

# **Chesterfield Fracked Gas Plant - Fact Sheet**

### 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.<sup>1</sup>

### **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.**<sup>2</sup>

### 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.<sup>3</sup>

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.**<sup>4</sup> This would cause **up to 5 million square meters of Arctic sea ice to melt every year it operates.**<sup>5</sup>





## **Electricity Costs**



Electricity generated by gas peaker plants costs almost 5x as much as solar

### **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.**<sup>6</sup> 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 *over*performed.<sup>7</sup>

### 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**.<sup>8</sup> NOx also contributes to the formation of particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>). PM<sub>2.5</sub> are tiny particles of pollution that are small enough to make their way into our blood streams. Once there, **scientific studies have linked PM<sub>2.5</sub> to increased health risks, disease, and death.**<sup>9</sup>

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



#### Works Cited:

1: Clean Energy Group. 2022. Peaker Plant Mapping Tool. https://www.cleanegroup.org/initiatives/phase-out-peakers/maps

2: Lazard. 2023. "LCOE." https://www.lazard.com/media/2ozoovyg/lazards-lcoeplus-april-2023.pdf

3: Bloomberg.com. 2021. "New Gas Plants Threaten Carbon Hangover Long Past Biden Deadline," May 21, 2021.

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/features/2021-05-21/lifespan-of-new-u-s-gas-plants-exceeds-net-zero-climate-goals. All calculations assume a Capacity Factor of 15%.

4: US EPA, OAR. 2016. "Tailpipe Greenhouse Gas Emissions from a Typical Passenger Vehicle." www.epa.gov. January 12, 2016.

https://www.epa.gov/greenvehicles/tailpipe-greenhouse-gas-emissions-typical-passenger-vehicle.

5: UCL. 2016. "Arctic Sea Ice Loss Linked to Personal CO2 Emissions." UCL News. November 3, 2016.

https://www.ucl.ac.uk/news/2016/nov/arctic-sea-ice-loss-linked-personal-co2-emissions.

6: Energy Efficiency Jobs and the Recovery - Energy Efficiency 2020 - Analysis." n.d. IEA.

https://www.iea.org/reports/energy-efficiency-2020/energy-efficiency-jobs-and-the-recovery.

7: Rep. Jennifer L. McClellan (D-Va.), opinion contributor. 2023. "Don't Just Give Clean Energy a Pat on the Head." The Hill. June 22, 2023.

https://thehill.com/opinion/congress-blog/4063492-dont-just-give-clean-energy-a-pat-on-the-head

8: EPA. 2022. "Basic Information about NO2." <u>https://www.epa.gov/no2-pollution/basic-information-about-no2</u>. Accessed June 23 2023.
9: Clean Energy Group. 2022. Peaker Problem Report. <u>https://www.cleanearoup.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Peaker-Problem.pdf</u>



Contact: <u>mason@chesapeakeclimate.org</u> to get involved Contact: <u>vhiggins@chesapeakeclimate.org</u> with press inquiries