



Integrated Resource Plan Fact Sheet

Sugar Creek Power Company, LLC

- 535 megawatt (MW) natural gas-fired, combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT)
- Located in West Terre Haute, Ind., began operation in 2002
- Owned by LS Power Group, acquired from Mirant in 2007
- \$329 million purchase price
- Sugar Creek facility includes:
 - Two natural gas-fired combustion turbines
 - Two heat recovery steam generators (HRSGs)
 - Condensing steam turbine with a closed cooling water system

Whiting Clean Energy Facility

- 525 MW natural gas-fired CCGT
- Located in Whiting, Ind.
- Owned by NiSource Inc.
- NIPSCO would acquire the power and steam generation from Whiting Clean Energy and Whiting Leasing, and will continue to sell high-pressure steam to its host, BP's Whiting Refinery
- \$210 million purchase price
- Whiting Clean Energy includes:
 - Two natural gas-fired combustion turbines
 - Two heat recovery steam generators (HRSGs)
 - Condensing steam turbine with a closed cooling water system

Renewable Wind Energy

- Approximately 100 MW

Demand-Side Management (DSM)

- DSM will help NIPSCO reduce their emissions and promote energy conservation
- DSM also encourages customers to lower their consumption and use energy more wisely

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About Combined Cycle Generation

Combined Cycle generation is a high-efficiency power production process. In a typical combined cycle power plant, combustion turbines (essentially large jet engines) burn natural gas or oil to generate electricity in the first cycle.

In the second cycle, the exhaust heat is captured, rather than vented into the atmosphere, and is used to generate steam, which drives steam turbines to supply additional electric power.

By using heat that otherwise would have been wasted to generate additional power, the combined cycle unit can produce cost savings as well as increased operating efficiency. Furthermore, this greater efficiency means more power is produced per unit of fuel, resulting in lower overall plant emissions.

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