The Chesterfield Gas Plant would be the largest peaker plant in Virginia

Dominion is proposing a massive new methane gas plant near the James River, consisting of four new generators totalling 1000 MW of installed capacity. This would be the largest peaker plant in Virginia.¹

Bills would skyrocket

Electricity generated by the proposed Chesterfield plant could cost up to 5 times more than solar. In a best case scenario, gas peaker plants generate electricity at a cost of $115 per MWh. Meanwhile, utility scale solar can generate electricity at a cost of only $24 per MWh. Continuing to build new gas infrastructure will lead to higher bills. Even when paired with battery storage, solar is still 2.5 times cheaper than gas peaking.²

Not aligned with state law mandating 100% clean electricity

Per the 2020 Virginia Clean Economy Act, Dominion is bound to shift their generation mix towards zero-emission resources on a year-by-year basis. By 2045, their electricity mix must be 100% carbon free. New gas plants have an anticipated lifespan of 40 years, meaning Dominion’s gas plant would continue emitting carbon 22 years after the company is required to achieve zero emissions.³

Dominion cannot build new carbon-emitting generation sources unless the company has met its Energy Efficiency Resource Standard (EERS) targets (5% reduction by 2025, compared to 2019).

New gas plants accelerate climate change

Running 15% of the time, Dominion’s proposed plant would emit 7,866,480,000 lbs of CO2 per year. That’s the equivalent of adding 120,000 cars to the road each year.⁴ This would cause up to 5 million square meters of Arctic sea ice to melt every year it operates.⁵
Energy efficiency creates more jobs

According to Dominion, the plant would create 226 jobs during construction and 35 jobs during the plant’s operation. At a low-end price tag of $600 million for the plant, an equivalent investment in energy efficiency would create 9000 jobs. That’s 25,700% more jobs.

Fossil fuels are not reliable during extreme weather

Dominion claims they need the plant to ensure reliability of the grid. But during the cold snap in December 2022, 90% of the plants that failed were oil and gas plants, and wind generators overperformed.

Peaker plants harm public health

Not only is gas unreliable, but it comes with a swathe of potential health impacts. The proposed peaker plant in Chesterfield would emit nitrous oxides (NOx) per year. Exposure to nitrous oxides has been linked to the development of asthma. NOx also contributes to the formation of particulate matter (PM2.5). PM2.5 are tiny particles of pollution that are small enough to make their way into our blood streams. Once there, scientific studies have linked PM2.5 to increased health risks, disease, and death.

Sign the petition: Tell Virginia regulators to say NO to this new gas plant catastrophe!

Works Cited:
All calculations assume a Capacity Factor of 15%

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