Frequently Asked Questions

General Questions

Who will purchase the power generated by the project?

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-fueled power plant projects like River's Edge that can provide reliable, on-demand electricity to help meet Indiana's growing energy needs and strengthen reliability of the electric grid that serves this area.

Is Tenaska planning to do Carbon Capture and Sequestration with this project?

No.

Does the project plan any expansions or additional generating capacity?

Not at this time.

Why does the project tract extend north into the Peabody tract?

The northern end of the Peabody tract is part of the larger parcel under purchase agreement with Peabody which will be part of the project's vegetative buffer.

Who paid for the Economic Impact Study done by Ginovus, LLC?

Tenaska paid for the study from a reputable third-party company experienced in modeling economic benefits in Indiana.

How will Tenaska recover its $3 billion investment, and what is the expected return on investment?

Tenaska has a 40-year record of success underpinned by sound financial decisions. Each energy project is considered on its own merits and must be economically viable to advance to construction.

Like most other private companies, Tenaska does not disclose detailed financial information.

Is River's Edge related to the BESS company that is trying to purchase land next to the proposed site?

No.

Energy Landscape

Is this project associated with a data center?

Tenaska is committing to Vermillion County that a data center will not be built on the River's Edge project parcels. The property is being proposed for the River's Edge Generating Station and associated facilities, and this commitment provides clarity to the county and surrounding community about the intended use of the site.

Is Tenaska developing energy parks for hyperscale data centers?

Tenaska is an energy company with businesses that include project development, power generation, energy marketing and energy management services. We work with a wide range of customers with energy needs and regularly evaluate opportunities that support growing energy demand and economic development.

Right now, there is a need for additional sources of power due, in part, to data centers. We have talked with those companies about how we can help.

Is the project not being proposed at Vermillion Rise because a data center is planned there?

No. The decision not to locate River's Edge at Vermillion Rise was not related to a data center. As the project evaluated potential locations, it was determined that siting the facility at Vermillion Rise would require more infrastructure extending through the county and result in greater overall impacts than the current location. Tenaska is not involved in any proposed data center development in Vermillion County.

Will the project provide a written commitment that it will not sell power to a data center?

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-fueled power plants projects like River's Edge that can provide reliable, on-demand electricity to help meet Indiana's growing energy needs and strengthen reliability of the electric grid that serves this area.

As a business that makes sound financial decisions, it would be short-sighted to eliminate a potential customer stream from consideration at this stage of development.

Why is a project of this size needed in Vermillion County when the town of Dana does not require that much power?

The project is intended to serve projected load growth throughout Indiana and the regional grid that serves this area – Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO). This will help to strengthen grid reliability locally.

What evidence demonstrates that the grid needs an additional 1,500 MW, and why is that capacity needed?

Indiana and the broader Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) region face a long-term resource adequacy challenge. In December 2025, the Indiana Office of Energy Development reported that Indiana had approximately 4.5 gigawatts (GW) of excess capacity, while nearly 7 GW of coal generation was scheduled to retire over the following seven years. In January 2025, MISO characterized the region's reliability challenges as "immediate and serious," citing generation retirements and the loss of available capacity among the contributing factors. These concerns are not new. MISO and the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) have identified resource adequacy risks for years, and significant planned generation retirements are expected to further tighten capacity margins in the coming years. The most recent NERC reliability assessment listed MISO as "High Risk" for energy shortfalls.

Land Use and Zoning

Does our project comply with the comprehensive plan?

Yes, the requested HI Zoning is consistent with the 2022 Vermillion County Comprehensive Plan. In particular, the project aligns with the comprehensive plan's main themes regarding economic development, tax base, job creation and land use factors regarding the availability of existing transmission and natural gas utility infrastructure near the project.

How is this facility, and its proposed use of the land, compatible with the current agricultural zoning?

The Vermillion County Unified Development Ordinance (UDO) lists an HI district (proposed zoning for the project) as an appropriate adjacent district to A1 (agricultural zoning). The A1 district already allows utility-scale energy uses by special exception, including "solar power plant," "bulk energy storage" and "utility facility, above ground (large)". Energy infrastructure is therefore compatible with the county's agricultural areas.

Will eminent domain be used?

River's Edge does not have the authority to exercise eminent domain and prefers to work with landowners to reach voluntary agreements.

Why are you placing this project in prime farming land? Why not put this facility in the RISE?

When evaluating potential locations, Tenaska considered the infrastructure required to support a project of this size. The current location offers better proximity to existing natural gas and electric transmission infrastructure, while a location at Vermillion Rise would require additional infrastructure across the county and result in greater overall impacts.

When rezoning land from agricultural to industrial, it is vital to have complete information. When will all information, including the water source, be known?

Tenaska understands the importance of providing the county and the community with meaningful information as part of the rezoning process. At the same time, not every aspect of a project of this size is finalized at the zoning stage, nor is it required to be. Certain technical evaluations, including the final water supply approach, will continue as the project advances through engineering, permitting and development.

As that work is completed, Tenaska is committed to sharing relevant project information and keeping the community informed. We will continue that engagement through office hours, open houses and other opportunities to provide project updates and answer questions.

If the project does not proceed, what process or commitment would return the site from high-impact zoning to agricultural zoning?

As part of the voluntary commitments submitted as part of our Vermillion County application, Tenaska has agreed that the rezoning does not need to remain in place indefinitely if the project does not proceed. If pre-established criteria are met demonstrating that the project will not move forward with construction, the county would have the ability to rezone the project parcels back to agricultural use.

Will the project have any impact on the cemetery located near the site?

No.

Should the County revise its comprehensive plan to account for the project if it moves forward?

Whether the county should revise its comprehensive plan is not a decision to be made by Tenaska.

Why are we trying to get this project permitted so quickly?

Tenaska has been talking to local stakeholders for nearly two years as part of our site feasibility determination. For development to progress, we now need to work through the local approval process and start to make more definitive plans for construction. The process for those local approvals is defined by county code.

Community

How does Vermillion County stand to benefit from this project?

Tenaska has a long-standing record of being a good business neighbor in host communities. The River's Edge Generating Station will help expand the county's tax base and generate significant economic activity during construction and operation.

River's Edge represents more than $3 billion in planned economic investment and is expected to create over 900 construction jobs, along with approximately 25 full-time operations jobs. The project could also generate more than $450 million in property tax revenue over 35 years to support schools, emergency services, roads and other local priorities.

Beyond this, our team has been working hard to respond to community concerns, mitigate project impacts and maximize local benefits. We have already committed to funding for the local fire department, and we stand ready to discuss additional community benefits with Vermillion County around an economic development agreement and/or Tax Increment Financing (TIF) district. We are also having discussions with the project's closest neighbors about a Good Neighbor Fund.

Will people in this county be employed at River's Edge, and how many?

Tenaska takes pride in hiring local when possible. We expect the River's Edge facility to provide 25 well-paying jobs during operations. Job opportunities at the new facility will be posted closer to the start of operations.

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.

Has the project team discussed the proposed facility with neighboring landowners and community members?

The River's Edge team has prioritized early and ongoing engagement with local stakeholders through direct outreach to landowners, local officials, community leaders and economic development representatives. The team remains committed to transparency throughout the development process and has committed to maintaining a project website with project information and opportunities for feedback, hosting a public open house before construction begins and offering regular community office hours during development and construction.

What are the community open house requirements? How will we be addressing the community's concerns?

The River's Edge team has prioritized early and ongoing engagement with local stakeholders through direct outreach to landowners, local officials, community leaders and economic development representatives. The team provided a project overview to the Vermillion County Commissioners at their Sept.1, 2026 meeting and the Area Plan Commission at their Sept. 10 meeting. We remain committed to transparency throughout the development process and have committed to maintaining a project website with project information and opportunities for feedback, hosting a public open house before construction begins and offering regular community office hours during development and construction.

How can the public get involved with the project?

Public education and community outreach are critical for projects like this to be successful. Our team has had many conversations with Vermillion County residents over the past 18-24 months, and this will continue over the lengthy development period and beyond.

To date, our community outreach has included a project website with details about the proposed River's Edge Generating Station, including a comprehensive list of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs); a dedicated project email address; email blasts; direct mail; and small group discussions. The team provided an official project overview to the Vermillion County Commissioners at their Sept.1, 2026 meeting and the Area Plan Commission at their Sept. 10 meeting.

We have been working hard to respond to community concerns, mitigate project impacts and maximize local benefits. This includes more than 20 voluntary commitments submitted as part of our Vermillion County application that go above and beyond what is required by county ordinance.

Residents are always welcome to reach out to our team through the project website or by emailing Community@RiversEdgeGenerating.com.

If the project has been in development for years, why is the information only now being made public?

Tenaska has been talking to local stakeholders for nearly two years as part of our site feasibility determination. For development to progress, we now need to work through the local approval process and start to make more definitive plans for construction. The process for those local approvals is defined by county code.

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How will the project affect the condition and future of the town of Dana?

River's Edge would represent a significant long-term investment in the Dana area. The project is expected to generate approximately $450 million in property tax revenue over 35 years and increase Vermillion County's assessed value by approximately $800 million, significantly expanding the local tax base that supports schools, roads and community services. This will have a positive impact on the county and on Dana.

How will the public be given opportunities to ask questions and comment on this material?

Tenaska has been talking to local stakeholders for nearly two years as part of our site feasibility determination and incorporating their feedback into our plans.

We also have been working hard to respond to community concerns, mitigate project impacts and maximize local benefits. This includes more than 20 voluntary commitments submitted as part of our Vermillion County application that go above and beyond what is required by county ordinance.

The county approval process includes requirements for public hearings, which

provide an opportunity for residents to comment on the project. Beyond those formal opportunities, the project team will continue to engage with residents.

Residents can get more information and reach the project team through the project website or by emailing Community@RiversEdgeGenerating.com.

What is included in the Good Neighbor Fund, and who will be eligible?

We have reached out directly to local landowners and project neighbors to discuss the Good Neighbor program and the benefits and options available to those closest to the project. The program includes direct payments to eligible homeowners and eligible adjacent non-residential landowners, as well as an additional option for certain eligible homeowners interested in exploring the potential sale of their property.

How will the project address impacts on neighbors who have lived in their family homes or operated family farms for decades and do not want to move?

We recognize that many project neighbors have deep ties to their homes, farms and community. The Good Neighbor program provides direct payments to eligible homeowners and non-residential landowners. For certain eligible homeowners who may be interested in selling, the program also provides a separate option to explore the potential sale of their property.

Sound

How will this large facility avoid adversely affecting neighboring properties through sound?

The project will invest in proven, successful and practical engineering practices regarding sound mitigation for the facility.

We aren't promising this facility will emit no sound. But we are holding the River's Edge plant to a stringent sound standard: an L90 level of 60 decibels (dBA) or less at the project boundary line.

We are also committed to pre and post-construction baseline sound studies to demonstrate compliance.

How is sound measured, and what type of study is conducted by a third party?

Sound testing will be performed by an Institute of Noise Control Engineers (INCE) Board Certified acoustical practitioner using industry-standard sound monitoring equipment.

What commitments will we be making on sound and lighting?

River's Edge is making specific voluntary commitments submitted as part of our Vermillion County application related to sound, lighting and visual impacts to help minimize the facility's effects on neighbors.

SOUND: We are investing in mitigations to limit sound impacts and holding the River's Edge plant to a stringent sound standard: an L90 level of 60 decibels (dBA) or less at the project boundary line.

We are also committed to pre and post-construction baseline sound studies to demonstrate compliance.

LIGHTING: No structure will exceed 200 feet above ground level and, therefore, will not require aircraft warning lights. Outdoor lighting at the facility would be shielded, warm in color and pointed downward and inward, away from any neighbors.

VISUAL: Our landscaping plan will include vegetative screening along the facility boundary, and visible buildings and equipment will use earth-tone colors. The vegetative screen shall consist of at least two rows of evergreen trees and a row of canopy trees, staggered for maximum screening. The project will also make a good-faith effort to begin installing trees and permanent fencing as soon as practicable following initial grading.

How will the project's sound commitment protect neighboring landowners' rights if new homes are built closer to the project?

River's Edge is committed to an L90 level of 60 decibels (dBA) or less at the project boundary line, rather than existing homes. This will protect neighboring landowner rights to build within their property.

Air

A Harvard T.H. Chan study on the public health impacts of a similar facility stated that the project would adversely affect more than 4 million people. How will Tenaska address these concerns?

The study is one of several similar analyses conducted by the Harvard Dominici Lab for power plants commissioned by anti-fossil fuels groups.

It is important to understand that the methodology and assumptions used in these studies are not consistent with those used by regulators when reviewing air permit applications. In fact, an independent review raised concerns about whether the study's health conclusions are supported by the research it cites and noted that other published research reaches different conclusions.

The River's Edge plant will become operational only if it receives an air permit from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) stating it will meet stringent air quality standards under the U.S. Clean Air Act and IDEM regulations.

The federal Clean Air Act establishes the process for protecting public health from air emissions. This is done through National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) that are based on criteria allowing for an adequate margin of safety to protect public health. The primary NAAQS standards provide public health protection, including the health of sensitive populations such as asthmatics, children and the elderly.

How will this plant impact air quality in the region?

The River's Edge plant will become operational only if it receives an air permit from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) stating it will meet stringent air quality standards under the U.S. Clean Air Act and IDEM regulations.

The federal Clean Air Act establishes the process for protecting public health from air emissions. This is done through National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) that are based on criteria allowing for an adequate margin of safety to protect public health. The primary NAAQS provide public health protection, including the health of sensitive populations such as asthmatics, children and the elderly.

As part of the air permitting process, Tenaska will need to demonstrate through modeling that it will not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any of the NAAQS.

The air permit will require monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting to IDEM, which will then, coupled with regular facility inspections, determine compliance. Non-compliance can result in monetary penalties, permit changes and litigation.

Water

Who pays for the cost of the water?

The project will pay for the cost of water it uses.

How will project water use be managed during low-flow, summer or drought conditions when the Wabash River may become extremely shallow?

Extensive studies are in process to quantify low flow characteristics and effects on both surface water as well as water in the Wabash River alluvial outwash aquifer. The project will be designed with contingency measures to account for effects of the low-flow conditions so that it can meet its electric power generation obligations. Notwithstanding that, the project is subject to state laws that govern water rights and water use including the provisions of Ind. Code Art. 14-25 concerning 1) the legislative requirement found in Ind. Code § 14-25-1-3(b) that "the use of water for domestic purposes has priority and is superior to all other uses"; 2) registering any new well or surface water intake and reporting water withdrawals from those wells and intakes (Ind. Code § 14-25-7-15; and 3) the protections afforded other water users under both ground and surface water emergencies[1.1] (Ind. Code chs. 14-25-4 and -5).

How will the project affect wells on neighboring landowners' properties?

If we determine that new wells are needed to meet our water requirements, the project will conduct rigorous modeling and field testing to estimate the area where additional pumping could cause drawdown. Tenaska will also survey landowners and water users within that area to identify registered and unregistered active wells for inclusion in its analysis. If the assessment identifies potential adverse effects, Tenaska will work with affected well owners to implement mutually acceptable measures that maintain their water supply or otherwise mitigate those effects.

Indiana's water rights laws also protect both groundwater and surface water users from lower than normal flows under Ind. Code ch. 14-25-4 (ground water emergencies) and -5 (surface water emergencies). Indiana water rights laws even grant authority to the State to impose pumping restrictions in a ground water or surface water emergency in Ind. Code §§ 14-25-4-12 and 14-25-5-7.

Will an independent expert evaluate the project's water-use figures, supply sustainability and potential impacts?

Yes. Tenaska is contracting with independent, third-party experts to evaluate water availability, including during low-flow conditions. The assessment is intended to ensure the project's water needs can be met without negatively affecting water availability for the surrounding community. By evaluating more constrained conditions, we can better understand potential impacts and identify any measures needed to protect existing water users. Much of the community's feedback concerning water usage have been addressed in the voluntary committal document submitted as part of our Vermillion County application.

Where will the aquifer water come from?

Groundwater, if elected as source of project's process water, will be drawn from the Wabash River and Tributaries Outwash Aquifer System and water not consumptively used will be returned to the same basin. That aquifer system in the project vicinity is predominantly recharged with water from the Wabash River itself. Tenaska notes that the Wabash River Aquifer is a highly abundant aquifer and the proposed water use by the project is a tiny fraction of the overall withdrawals from the basin. (North Central Indiana Regional Water Study. Stantec for the Indiana Finance Authority, Figure 2-18; p. 37. January 2025.)

Where will the project's wastewater go?

We are in the process of identifying alternatives for discharge of its wastewater. Any new discharge point will require approval through National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting process and adhere to well-defined and long-established regulations to ensure protection of water quality, public health and aquatic life. The permitting process includes a public notice and comment period before a permit is finalized.

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 and secure facility that protects employees, residents and wildlife. This is demonstrated through the safe operations of the entire Tenaska fleet, which encompasses 6,600 megawatts of generation. More than 80% of Tenaska's operating fleet currently maintains Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) Star status, which is granted by the U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and is considered the nation's highest safety designation – a recognition obtained by only 0.03% of work sites (3 in every 10,000), demonstrating our strong safety culture.

Additionally, the air and water discharge permits that the facility is required to obtain and comply with are intended to protect human health and the environment.

Construction

How will the project prevent construction from making the land unusable for farming, including promptly replacing topsoil and preserving its agricultural productivity?

Consistent with Tenaska's 40 years of developing power plants, construction planning does not contemplate disturbance of lands not owned, leased or negotiated for right-of-way use with its owner.

The project will obtain a permit under the Indiana Department of Environmental Management's Construction Stormwater general permitting rules, or any successor or modified stormwater rule. Tenaska anticipates developing plans that implement measures to control stormwater runoff and prevent soil erosion. For other projects, Tenaska has taken measures to segregate and stockpile nutrient-rich topsoil during construction and return it to areas once construction is complete while re-seeding to achieve final site stabilization and/or while planting trees or shrubs as part of the project's landscaping plans.

Will we make a commitment to use local labor?

The project will hire an Engineering, Procurement & Construction (EPC) contractor, which will source the labor to build the project. We will encourage our contractor to use commercially reasonable efforts to maximize the use of qualified local craft labor and to include qualified local firms on bid lists for subcontracting opportunities. As noted in our voluntary committal document submitted as part of our Vermillion County application, the project will require our contractor to host one or more local job fairs prior to construction to provide information about employment opportunities. In addition, upon request by the county, the project shall provide a report on local hiring and subcontracting activity.

What happens to drainage tile? Will this be mitigated?

Project construction and design plans will maintain drainage function affecting neighboring properties both during and at the conclusion of construction. Where construction damages an existing regulated drain, including regulated drainage tile, the damage will be repaired and obstruction removed in accordance with Indiana Drainage Law (IC 36-9-27-46). Unregulated drain tile affecting this function that is inadvertently damaged will be similarly and promptly repaired to restore function. During planning, the project will also prepare and submit a drainage plan and specifications to the Vermillion County Drainage Board.

What is the traffic going to be like?

Construction will cause some temporary traffic disruption, but we want to minimize the impact on county residents and motorists.

While the construction phase is anticipated to span 48 months, the majority of the traffic volume will be focused in the 18 months of peak construction.

The project will develop a detailed traffic plan in collaboration with the county that is based on actual road conditions, routing and schedules at the time of construction, rather than forward-looking projections.

Once operational, the project will have limited impact on local traffic.

How will Vermillion County manage the construction boom-and-bust cycle, and how will the project support the community after construction?

Construction will cause some temporary traffic disruption, but we want to minimize the impact on county residents and motorists.

While the construction phase is anticipated to span 48 months, the majority of the traffic volume will be focused in the 24 months of peak construction.

The project will develop a detailed traffic management plan in collaboration with the county that is based on actual road conditions, routing and schedules at the time of construction, rather than forward-looking projections. A detailed traffic management plan will be developed to minimize impacts on school zones and residential areas. The plan will consider construction shift schedules, school start and dismissal times, peak travel periods, and preferred routes for equipment deliveries.

Once operational, the project will have limited impact on local traffic.

In addition, Tenaska is known for being a good business neighbor in host communities and supporting community efforts. We intend to do the same here.