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February 27, 2026

DELIVERED VIA EMAIL TO PSCED@KY.GOV

Linda C. Bridwell
Executive Director
Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard
P.O. Box 615
Frankfort, KY 40602-0615

RECEIVED
FEB 27 2026
PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

RE: **Case No. 2012-00578** (Post-Case Correspondence File)

Dear Ms. Bridwell:

Please accept for filing Kentucky Power Company's 2025 Mitchell Generating Plant Annual Performance Report. The report is being filed in conformity with the Commission's October 7, 2013 order in Case No. 2012-00578.

A copy of the report and this letter is being served on counsel of record in the case.

Very truly yours,

STITES & HARBISON PLLC



Katie M. Glass

KMG

cc: Michael L. Kurtz
Larry W. Cook
Joe F. Childers
Kristin Henry
Shannon Fisk

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

The Application Of Kentucky Power Company For:)
(1) A Certificate Of Public Convenience And Necessity)
Authorizing The Transfer To The Company Of An)
Undivided Fifty Percent Interest In The Mitchell)
Generating Station And Associated Assets; (2) Approval)
Of The Assumption By Kentucky Power Company Of)
Certain Liabilities In Connection With The Transfer Of)
The Mitchell Generating Station; (3) Declaratory Rulings;)
(4) Deferral Of Costs Incurred In Connection With The)
Company's Efforts To Meet Federal Clean Air Act And)
Related Requirements; And (5) For All Other Required)
Approvals And Relief)

Case No. 2012-00578

MITCHELL GENERATING PLANT: FEBRUARY 27, 2026 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE
REPORT AND REPORT ON POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF FUTURE ENVIRONMENTAL
REGULATIONS

Table of Contents

1) Introduction.....	3
2) Mitchell Plant Performance	3
3) Mitchell Plant Unplanned Outages	3
4) Mitchell Plant Operations & Maintenance ("O&M") Expense.....	4
5) Mitchell Plant Capital Investments	4
6) Discussion of Environmental Regulations and Potential Future Impacts	5

1) **Introduction**

Kentucky Power Company (“Kentucky Power” or “the Company”) files this report in conformity with the Public Service Commission of Kentucky’s (“Commission”) October 7, 2013 Order in Case No. 2012-00578. Portions of the required information are provided in the following attachments:

Attachment 1: 2025 Plant Performance Data

- i. Forced Outage Rate
- ii. Equivalent Forced Outage Rate
- iii. Equivalent Availability Factor
- iv. Net Capacity Factor
- v. Net Unit Heat Rate

Attachment 2: 2025 Planned and Unplanned Outages

2) **Mitchell Plant Performance**

Attachment 1 to this report includes 2025 performance data for Mitchell Unit 1 and Unit 2. Annual Net Capacity Factors were 24.03% for Unit 1 and 33.68% for Unit 2. Annual Equivalent Availability Factors¹ were 50.58% for Unit 1 and 69.67% for Unit 2. The 2025 Forced Outage Rate was 9.14% for Unit 1 and 3.90% for Unit 2. The 2025 Equivalent Forced Outage Rate² was 18.04% for Unit 1 and 11.66% for Unit 2.

3) **Mitchell Plant Unplanned Outages**

Attachment 2 to this report identifies the planned and unplanned outage events that occurred at Mitchell Units 1 and 2 during the 2025 calendar year. For purposes of Attachment 2, planned outages include Planned and Maintenance Outages. Unplanned outages include Forced Outages and Startup Failures.

A Planned Outage is an outage lasting several weeks and is taken to permit the Company to perform work on major equipment groups that are not immediately required for the safe operation of the unit. Planned Outages are scheduled approximately a year in advance. Maintenance Outages require shorter lead time for notifying PJM and are taken to perform repair and maintenance work. Maintenance Outages may be initially scheduled for up to nine days, although they may be extended once underway. The dates of the Planned and Maintenance Outages are pre-approved by PJM. A Forced Outage is an unplanned outage to address an immediate operational or safety concern at the generation facility. Forced Outages typically last from a few hours to several days depending on the situation.

¹ The Equivalent Availability Factor is an unweighted (time based) performance metric defined in Appendix F of the NERC’s 2022 GADS Data Reporting Instructions as the ratio of a generating unit’s available hours to the number of hours in the period being measured, expressed as a percentage.

² The PJM Glossary defines Equivalent Forced Outage Factor (Rate) as the equivalent forced outage factor is the proportion of hours in a year that a unit is unavailable because of forced outages.

The longest unplanned outage event in 2025 at Mitchell Unit 1 began on November 30, 2025 and lasted until December 8, 2024. This outage was caused by a boiler tube leak.

The longest unplanned outage event in 2025 at Mitchell Unit 2 occurred in March and lasted from March 24, 2025, through March 31, 2025. The reason for this forced outage was a leak on a supply line to the #1 control valve.

4) Mitchell Plant Operations and Maintenance (“O&M”) Expense

Kentucky Power’s share of the 2025 budgeted and actual O&M expenses for the Mitchell Plant, as well as the Company’s share of the budgeted O&M expenses for 2026, are included in Table 1 below. The Company’s share of actual O&M expenses in 2025 was \$27.4 million, compared to a budgeted amount of \$25.3 million. This small increase was primarily due to non-outage maintenance of existing infrastructure such as conveyors, control systems, and piping.

Table 1

Mitchell Plant O&M Expense		
2025		2026
Actuals	Budget	Budget
\$27,443,647	\$25,336,234	\$26,273,895
NOTES: Totals reflect Kentucky Power’s 50% ownership share of the Mitchell Plant.		

Kentucky Power’s share of the 2026 budgeted O&M expense of \$26.3 million reflects a 4% increase when compared to the 2025 budget amount, largely due to an increase in forced outage contingency costs. Forced outage contingency costs are included in the annual budget because, while the Company takes all reasonable efforts to prevent them, forced outages can sometimes still occur, and their frequency and duration cannot be known in advance. Therefore, some variance in budgeted forced outage contingency costs and actual costs is reasonable.

5) Mitchell Plant Capital Investments

Kentucky Power’s share of the 2025 actual and budgeted level of capital investment for the Mitchell Plant, as well as the Company’s forecasted share of capital investment for 2026, are included below in Table 2.

In 2025, the Company’s share of capital spending at the Mitchell Plant was \$5.2 million compared to a budget of \$5.4 million.

Table 2

Mitchell Plant Capital Investment		
2025		2026
Actuals	Budget	Budget
\$5,210,763	\$5,338,226	\$27,183,870
NOTES:		
Totals reflect Kentucky Power’s 50% ownership share of the Mitchell Plant.		

Kentucky Power’s share of the 2026 budgeted capital investment of \$27.2 million reflects an increase of approximately \$21.8 million when compared to the 2025 budget amount, due to the forecast including both the Company’s proposed (Case No. 2026-00001) project to build a mechanical draft cooling tower for unit 2, as well as a reflection of the Company’s full 50% share of Mitchell Plant capital investments, which are no longer asymmetrically allocated, as a result of the December 30, 2025 Order in Case No. 2025-00175.

6) Discussion of Environmental Regulations and Potential Future Impacts

Kentucky Power is currently subject to regulation by federal, state and local authorities with regard to air and water-quality control, solid and hazardous waste disposal and other environmental matters, and is subject to zoning and other regulation by local authorities. The current and proposed environmental laws and regulations discussed below will have an impact on the Company’s operations. Management continues to monitor developments in these regulations and evaluate the economic feasibility and refine cost estimates for compliance. Kentucky Power is unable to predict changes in regulations, regulatory guidance, legal interpretations, policy positions and implementation actions including from the Environmental Protection Agency.

Both Mitchell units are fully controlled units with respect to current air emissions. They are equipped with Electrostatic Precipitators (“ESPs”) for the removal of approximately 99% of Particulate Matter (“PM”); Selective Catalytic Reduction (“SCR”) systems for reduction of approximately 90% of nitrogen oxide (“NOx”) emissions; and Flue Gas Desulfurization (“FGD”) systems for the reduction of sulfur dioxide (“SO2”) emissions by approximately 97%. These systems are instrumental in maintaining compliance with existing air pollution regulations. The Mitchell Plant operates in compliance with all applicable environmental regulations.

Clean Air Act (“CAA”) Requirements

The CAA establishes a comprehensive program to protect and improve the nation’s air quality and control sources of air emissions. The states and localities implement and administer many of these programs and could impose additional or more stringent requirements. Primary CAA regulatory programs that continue to drive investments in AEP’s existing generating units include the following: (a) periodic revisions to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (“NAAQS”) and the development of State Implementation Plans (“SIPs”) to achieve more stringent standards, (b) implementation of the regional haze program by the states and the Federal EPA, (c) regulation of

hazardous air pollutant emissions under Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (“MATS”), (d) implementation and review of Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (“CSAPR”) and (e) the Federal EPA’s regulation of Greenhouse Gas (“GHG”) emissions from fossil generation under Section 111 of the CAA.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards

The Federal EPA periodically reviews and revises the NAAQS for criteria pollutants under the CAA. Revisions tend to increase the stringency of the standards, which in turn may require Kentucky Power to make investments in pollution control equipment at existing generating units, or, since most units are already well controlled, to make changes in how units are dispatched and operated. In February 2024, the Federal EPA finalized a new more stringent annual primary PM2.5 standard. Areas with air quality that does not meet the new standard will be designated by the Federal EPA as “nonattainment,” which will trigger an obligation for states to revise their SIPs to include additional requirements, resulting in further emission reductions to meet the new standard. In November 2025, in connection with pending litigation challenging the new standards, the Federal EPA filed a motion asking the court to vacate the stricter PM2.5 standard. If the rule is not vacated, areas around some of Kentucky Power’s generating facilities may be deemed nonattainment, which may require those facilities to install additional pollution controls or to implement operational constraints. Any nonattainment designations by the Federal EPA and the subsequent SIP revisions by affected states will take time to finalize and complete. Management cannot reasonably estimate any impacts on Kentucky Power’s operations, cash flows, net income or financial condition. Kentucky Power will continue to monitor the issue.

Cross-State Air Pollution Rule

CSAPR is a regional trading program that the Federal EPA began implementing in 2015, which was designed to address interstate transport of emissions that contribute significantly to non-attainment and interfere with maintenance of the 1997 ozone NAAQS and the 1997 and 2006 PM NAAQS in downwind states. CSAPR relies on SO₂ and NO_x allowances and individual state budgets to compel further emission reductions from electric utility generating units. Interstate trading of allowances is allowed on a restricted basis. The Federal EPA has revised, or updated, the CSAPR trading programs several times since they were established.

In January 2021, the Federal EPA finalized a revised CSAPR, which substantially reduced the ozone season NO_x budgets beginning in ozone season 2021. In addition, in February 2023, the Federal EPA Administrator finalized the disapproval of interstate transport SIPs submitted by 19 states – including Kentucky -- addressing the 2015 Ozone NAAQS. Disapproval of the SIPs provides the Federal EPA with authority to impose a Federal Implementation Plan (“FIP”) for those states, replacing the SIPs that were disapproved. In August 2023, a FIP went into effect that further revises the ozone season NO_x budgets under the existing CSAPR program in states to which the FIP applies. Courts have stayed Federal EPA’s SIP disapprovals in several states, including Kentucky, and the Federal EPA has also administratively stayed the FIP, which prevents the FIP from being implemented at this time. The Federal EPA has indicated it intends to propose rulemaking to revise the rule. Kentucky Power will continue to monitor the outcome of this litigation and any potential impact to operations.

Climate Change, CO2 Regulation, and Energy Policy

In April 2024, the Administrator of the Federal EPA signed new GHG standards and guidelines for new and existing fossil-fuel fired sources. The rule relies on carbon capture and sequestration and natural gas co-firing as means to reduce CO2 emissions from coal fired plants and carbon capture and sequestration or limited utilization to reduce CO2 emissions from new gas turbines. The rule also offers early retirement of coal plants in lieu of carbon capture and storage as an alternative means of compliance. Twenty-seven states, numerous companies, trade associations and others challenged the rule. The Company has joined with several other utilities to challenge the rule and has asked the court to stay the rule during the litigation, and the appeals have been consolidated. The court has stayed the litigation pending rulemaking by the Federal EPA. In June 2025, the Federal EPA proposed to determine that GHG emissions from fossil-fueled power plants do not significantly contribute to air pollution that may endanger public health or the environment. This determination would eliminate all GHG standards for existing and new fossil-fuel plants. As an alternative, the Federal EPA proposed to eliminate GHG standards for existing coal and gas units and to keep only certain emission limits applicable to new sources. These proposals have not been finalized. In February 2026, the Federal EPA finalized its repeal of the 2009 Endangerment Finding, which determined that greenhouse gas emissions endanger public health and welfare. The 2009 Endangerment Finding is the basis of the Federal EPA's authority to regulate greenhouse gas emissions under the Clean Air Act and was used to first regulate motor vehicle emissions. Kentucky Power is evaluating the Federal EPA's repeal of the 2009 Endangerment Finding and its impact on the Federal EPA's authority to regulate greenhouse gas emissions from electric generators. However, the Company cannot predict the outcome of the current litigation or the Federal EPA's proposed actions related to the rule and any subsequent litigation that may result. Excessive costs to comply with environmental regulations have led to the announcement of early plant closures across the country. More stringent rules directed at the fossil-fuel fired electric utility industry could force the Company to close or convert additional coalfired generation facilities earlier than their estimated useful life, if those rules remain in place.

Coal Combustion Residuals ("CCR") Rule

The Federal EPA's CCR Rule regulates the disposal and beneficial use of CCR, including fly ash and bottom ash created from coal-fired generating units and FGD gypsum generated at some coal-fired plants. As originally promulgated in 2015, the rule applied to active and inactive CCR landfills and surface impoundments at facilities of active electric utility or independent power producers. In August 2018, the District of Columbia Circuit Court vacated and remanded certain aspects of the 2015 CCR rule, including an exemption for legacy impoundments. Following this, the Federal EPA issued a final rule in August 2020, setting an April 11, 2021 deadline for unlined CCR impoundments to cease waste acceptance and commence closure. This rule permits a facility to request a deadline extension from the Federal EPA if alternative disposal capacity is unavailable or a compliant conversion or a plant retirement is in progress. In January 2022, the Federal EPA made public statements in the context of a deadline extension request submitted by the Gavin Power Station suggesting more stringent closure requirements for CCR units. See "Claims for Indemnification Made by Owners of the Gavin Power Station" above for additional information. In April 2022, a petition was filed with the District of Columbia Circuit Court of Appeals, arguing that the Federal EPA could not enforce these new purported requirements without proper rulemaking. In June 2024, the District of Columbia Circuit dismissed these petitions, finding the statements were not amendments to existing regulations and thus the court lacked jurisdiction. In April 2024, the Federal EPA finalized revisions to the CCR Rule to expand the scope of the rule

to include inactive impoundments at inactive facilities (“legacy CCR surface impoundments”) as well as to establish requirements for currently exempt solid waste management units that involve the direct placement of CCR on the land (“CCR management units”). That rule has been challenged in the District of Columbia Circuit Court. In March 2025, the Federal EPA announced plans to make changes to the CCR Rule and to work with states to implement future CCR requirements. As a result, the litigation challenging the 2024 Legacy Rule is being held in abeyance. In November 2025, the Federal EPA proposed to extend by three years the compliance deadline applicable to certain facilities operating pursuant to alternative closure deadlines for unlined surface impoundments greater than 40 acres. In February 2026, the Federal EPA finalized a rule that provides additional time to meet facility evaluation requirements for identifying CCR management units and to comply with groundwater monitoring provisions. Additionally, this rule makes conforming changes to the remaining CCR management units compliance deadlines. Additional revisions to the CCR Rule are expected in 2026.

Kentucky Power’s Mitchell Plant is equipped with a dry fly ash handling system and dry ash landfill to meet current permit requirements. On July 15, 2021, in Case No. 2021-00004, the Public Service Commission of Kentucky granted Kentucky Power’s application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to construct environmental projects at the Mitchell Plant to comply with the CCR rule, but not the ELG Rule. Kentucky Power converted the units to dry bottom ash handling and completed closure of the Bottom Ash Pond in 2024. Wheeling Power, the other 50% owner of the Mitchell Plant, installed and paid for controls to comply with the ELG Rule. The Public Service Commission of Kentucky recently approved the Company’s request to pay its 50% share of the cost of the ELG Project in Case No. 2025-00175.

Clean Water Act Regulations

The Federal EPA’s ELG rule for generating facilities establishes limits for FGD wastewater, fly ash and bottom ash transport water and flue gas mercury control wastewater, which are to be implemented through each facility’s wastewater discharge permit. A revision to the ELG rule, published in October 2020, established additional options for reusing and discharging small volumes of bottom ash transport water, provided an exception for retiring units and extended the compliance deadline to a date as soon as possible beginning one year after the rule was published but no later than December 2025. Management has assessed technology additions and retrofits to comply with the rule and the impacts of the Federal EPA’s actions on facilities’ wastewater discharge permitting for FGD wastewater and bottom ash transport water. For affected facilities required to install additional technologies to meet the ELG rule limits, permit modifications were filed in January 2021 that reflect the outcome of that assessment. Other facilities opted to file Notices of Planned Participation pursuant to which the facilities are not required to install additional controls to meet ELG limits provided they make commitments to cease coal combustion by a date certain. In April 2024, the Federal EPA finalized further revisions to the ELG rule that establish a zero liquid discharge standard for FGD wastewater, bottom ash transport water, and managed combustion residual leachate, as well as more stringent discharge limits for unmanaged combustion residual leachate. The revised rule provides a new compliance alternative that would eliminate the need to install zero liquid discharge systems for facilities that comply with the 2020 rule’s control technology requirements and have committed by December 31, 2025 to retire by 2034. The Federal EPA has subsequently announced plans to reconsider the standards and deadlines established by the 2024 ELG rule. In December 2025, the Federal EPA issued the Deadline Extension ELG Rule, which extends the compliance deadlines in the 2024 ELG Rule by five years, extended the deadline to notify the Federal EPA of plans to permanently cease coal

combustion by 2034 and established a site-specific mechanism for extending compliance deadlines for both the 2020 and 2024 ELG Rules. Kentucky Power cannot predict the outcome of any further rulemaking actions by the Federal EPA and/or associated litigation related to the ELG rule. In January 2026, the Federal EPA proposed a rule titled Updating the Water Quality Certification Regulations. Through the proposed rule, the Federal EPA is attempting to clarify the Clean Water Act section 401 certification process for states and tribes. Under section 401, a federal agency cannot conduct any activity that may result in a discharge into waters of the United States without obtaining a permit from a State or authorized tribe in the location of the discharge certifying compliance with applicable water quality requirements. The proposed rule aims to reduce regulatory delays associated with the certification process. Kentucky Power will monitor the rulemaking for any potential impacts to operations. The definition of “waters of the United States” has been subject to rulemaking and litigation which has led to inconsistent scope among the states. In November 2025, the Federal EPA and the United States Army Corps of Engineers proposed a revised definition of “waters of the United States” to conform to a decision by the United States Supreme Court. Management will continue to monitor developments in rulemaking and litigation for any potential impact to operations.

Attachment 1

**Mitchell Generating Plant
Performance Data
2025**

Unit	Year	Month	Forced Outage Rate [%]	Equivalent Forced Outage Rate [%]	Equivalent Availability Factor [%]	Net Capacity Factor [%]	Net Heat Rate [Btu/kWh]
Mitchell 1	2025	Jan	0.00	15.33	84.26	62.45	10812
Mitchell 1	2025	Feb	0.00	25.59	8.18	4.14	11713
Mitchell 1	2025	Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Mitchell 1	2025	Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Mitchell 1	2025	May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Mitchell 1	2025	Jun	12.28	13.60	56.42	23.58	11536
Mitchell 1	2025	Jul	26.58	43.73	48.60	30.08	10767
Mitchell 1	2025	Aug	0.00	16.43	76.32	23.73	10842
Mitchell 1	2025	Sep	0.00	0.01	99.88	23.03	11177
Mitchell 1	2025	Oct	0.00	0.39	98.26	53.60	11072
Mitchell 1	2025	Nov	1.48	1.49	98.24	48.04	10848
Mitchell 1	2025	Dec	42.08	63.24	34.29	17.61	10734
Mitchell 1	2025	Jan-Dec	9.14	18.04	50.58	24.03	10959

Unit	Year	Month	Forced Outage Rate [%]	Equivalent Forced Outage Rate [%]	Equivalent Availability Factor [%]	Net Capacity Factor [%]	Net Heat Rate [Btu/kWh]
Mitchell 2	2025	Jan	0.00	35.15	52.57	40.33	10924
Mitchell 2	2025	Feb	0.00	5.21	36.55	28.29	10654
Mitchell 2	2025	Mar	49.92	53.11	23.90	9.08	13699
Mitchell 2	2025	Apr	0.00	0.03	99.67	52.37	10163
Mitchell 2	2025	May	0.00	1.04	93.17	13.34	10900
Mitchell 2	2025	Jun	4.12	6.10	92.77	30.83	10044
Mitchell 2	2025	Jul	0.00	16.83	81.52	59.58	10248
Mitchell 2	2025	Aug	0.00	7.44	91.99	44.59	10323
Mitchell 2	2025	Sep	0.00	0.00	16.67	0.00	0
Mitchell 2	2025	Oct	0.00	0.47	59.18	33.87	10395
Mitchell 2	2025	Nov	3.69	3.90	91.75	35.09	10396
Mitchell 2	2025	Dec	0.00	4.10	93.71	55.67	9910
Mitchell 2	2025	Jan-Dec	3.90	11.66	69.67	33.68	10404

Attachment 2

**Mitchell Generating Plant
Unplanned and Planned Outages
2025**

Unit	Start Date	End Date	Duration [Hours]	Event Type	Event Description
Mitchell 1	2/4/2025 1:53	3/8/2025 0:00	766	MO	Suspected leak in HP RH section of Boiler. Boiler inspection and repair, Precip inspection and repair, Duct inspection and repair, Hydrolyzer inspection and repair, River water inspection and repair.
Mitchell 1	3/8/2025 0:00	6/5/2025 15:15	2150	PO	Boiler inspection and repair, Generator FO inspection and repair or replace Rotor, Exciter inspection and repair, SCR Catalyst 1 Layer replacement, MATS testing
Mitchell 1	6/6/2025 1:01	6/6/2025 19:05	18	U1	Blown packing on UMO-1 (Superheater Bypass Block Valve)
Mitchell 1	6/14/2025 0:00	6/19/2025 17:10	137	MO	Main Turbine T-11 Bearing inspection and repair, Aux Boiler FD Fan inspection and repair, #11 Pulverizer capacity damper inspection and repair, Steam Generator inspection and repair, Hydrogen Cooler inspection and repair.
Mitchell 1	6/19/2025 21:31	6/21/2025 13:22	40	U1	UMO-1 packing leak
Mitchell 1	7/9/2025 9:57	7/9/2025 14:50	5	U1	FD Fan vibration. The 1-2 FD Fan Bearing failed causing operator-initiated trip.
Mitchell 1	7/9/2025 15:00	7/15/2025 0:00	129	MO	Hydrogen leak inspection and repair, Governor Valve Stem inspection and repair, Steam Generator and casing/ductwork inspection and repair, 12 FD Fan inboard bearing
Mitchell 1	7/16/2025 20:30	7/22/2025 22:37	146	U1	Tube leak
Mitchell 1	8/5/2025 0:00	8/10/2025 0:00	120	MO	Boiler inspection and repair, Stator Water probe B inspection and repair, Cap sensing line off of Boiler Drain line 41, # 13 air compressor inspection and repair, # 11 ID Fan Motor install.
Mitchell 1	11/28/2025 20:06	11/28/2025 22:05	2	U1	Unit trip, reason and erd unknown at this time
Mitchell 1	11/30/2025 15:54	12/8/2025 4:36	181	U1	Boiler Tube Leak 7th floor front wall.
Mitchell 1	12/20/2025 0:00	12/26/2025 6:55	151	MO	Steam generator inspection and repair, BMO-3 and BMO-4 inspection and repair, BRV-5 inspection and repair, MT Bearing inspection and repair, Seal Oil inspection and repair, Economizer Hopper inspection and repair, Aux Condenser leak check.
Mitchell 1	12/29/2025 0:00	1/2/2026 9:30	72	MO	Remove and Inspect 11 MT Bearing and 10 Bearing/Hydrogen Seal
Mitchell 2	1/25/2025 2:30	2/12/2025 1:33	431	MO	#21 ID Fan Drive End Hub inspection and repair, Steam Generator inspection and repair, Boiler and Precipitator Duct and Casing inspection and repair, Boiler inspection and repair., FGD Oxidation Air blower header replacement. 01/16 Extension request of 72 hours to ensure safety in completing workscope.
Mitchell 2	2/22/2025 20:39	3/6/2025 20:04	287	MO	#22B CW Pump install blank/replace Rotating Element, Main TLO Cooler Head inspection and repair, Boiler inspection and repair.
Mitchell 2	3/7/2025 6:00	3/9/2025 13:35	55	MO	Maintenance outage to Replace FMO-402. This valve is for turbine water induction.
Mitchell 2	3/15/2025 1:06	3/21/2025 21:31	164	MO	Deaerator Storage Tank inspection and repair, Boiler inspection and repair.
Mitchell 2	3/22/2025 10:35	3/23/2025 3:05	17	MO	Maintenance outage for ML Unit 2
Mitchell 2	3/24/2025 10:10	3/31/2025 20:38	178	U1	EHC leak on a supply line to the #1 Control Valve.
Mitchell 2	5/7/2025 0:00	5/9/2025 0:00	48	MO	Steam Generator inspection and repair, repack UMO-1, repair Aux Boiler Mud Drum Heating Coil leak, repair EHC leak on MT Intercept Valve.
Mitchell 2	6/2/2025 0:00	6/2/2025 17:27	17	MO	RMO-505 and RMO-9 inspection and repair, Boiler inspection and repair.
Mitchell 2	6/17/2025 10:34	6/17/2025 23:58	13	SF	Back Pressure Issues
Mitchell 2	9/6/2025 0:00	10/13/2025 12:50	901	PO	Boiler inspection and repair, Generator FIP inspection and repair, Plant Battery Replacement, VHP/HP and IP Rotor inspection and repair, ID Fan inspection and repair, SCR Catalyst #1-layer replacement, BFPT Control Valve inspection and repair.
Mitchell 2	11/23/2025 22:48	11/25/2025 4:05	29	MO	Slag Blower Header Valve repairs, Boiler inspection and repair.
Mitchell 2	11/29/2025 23:00	11/30/2025 20:18	21	SF	Circulating water outlet condenser leak

Event Type	NERC Description
MO	Maintenance Outage - can be deferred beyond the end of the next weekend but must occur before the next planned outage
PO	Planned Outage - scheduled approximately a year in advance and approved by PJM. Normally lasts several weeks
SF	Startup Failure - results when a unit is unable to synchronize within a specified startup time following an outage or reserve shutdown
U1	Unplanned (Forced) Outage - requires immediate removal from service