate community feedback into our plans, as evidenced by the sound mitigation features being included in the Expedition Generating Station and Tenaska's commitment to conservation land.

To date, our community outreach has included a project website with details about the proposed Expedition Generating Station, including a map, rendering and comprehensive FAQs; a dedicated project email address and phone number; advertisements in the local newspaper of record; interviews with local media outlets; email blasts (sign up here); direct mail; small group briefings; and a community open house.

Tenaska understands the importance of two-way communication about the project and the need to be responsive to questions. Information is available on our project website: expeditiongeneratingstation.com. At any time, questions can be directed to a member of our team via community@expeditiongenerating.com or 434-232-4005.

Additionally, there will be defined public comment processes as part of the various approvals needed for this project to move forward. Information will be publicized when those opportunities arise.

What plans are in place to mitigate community impacts?

The Expedition Generating Station would provide significant positive benefits to the community in terms of jobs, contractor opportunities and nearly $250 million in tax revenue that can support schools and other local services while helping to alleviate the residential tax burden. Tenaska has proven time and again to be a good business neighbor, supporting first responders, schools, students and other community needs.

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During construction, the project would have a traffic management plan to ensure roads are maintained, to reduce traffic congestion and to mitigate dust and other construction impacts.

Once operational, the project would be required to adhere to stringent standards that are protective of human health and the environment. These applications and any subsequent permits would be available to the public through the relevant regulatory body, which would hold Expedition Generating Station accountable for compliance.

How will you incorporate the community's concerns into project decision-making?

Our team has had many conversations with Fluvanna County residents – both in group settings and individually. These conversations will continue over the lengthy development period and beyond. We have and continue to incorporate community feedback into our plans, as evidenced by the sound mitigation features being included in the Expedition Generating Station and Tenaska's commitment to conservation land.

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Will the people building this site be local or will they be brought in from other states?

Tenaska makes it a priority to ensure that local workers are utilized by our contractors to the maximum extent practical. Interested contractors and vendors can submit their information on our website at https://expeditiongeneratingstation.com.

Is Tenaska willing to invest in native plants / pollinator plants in the conservation property as well as cultivated parts of the other plants?

Tenaska will manage the unused portions of our project site under a forestry management plan overseen by an area forester. Under this plan, the existing pines will occasionally be thinned to allow for native hardwoods to replace them slowly over time. Doing this slowly, over a period of many years, will allow a continuous vegetative buffer around the facility to be maintained at all times to help reduce sound and visual impacts. Regarding the conservation parcels, Tenaska will work with the holder of the conservation easement, such as the Virginia Outdoors Foundation, to legally enforce the conservation requirements.

Are you fully committed to putting the two undeveloped parcels into a conservation easement?

Our intent is to put the southern parcels into conservation. Based on local feedback, we are looking into the potential for walking or nature trails on this property.

Has Tenaska already purchased the property for Expedition and for the conservation easements?

Tenaska has acquired property via a purchase option agreement that provides the Expedition project with the exclusive right and option to purchase the property. This includes the main project property and the land that would be put into conservation easement.

This agreement has been recorded with Fluvanna County.

Have you performed an Environmental Justice assessment?

There are environmental justice components as part of the state permitting processes.

We have performed initial desktop EJ screenings, and we intend to perform a more formal analysis as part of our permitting and community engagement efforts for the air and wastewater discharge permits.

However, we have already been incorporating a variety of information channels in our outreach plan, including small group and community meetings, a website with comprehensive FAQs, a dedicated email address and phone number for the project, local advertising and direct mail.

Sound

What are the projected sound levels in decibels to the area surrounding the new plant?

As part of our work on the Expedition project, we have modeled the sound from both the existing Tenaska plant and the proposed facility. This model is based on what we consider a worst-case scenario. There are many factors that go into how sound travels and dissipates. It is influenced by wind direction, the number of leaves on the trees, humidity in the air, ambient sound and a host of other things. This model looks at how sound is expected to behave when all those factors are working against us.

We believe this model demonstrates compliance with the county standard of 60 decibels at the fence line and 50 decibels at a neighboring home.

We also commissioned a second sound study from another firm given the importance of this topic. This firm worked independently and produced a study with similar results.

What are the projected sound levels for the combined plants to surrounding areas once both are operational?

As part of our work on the Expedition project, we have modeled the sound from both the existing Tenaska plant and the proposed facility. This model is based on what we consider a worst-case scenario. There are many factors that go into how sound travels and dissipates. It is influenced by wind direction, the number of leaves on the trees, humidity in the air, ambient sound and a host of other things. This model looks at how sound is expected to behave when all those factors are working against us.

We believe this model demonstrates compliance with the county standard of 60 decibels at the fence line and 50 decibels at a neighboring home.

We also commissioned a second sound study from another firm given the importance of this topic. This firm worked independently and produced a study with similar results.

Please tell us what your sound studies for your existing plant have shown.

Personnel at the existing plant have taken numerous sound measurements over the years, and third-party sound studies have been conducted. Of note: in 2008, at the request of a county-appointed Sound Committee, a third-party sound expert was engaged to study the sound levels from the facility. Measurements were taken during daytime and nighttime hours during start-up and normal operations. This expert, who was selected by the Sound Committee and received his findings, found there were seasonal fluctuations – still within permitted levels – primarily caused by foliage conditions and insects. This expert, as well as subsequent measurements and studies, found the existing plant to be in compliance with the requirement of 60 decibels (dBA) or less at the property line and 50 dBA or less at any existing adjacent dwelling. From an operational perspective, nothing at the facility that would impact sound levels has changed.

As part of modeling sound for the proposed Expedition Generating Station, two third-party sound consultants – working independently – modeled the sound levels from the two facilities. Both reports demonstrated compliance with the aforementioned sound levels.

What is the decibel level at fence line of current plant?

Personnel at the existing plant have taken numerous sound measurements over the years, and third-party sound studies have been conducted. Of note: in 2008, at the request of a county-appointed Sound Committee, a third-party sound expert was engaged to study the sound levels from the facility. Measurements were taken during daytime and nighttime hours during start-up and normal operations. This expert, who was selected by the Sound Committee and received his findings, found there were seasonal fluctuations – still within permitted levels – primarily caused by foliage conditions and insects. This expert, as well as subsequent measurements and studies, found the existing plant to be in compliance with the requirement of 60 decibels (dBA) or less at the property line and 50 dBA or less at any existing adjacent dwelling. From an operational perspective, nothing at the facility that would impact sound levels has changed.

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Was sound mitigation technology used for the original plant?

We are still assessing the sound at the existing plant, including reviewing the plant's current sound mitigation technology, talking to equipment manufacturers, reviewing warranties, conducting on-site reviews and more.

Can the same sound mitigation technology for the new proposed plant be installed in the existing plant?

We are still assessing the sound at the existing plant, including reviewing the plant's current sound mitigation technology, talking to equipment manufacturers, reviewing warranties, conducting on-site reviews and more.

Does the orientation of the plant impact the sound?

Offsite sound levels are driven by a number of factors including atmospheric conditions, topography and vegetation. The location and orientation of plant equipment also plays a role in offsite sound impacts. We take these factors into account in our sound modeling, which we consider when orienting the facility and designing equipment. Our goal is to minimize the sound impacts to everyone in the area.

What statutes exist in Fluvanna County to manage the sound levels?

The Fluvanna County Code contains general sound regulations within Chapter 15.2-Noise Control.

What is the plan to address sound?

When it comes to the proposed Expedition project, we believe that our plans include ample buffer land to help with sound mitigation, as we only intend to use 12% of the 425-acre site. Other mitigation measures will include:

- The combustion turbines will include sound attenuation equipment to reduce the sound of operations
- The emission control equipment will have a sound-dampening effect on the gas turbine outlet
- We plan to install additional equipment in both the stacks and gas turbine inlet that will attenuate the sound emissions from these main sources and help ensure that plant is within the permitted sound levels
- Quieter fans will be installed on the plant's primary heat exchanger

Air

How will this plant impact air quality in the region?

To ensure the reliability of the electric grid amid the generation options available today, fossil fuels will need to be utilized. This facility will operate primarily on natural gas, the cleanest fossil fuel for dispatchable and reliable power generation.

The new plant will become operational only if it receives an Air Permit from the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) stating it will meet stringent air quality standards under the U.S. Clean Air Act and VDEQ regulations.

The Clean Air Act establishes the process for protecting public health from air emissions. This is done through National Ambient Air Quality Standards that are based on criteria allowing for an adequate margin of safety and are requisite to protect the public health.

The primary NAAQS standards provide public health protection, including the health of 'sensitive' populations such as asthmatics, children and the elderly.

In 2024, the EPA under the Biden administration significantly strengthened the annual standard for $PM_{2.5}$. The new standard was widely praised by public health organizations.

The EPA Administrator certified that the new standard would protect – with an adequate margin of safety – the health of at-risk populations including children, older adults, those with pre-existing cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, and minority populations.

VDEQ has a thorough permitting process that will require an analysis of air quality impacts to ensure that all applicable standards are met. Our facility will be designed, built and operated in compliance with these standards.

For its existing facility, Tenaska submits quarterly air emissions monitoring reports, semi-annual monitoring and deviation reports, annual compliance certification and annual emissions inventory to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality. We also submit quarterly CEMS (Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems) data to the U.S. EPA. The Expedition plant would follow the same compliance protocols.

How is this affecting the air quality around our home?

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What are the regulated air emissions, and in what quantities?

Byproducts of natural gas combustion include nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulfur oxides, volatile organic compounds and particulate matter. The amounts of these by-products will be included in the air permit application.

Pollutant		Standard	Averaging Time	Level
Carbon Monoxide (CO)		Primary	8-hour	9 ppm
			1-hour	35 ppm
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)		Primary	1-hour	100 ppb
		Primary & Secondary	Annual	53 ppb
Ozone (O_3)		Primary & Secondary	8-hour	0.070 ppm
Particulate Matter	PM10	Primary & Secondary	24-hour	150 µg/m³
	PM2.5	Primary	Annual	9.0 µg/m³
		Secondary	Annual	15 µg/m³
		Primary & Secondary	24-hour	35 µg/m³
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)		Primary	1-hour	75 ppb
		Secondary	Annual	10 ppb

What independent organization is monitoring your air pollution?

The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality is the agency that would issue a Prevention of Significant Deterioration Air Quality Permit, required prior to construction, and a Title V Operating Permit after commencement of operation. This agency has stringent requirements related to air quality and natural gas power plants that are intended to protect human health and the environment.

Expedition will be required to demonstrate:

- That it is employing Best Available Control Technology (BACT) to minimize emissions.
- That emissions from the plant will not cause off-property concentrations to exceed each of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) when including other specific surrounding sources and existing background concentrations.

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What is the plan to address air emissions?

Air quality impacts will be assessed via the air permit application, which will include extensive modeling to predict ground-level concentrations of numerous pollutants from not only Expedition but from other surrounding sources (including the existing plant) as well as monitored background concentrations. The cumulative concentrations will then be compared to ambient standards, which are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to be protective of human health and the environment. Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) will spend months reviewing the application and will issue a permit only if all requirements are met.

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- That it is employing Best Available Control Technology (BACT) to minimize emissions.
- That emissions from the plant will not cause off-property concentrations to exceed each of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) when including other specific surrounding sources and existing background concentrations.

Is there current data about air impact and how the new facility will impact that?

Air quality impacts will be assessed via the air permit application, which will include extensive modeling to predict ground-level concentrations of numerous pollutants from not only Expedition but from other surrounding sources (including the existing plant) as well as monitored background concentrations. The cumulative concentrations will then be compared to ambient standards, which are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to be protective of human health and the environment. The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality will spend months reviewing the application and will issue a permit only if all requirements are met.

Have you monitored the amount of air pollution produced by your existing plant?

Our existing facility has an exemplary compliance record. Tenaska submits quarterly air emissions monitoring reports, semi-annual monitoring and deviation reports, annual compliance certification and annual emissions inventory to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality. We also submit quarterly CEMS (Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems) data to the U.S. EPA. The Expedition plant would follow the same compliance protocols.

To ensure the reliability of the electric grid amid the generation options available today, fossil fuels will need to be utilized. This facility will operate primarily on natural gas, the cleanest fossil fuel for dispatchable and reliable power generation.

The new plant will become operational only if it receives an Air Permit from the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) stating it will meet stringent air quality standards under the U.S. Clean Air Act and VDEQ regulations.

The Clean Air Act establishes the process for protecting public health from air emissions. This is done through National Ambient Air Quality Standards that are based on criteria allowing for an adequate margin of safety and are requisite to protect the public health.

The primary NAAQS standards provide public health protection, including the health of ‘sensitive’ populations such as asthmatics, children and the elderly.

In 2024, the EPA under the Biden administration significantly strengthened the annual standard for $PM_{2.5}$. The new standard was widely praised by public health organizations.

The EPA Administrator certified that the new standard would protect – with an adequate margin of safety – the health of at-risk populations including children, older adults, those with pre-existing cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, and minority populations.

VDEQ has a thorough permitting process that will require an analysis of air quality impacts to ensure that all applicable standards are met. Our facility will be designed, built and operated in compliance with these standards.

Isn't President Trump rolling back the NAAQS standards lowered by Biden last year?

Tenaska can't speak to what President Trump intends to do.

What we can tell you is that Tenaska has an exemplary record of compliance. Our power plants operate at emissions levels far below the federal limits, and we do not intend to alter plant operations should NAAQS be revised.

Please note this chart that was shared with the Fluvanna Planning Commission. Modeling results from the Tenaska Virginia Generating Station's air permitting process are shown here compared to the standards existing at the time that project was permitted and the current standards.

Tenaska Virginia's contribution to air quality is shown in the middle column compared to the 2000 standards (4th column) and the current standards (last column).

As shown, the results are all less than 15% of the applicable standard. These results do not include background or surrounding sources as the plant's results were so low (i.e., below the Significant Impact Levels) that modeling of surrounding sources was not required. $PM_{2.5}$ was not evaluated in 2000, given the PM_{10} Surrogate Policy in effect at the time, but the PM_{10} results can be compared to the $PM_{2.5}$ standards as all particulate matter emitted from natural gas combustion are considered to be both PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$.

Tenaska Fluvanna Generating Station
2000 Air Quality Modeling Results[1]
Compared to 2000 and 2025 NAAQS

Pollutant	Avg. Time	Fluvanna[2]	NAAQS (2001)	NAAQS (2025)
NO_2	annual	1	100	---
	1-hr	---	---	188
PM_{10}	annual	1	50	---
	24-hr	5	150	150
$PM_{2.5}$[3]	annual	1	15	9
	24-hr	5	65	35
SO_2	annual	0	80	---
	24-hr	3	365	---
	3-hr	18	1,300	---
	1-hr	---	---	196
CO	8-hr	63	10,000	10,000
	1-hr	185	40,000	40,000

[1] all values in $\mu g/m^3$

[2] results are Fluvanna-only (i.e., do not include background or surrounding sources) because results did not even exceed Significant Impact Levels

[3] not evaluated; PM_{10} results can be used as proxy given all PM_{10} from natural gas combustion are assumed to also be $PM_{2.5}$

Have any environmental studies been performed to evaluate the impact on wildlife?

Preliminary studies have been completed, and impacts to wildlife are expected to be minimal and would be mitigated as required (which could include performing certain construction activities during specified times of year to avoid impacts). The project will comply with all applicable state and federal permit requirements associated with wildlife, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

In addition, Tenaska has acquired 350 acres of land slightly to the south of the proposed project site that we intend to put into conservation as part of our development plan.

Do you have to wait for the county approval to start the air permitting process?

As part of an air permit application, the county will need to sign documentation that the project meets applicable local ordinance requirements.

Is the plant causing cancer?

Superficial claims regarding the plant and local cancer cases are ridiculous and defamatory.

The Clean Air Act includes National Ambient Air Quality Standards to protect residents from health impacts – including cancer – from power plants and other sources. The standards are set by public health and other experts through a rigorous process and that contain a sufficient margin of safety.

Further, Expedition will be categorized as a minor source of hazardous air pollutants under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act.

What opportunities will there be for public commentary as part of the air permitting process?

There will likely be at least three public participation opportunities. Tenaska will be required to hold an informational briefing after application submittal. Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) will hold a public briefing once the draft permit is available and then will hold at least one public hearing during the comment period. All of these will be local.

Water

Where will the water supply come from?

The amount of water needed will be dependent on final plant design and chosen technology; however, water use is anticipated to average 6-7 million gallons per day. Tenaska is currently evaluating the water supply options, but we anticipate water for power generation will be sourced from the surface waters of the James River watershed. Expedition's water needs are equivalent to less than 1% of the average James River flow.

The plant may need to use groundwater for its office operations (i.e. drinking water, sanitary uses).

What are water source requirements in gallons per day for the existing facility and for the new proposed facility?

On a per MW basis, water usage and discharge between the two plants will be similar; Expedition is a 1,540-MW facility compared to the existing 940-MW facility, so the water usage and discharge will be proportionally higher.

Average Water Usage:

- Expedition: 6-7 million gallons per day
- Tenaska Virginia: 4 million gallons per day

Average Water Discharge:

- Expedition: 1.5 million gallons per day
- Tenaska Virginia: 0.8 million gallons per day

How much is the water withdrawal and have you modeled downstream river levels post the withdrawal?

The amount of water needed will be dependent on final plant design and chosen technology; however, water use is anticipated to average 6-7 million gallons per day. Tenaska is currently evaluating the water supply options, but we anticipate water for power generation will be sourced from the surface waters of the James River watershed. Expedition's water needs are equivalent to less than 1% of the average James River flow. Evaluating water withdrawals as they impact downstream users and during times of drought will be required.

Is there a water intake approval required from the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality?

Water withdrawal intakes, including type and location, are regulated by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality.

What will the facility do with its wastewater?

The plant will need to obtain a water discharge (Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, or VPDES) permit to discharge wastewater. The permit will establish effluent limits and monitoring requirements. Tenaska will be responsible for ensuring compliance with the permit. Average daily discharge is anticipated to be 1.5 million gallons per day, which is less than 1% of the average flow of the Rivanna River. Tenaska is currently evaluating potential discharge locations. Its current facility discharges into the Rivanna River.

Will site be zero discharge on water used?

The project will not be a zero-discharge facility. However, water will be recycled as much as practicable to minimize water consumption.

Will the water that will be discharged back into the James River be tested for all contaminants?

The Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination Permit will require monitoring to confirm compliance with applicable Federal Effluent Limit Guidelines as well as any contaminants that the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality determines, through their modeling procedures, require monitoring to ensure compliance with Water Quality Standards.

How is this new plant going to affect our water supply during drought times?

The amount of water needed will be dependent on final plant design and chosen technology; however, water use is anticipated to average 6-7 million gallons per day. Tenaska is currently evaluating the water supply options, but we anticipate water for power generation will be sourced from the surface waters of the James River watershed. Expedition's water needs are equivalent to less than 1% of the average James River flow. Evaluating water withdrawals for impact to downstream users and during times of drought will be required.

Expedition will obtain water from the existing, permitted public water supply company utilized by Tenaska Virginia and others. Evaluating water withdrawals as they impact downstream users and during times of drought will be required by the public water system prior to adding customers such as Expedition. Tenaska Virginia water withdrawals are currently curtailed during drought conditions.

How much more water would you need from the Rivanna and James Rivers to cool the new facility?

On a per MW basis, water usage and discharge between the two plants will be similar; Expedition is a 1,540-MW facility compared to the existing 940-MW facility, so the water usage and discharge will be proportionally higher.

Average Water Usage:

- Expedition: 6-7 million gallons per day
- Tenaska Virginia: 4 million gallons per day

Tenaska is currently evaluating the water supply options, but we anticipate water for power generation will be sourced from the surface waters of the James River watershed. Expedition's water needs are equivalent to less than 1% of the average James River flow.

Average Water Discharge:

- Expedition: 1.5 million gallons per day
- Tenaska Virginia: 0.8 million gallons per day

The plant will need to obtain a water discharge (Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, or VPDES) permit to discharge wastewater. The permit will establish effluent limits and monitoring requirements. Tenaska will be responsible for ensuring compliance with the permit. Average daily discharge is anticipated to be 1.5 million gallons per day. Tenaska is currently evaluating potential discharge locations, but if we use the Rivanna River, discharge would account for less than 1% of the average river flow.

What is the plan to address groundwater pollution?

The facility will have numerous protections to ensure that the groundwater is not contaminated. All chemicals are kept inside concrete containment basins, so that in the unlikely event of a spill, the chemicals will be contained. We will operate utilizing a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan, which is regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. We will also have a stormwater pollution prevention plan and chemical handling plans.

When the original plant was built, there was technology to use water and recycle it. Why is this not being pursued at the new plant?

The same technology would be used at Expedition. The majority of the water consumption at these types of facilities comes from evaporation in the primary plant heat exchanger, called the cooling tower. We do reuse the water in the cooling tower. The minerals and salts in the water don't evaporate. If left unchecked, this residual material would cause operational issues with scaling.

We typically reuse water 6-10 times. After a certain number of cycles, the residual salts and minerals in the water are too heavy to continue using without damaging the equipment, and at this point we treat and discharge the water.

In total, around 80% of our water consumption is evaporation and 20% is discharged back to the James River watershed.

Safety

What will be done to ensure human health and safety?

Safety is of utmost importance to Tenaska, and we work hard to design a safe plant that is protective of the employees, residents and wildlife. This has been demonstrated through the safe operation of the Tenaska Virginia facility, as well as the safe operations of the entire Tenaska fleet, which encompasses 7,700 megawatts of generation.

Employees at Tenaska Virginia have received dozens of awards from the National Safety Council, and the plant has been certified (and re-certified) as a Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) Star Worksite by the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration – a recognition obtained by only 0.03% of work sites (3 in every 10,000), demonstrating our strong safety culture.

The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality has requirements related to air quality and natural gas power plants, including compliance with ambient air quality standards. Our facility will be designed, built and operated in compliance with these standards, which are intended to be protective of human health and the environment.

Has there ever been an emergency response at the existing plant?

Safety is a priority. Employees at the plant are trained to respond to emergency situations that could arise. Additionally, the plant routinely holds on-site training drills with local first responders, which ensures appropriate response plans are developed and practiced. In addition, these training drills offer opportunities for local first responders to practice their skills for the benefit of the community. While there have been many training drills at the plant, no major emergency response has been required.

What hazardous materials are stored on-site? What are they used for?

The facility will primarily use chemicals for emissions control, cooling systems, lubrication and water treatment. Ammonia is injected into the Heat Recovery Steam Generator to reduce air emissions. Water treatment chemicals include chlorine and dechlorinator, as well as chemicals to control the pH of the water and prevent scaling. Hydrogen is used for generator cooling, and glycol is used in some of the smaller plant heat exchangers. Lubricating oils are used in rotating equipment, and fuel oil is stored on site for emergency operation.

The plant would be required to submit a chemical inventory annually to the state emergency response commission, the local emergency planning committee and the local fire department that would respond to any chemical emergency.

Safety is always our top priority, and Tenaska's existing facility has been recognized by U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration as a Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) Star site, a recognition obtained by only 0.03% of work sites (3 in every 10,000), demonstrating our strong safety culture.

What security measures will protect the plant from sabotage, terrorism or unauthorized access?

We will be required to meet security standards, most notably those from the North American Electric Reliability Corporation – Critical Infrastructure Protection, which we call NERC CIP. This is a set of security standards designed to protect the electric grid, including plants like ours, from cyber and physical threats. One of the key cybersecurity aspects of a plant like ours is that it is isolated from the Internet, so a hacker simply cannot reach our systems. We also have physical deterrents such as fencing and 24/7 monitoring.

Construction

How many cars and trucks will be on our local roads during construction?

The project will receive, on average, between 6 and 30 delivery trucks per day, depending on site activities. The peak number of personal vehicles per day will be around 800, and that peak will last 12 to 18 months.

We have designed the project driveway for optimal visibility and will have a temporary second driveway during construction. Flaggers will be utilized as needed.

Prior to construction, the project will develop a detailed traffic management plan that takes into account Tenaska's strong commitment to safety and local concerns around busy intersections, timing of construction traffic around school and other peak times, road conditions and other factors. We will also explore, with our contractors, the potential for shuttling, staggered shifts and incentives for carpooling.

How do you intend to restore the construction staging area?

Prior to construction, the project will develop a detailed traffic management plan that takes into account Tenaska's strong commitment to safety and local concerns around busy intersections, timing of construction traffic around school and other peak times, road conditions and other factors. We will also explore, with our contractors, the potential for shuttling, staggered shifts and incentives for carpooling.

Of note, the project will:

- Evaluate the number, direction of travel and timing of light vehicles travelling to the site and consider existing traffic and school traffic patterns to ensure minimal disruption
- Work to avoid exacerbating peak travel times by ensuring plant workers arrive outside of those peak times or avoid congested areas.
- Work with VDOT, local schools and the county to select routes that are safe and optimize flow of traffic
- Provide an adequate construction parking area on our property
- Carefully schedule deliveries and follow approved travel routes; signage will be provided to ensure that delivery vehicles do not deviate from approved routes
- Delivery vehicles prohibited from parking or staging along public roads
- Pre-construction condition of roads will be carefully documented by a third-party engineer prior to the project; roads will be restored post-construction to as good or better condition

The conditions of the Special Use Permit require a traffic management plan, including review and approval by VDOT, prior to construction.

How do you intend to restore the construction staging area?

The project will re-plant trees once construction of the facility is completed. The primary intent of this is to preserve the rural character of the area and to provide vegetative buffer. Tenaska will develop, with the assistance of an area forester, a forestry management plan that will ensure that a healthy forest is maintained. Maintaining a vegetative buffer around the facility with a healthy forest, slowly transitioning over time to a native hardwood forest, is our primary forest management goal.

Miscellaneous

Why was the county put under an NDA?

A non-disclosure agreement (NDA) is commonplace in economic development, typically when two parties engage in an initial discussion about the potential for economic investment. This allows for questions and feedback early in process, when the developer is formulating plans and doesn't yet have all the information needed to commit to a project or to make a project public. This type of NDA before a project goes public is common practice in Fluvanna County and in localities exploring potential large-scale economic development projects all over the country. It is important to note that an NDA must be signed and agreed to by both parties.

Is Tenaska hiring non-traditional employees as local lobbyists? If so, do you require them to disclose that status?

There are 29 employees at the existing Tenaska facility, the majority of which live in Fluvanna County and are part of the community. When it comes to development, Tenaska often hires a community representative to further enhance two-way communication. Given our existing connections in the community, we have not yet done that. If and when we do so, that person would need to disclose that they work for Tenaska. Tenaska has hired Richmond-based Capital Results to help support its community engagement efforts for the Expedition project. Their personnel have and do explain their consulting role on the project.

Will you use injection cooling water or combustion inlet to increase load capacity in warm weather?

Yes, the facility will use evaporative cooling at the gas turbine inlets to increase plant efficiency as well as plant output during times of warm weather. The total water usage of evaporative coolers when in operation is 1-2% of the overall water usage.

What will be the impact on wildlife?

Impacts to wildlife are expected to be minimal. We will conduct various on-site environmental studies prior to the start of construction to understand and mitigate potential impacts on wildlife. The project will comply with all applicable state and federal permit requirements associated with wildlife, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Additionally, the project's air and water discharge permits will be protective of both human health and wildlife.

In addition, Tenaska has acquired 350 acres of land slightly to the south of the proposed project site that we intend to put into conservation as part of our development plan.

What logging income is expected?

Tenaska will not manage the conservation parcels or additional lands used by the plant for timber income. The primary intent of these lands is to preserve the rural character of the area and to provide vegetative buffer. Tenaska will develop, with the assistance of an area forester, a forestry management plan that will ensure that a healthy forest is maintained. As part of this plan, and under the advice of the forester, existing pines are occasionally thinned so that they can be replaced slowly over time by native hardwoods. Maintaining a vegetative buffer around the facility with a healthy forest, slowly transitioning over time to a native hardwood forest, is our primary forest management goal.

How will the site use the internet? Can a tower be installed for residents as well?

The power plant itself will not be connected to the Internet for cybersecurity reasons. Internet is provided to employees for company use, such as emails, reports and other work purposes – similar to how offices use the Internet. We have not yet started to talk with Internet providers in regard to the Expedition facility.

You've recently asked for county permission to raise the stacks 50 feet to meet state air-quality rules. Why was that not considered in the original application to the Planning Commission? Will you have to re-run the sound studies?

Expedition's Special Use Application, including site layout, visual simulations and sound studies, did account for a taller stack height.

Due to county ordinance, a different process is required to increase the stack height.