Indiana Coal Ash Fact Sheet

Coal-Fired Power Plants with Coal Ash Ponds: (16 plants) [1]

1. A. B. Brown Power Station	Evansville	2 ponds
2. Cayuga Power Station	Cayuga	4 ponds
3. Clifty Creek Power Station	Madison	1 pond
4. Eagle Valley Generating Station	Martinsville	5 ponds
5. Edwardsport Generating Station	Edwardsport	2 ponds
6. F. B. Culley Power Station	Newburgh	2 ponds
7. Frank E. Ratts Power Station	Petersburg	4 ponds
8. Gibson Generating Station	Owensville	6 ponds
9. Harding Street Power Station	Indianapolis	5 ponds
10. IN MI Power Co - Rockport Power Station	Rockport	1 pond
11. IN MI Power Co - Tanners Creek Power Station	Lawrenceburg	3 ponds
12. Merom Generating Station	Sullivan	1 pond
13. Petersburg Generating Station	Petersburg	4 ponds
14. R. Gallagher Power Station	New Albany	2 ponds
15. R. M. Schahfer Power Station	Wheatfield	7 ponds
16. Wabash River Power Station	Terre Haute	4 ponds

Amount of coal ash generated per year: Over 9.5 million tons. IN ranks 2nd in the country for coal ash generation[2] and 1st in the nation in the number of coal ash ponds (53 ponds).[3]

Pond Ratings: At least seven ponds are rated "high hazard;" (likely to take human life in the event of a break). At least 16 ponds are rated "significant hazard."[4]

***Age of Ponds*:** The average age of IN coal ash ponds is 33 years. Thirteen ponds are over 40, and 29 ponds are over 30 years old. All three ponds at IP&L Eagle Valley are over 60 years old.[5]

Damage Cases and Releases of Hazardous Chemicals from IN Coal Ash Sites

- EPA documented significant releases at two coal ash ponds in Indiana, the Eagle Valley Generating Station (2 levee breaches - 2/14/2007 and 1/30/2008 - 30 million gallons each spill) and the R.M. Shafer Power Station (2 spills: pump failure March 2009; March 1998).
- Town of Pines Superfund Site: A leaking landfill and fill sites in Town of Pines, IN contaminated drinking water with arsenic, boron, molybdenum and other toxic substances, requiring installation of a public water system. The town is designated as a Superfund site.[6]
- NIPSCO Michigan City Generating Station, Michigan City, IN. EPA documented arsenic far exceeding drinking water standards (DWS) in groundwater on-site from coal ash ponds.[7]

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[1] U.S. EPA. Database of coal combustion waste surface impoundments (2009). Information collected by EPA from industry responses to Information Collection Request letters issued to the companies on March 9, 2009.
[2] U.S. EPA and United States Department of Energy (U.S. DOE). *Coal Combustion Waste Management at Landfills and Surface Impoundments, 1994-2004* (August 2006).
[3] U.S. EPA. Database of coal combustion waste surface impoundments (2009). http://www.epa.gov/osw/nonhaz/industrial/special/fossil/surveys/index.htm.
[4] *Id.*
[5] RTI International. *Human and Ecological Risk Assessment of Coal Combustion Wastes, Draft* (August 6, 2007), prepared for the US Environmental Protection Agency.
[6] http://www.epa.gov/region5/sites/pines/.

• NIPSCO Bailly Generating Station, Chesterton, IN. EPA documented arsenic and lead contamination leaching from coal ash ponds.[8]
• A.B. Brown Generating Station, Evansville, IN. EPA documented exceedances of sulfate, chloride and pH from coal ash disposal.[9]
• IP&L Petersburg Generating Station, Petersburg, IN: EPA documented sulfate and TDS exceedances from coal ash disposal.[10]
• Hoosier Energy Merom Generating Station, Sullivan, IN: EPA documented exceedances of chromium, cadmium, lead, sulfate and chlorine from coal ash disposal.[11]
• Duke Energy, Gibson Power Plant, Princeton, IN: Monitoring documented arsenic 7 times over DWS in onsite groundwater and boron exceeding safe standards in nine private wells offsite from ash disposal requiring installation of public water system. Selenium discharges have harmed fish, aquatic life and endangered least terns in Patoka River National Wildlife Refuge.[12]
• Clifty Creek Station, Madison, IN: Monitoring documents groundwater contaminated with boron, manganese, iron, and sulfate from ash disposal potentially endangering public water supply wells of Madison.[13]

Important Note re Safety Status of Indiana Coal Ash Dams
In April and May 2010, EPA conducted inspections of coal ash ponds at 20 power plants nationwide including ponds at six Indiana coal-fired power plants. The inspectors gave a "poor" rating to 35 ponds, and 24 of the "poor" rated ponds (two-thirds of the total) were found at four Indiana power plants. These 24 ponds in Indiana include 6 high hazard dams, 15 significant hazard dams and 3 low hazard dams.[14] Safety concerns are exacerbated because the State of Indiana fails to require appropriate safeguards, like regular inspections, emergency response plans, and design of dams by professional engineers.

Deficiencies of the Indiana Coal Ash Regulatory Program
The State of Indiana requires almost none of the essential safeguards required to protect its citizens from contamination of water and air from the toxic chemicals in coal ash. Indiana fails:

• To require groundwater monitoring at all new and existing ponds and landfills;
• To require composite liners at all new coal ash ponds and landfills;
• To require ash ponds and landfills from being constructed in the water table;
• To require financial assistance for coal ash ponds;
• To regulate use of coal ash as structural fill and
• To require coal ash dams to be designed by professional engineers, be inspected and have emergency response plans.

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[7] US EPA, Coal Combustion Waste Damage Case Assessments, July 9, 2007.
[8] Id.
[9] Id.
[10] Id.
[11] Id.
[12] EIP and Earthjustice, Out of Control, Mounting Damages from Coal Ash Waste Sites (February 2010), available at http://earthjustice.org/sites/default/files/library/reports/ej-eipreportout-of-control-final.pdf.
[13] Id.
[14] EPA Impoundment Assessment Reports, www.epa.gov/osw/nonhaz/industrial/special/fossil/surveys2/index.htm.