

# Welcome to your CDP Water Security Questionnaire 2022

## W0. Introduction

### W0.1

#### **(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.**

Evergy is a public utility holding company incorporated in 2017 and headquartered in Kansas City, Missouri. Evergy operates primarily through the following wholly-owned direct subsidiaries listed below.

Evergy Kansas Central, Inc. (Evergy Kansas Central) is an integrated, regulated electric utility that provides electricity to customers in the state of Kansas. Evergy Kansas Central has one active wholly-owned subsidiary with significant operations, Evergy Kansas South, Inc. (Evergy Kansas South).

Evergy Metro, Inc. (Evergy Metro) is an integrated, regulated electric utility that provides electricity to customers in the states of Missouri and Kansas.

Evergy Missouri West, Inc. (Evergy Missouri West) is an integrated, regulated electric utility that provides electricity to customers in the state of Missouri.

Evergy Kansas Central, Evergy Kansas South, Evergy Metro, and Evergy Missouri West conduct business in their respective service territories using the name Evergy. The Evergy Companies assess financial performance and allocate resources on a consolidated basis (i.e., operate in one segment). Evergy serves approximately 1,640,800 customers located in Kansas and Missouri. Customers include approximately 1,433,500 residences, 199,400 commercial firms and 7,900 industrial companies, municipalities, and other electric utilities. Evergy is significantly impacted by seasonality with approximately one-third of its retail revenues recorded in the third quarter.

Responses to all sections of this Survey do not include details on our financial performance. Details on our financial performance can be found on our investor website and in our public filings available through the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Materiality and its relevant definition as used in this Survey, and our ESG materiality review process, is different than the definition used in the context of filings with the SEC. Issues deemed material for purposes of this Survey and for purposes of determining our ESG strategies may not be considered material for SEC reporting purposes.

## W-EU0.1a

**(W-EU0.1a) Which activities in the electric utilities sector does your organization engage in?**

- Electricity generation
- Transmission
- Distribution

## W-EU0.1b

**(W-EU0.1b) For your electricity generation activities, provide details of your nameplate capacity and the generation for each technology.**

	Nameplate capacity (MW)	% of total nameplate capacity	Gross electricity generation (GWh)
Coal – hard	6,235	37.38	25,423,336
Lignite	0	0	0
Oil	683	4.09	151,406
Gas	4,145	24.85	1,860,209
Biomass	8	0.05	57,768
Waste (non-biomass)	0	0	0
Nuclear	1,219	7.31	8,060,248
Fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage	0	0	0
Geothermal	0	0	0
Hydropower	60	0.36	208,515
Wind	4,326	25.94	15,757,123
Solar	4	0.02	6,687
Marine	0	0	0
Other renewable	0	0	0
Other non-renewable	0	0	0
Total	16,680	100	51,525,292

## W0.2

**(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.**

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1, 2021	December 31, 2021

## W0.3

**(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.**

United States of America

## W0.4

**(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.**

USD

## W0.5

**(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.**

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

## W0.6

**(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?**

Yes

## W0.6a

**(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.**

Exclusion	Please explain
Non-generation facilities (administration buildings, warehouses, etc.)	<p>Evergy owns over 910 properties while only 26 are related to the direct generation of power. The non-generation facilities include administrative buildings, substations, warehouses and maintenance buildings. The non-generation facilities account for less than one percent of Evergy's 2021 total water use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 88% of water diverted is to support Evergy's once-through cooling units at three different facilities.</li> <li>• Of the total water diverted for power generation, approximately 98% is diverted for use at the thermal generation units for cooling, cycle water make-up, and air quality control systems.</li> </ul> <p>The scope of this disclosure includes 11 coal fired generation units and 30 combustion turbine (CT) units. The coal and CT units are spread across 13 site locations. Of the thirteen sites (facilities) included in the survey, 6 are CT facilities, 6 steam turbine, and 1 nuclear. Of the water diverted by these facilities, 96% is discharged back to fresh water sources for continued use. Groundwater sources of water account for only 1.2% of the water diverted at the generation sites.</p> <p>Evergy understands the importance of water as a resource and has</p>

	<p>evaluated the future availability of the resource in a 2022 assessment. Evergy's Water Resiliency Assessment evaluated the future resiliency of water in Evergy's service territory, as well as the region where coal is sourced for our coal-fired generation.</p>
<p>Solar, wind, combustion turbine facilities that do not utilize water for power generation.</p>	<p>Evergy owns and operates four wind sites that do not utilize water for power generation. In addition, 5 of the 11 natural gas combustion turbine sites, owned by Evergy, do not utilize water for the power generation process. Therefore, these five facilities are excluded from the water survey.</p> <p>The scope of this survey is specific to sites that Evergy has both ownership and operational control. Evergy's has partial ownership of Stateline, a combined cycle facility in Missouri, and a contractual agreement with Crossroads Energy Center, a combustion turbine facility in Mississippi. At both of these facilities Evergy employees do not conduct the day-to-day operations; as a result, they are excluded from this response.</p> <p>Through 2030, as outlined in the company's Integrated Resource Plan, Evergy is planning to add nearly 3,000 MW of renewable generation to our generation portfolio. The renewable additions will be a combination of solar and wind resources. In 2022, Evergy expects to finish the build of the Hawthorn Community Solar site, which will add 10 MW of renewable generation to the fleet.</p>

## W0.7

**(W0.7) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?**

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization.	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	US30034W1062

## W1. Current state

### W1.1

**(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.**

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good	Vital	Important	Primary use of water in direct operations: Evergy has facilities that rely on river water and cooling

<p>quality freshwater available for use</p>			<p>lakes. The majority of water utilized is returned to the environment for use downstream. The availability of water for cooling is vital to the operations of the facility. For Evergy's other coal generation facilities, water availability is also vital, but the magnitude of the water needed is less due to the facilities' ability to recycle water multiple times in the cooling system.</p> <p>Through Evergy's Water Resilience Assessment (WRA), forecasts from the World Resource Institute Aqueduct tool were utilized to understand future water risk, which projected that four facilities will be at 'high' or 'extremely high' overall water risk due to the potential impact of drought. Overall water risk is dependent on physical risk quantity and quality, and regulatory/ reputational risk.</p> <p>Future Outlook: Our Integrated Resource Plan outlines our intent to add ~4 gigawatts of renewable generation and retire ~2 gigawatts of coal over the next decade. While Evergy only consumes a small portion of the water it diverts, the continued path toward further reduction of coal generation will drive reductions in the need for large volumes of water.</p> <p>Primary use of water in indirect operations is focused on coal supplied to coal-fired generation facilities which comes from the Southern Powder River Basin. Based on Evergy's WRA, this region is at increased risk for drought periods. Historical droughts ranged from 2-3 years; projected droughts are 4-5 years and the severity of drought will remain the same. The United States Army Corps of Engineer Climate Hydrology Assessment Tool projects that this region may also experience a significant increase in streamflow.</p> <p>Future Outlook: Coal supply is important for Evergy's coal-fired generation sites; however, as Evergy continues to invest in renewable generation and further reduce coal generation, reliance on water associated with the region will reduce.</p>
<p>Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or</p>	<p>Important</p>	<p>Important</p>	<p>Primary use of water in direct operations: Evergy has many facilities that utilize recycled process water as a water supply source, which reduces the amount of water diverted from fresh water</p>

<p>produced water available for use</p>			<p>sources. “Important” was chosen because some facilities rely on closed loop systems for operations and compliance. However, if recycled process water is not available, water would be diverted from freshwater resources to continue operations. Use of cooling towers to recycle water reduces both the water diversion and discharge. Recycled water is used at Iatan Generating Station and at Hawthorn Generating Station. Both facilities rely on the Missouri River and Iatan also utilizes groundwater. Through recycling, the water diverted by these facilities is reduced.</p> <p>Recycled water is used at Lawrence and water for these systems comes from the Kansas River so if quantities of recycled water decreased, the supply could be made up by the river. Recycled water is utilized at Jeffrey for make-up water in the bottom ash and scrubber systems. In addition, two of Evergy’s facilities also utilize cooling lakes which recycle all water between the lake and the facility and relies on evaporation from the lake for cooling.</p> <p>Future Outlook: Evergy will continue recycling water in the manner that has been done historically and consider ways to increase water recycling.</p> <p>Primary use of water in indirect operations and importance rating rationale: Evergy’s main focus of indirect water use is the water utilized for coal suppliers. “Important” was selected because the availability of water for the supply chain is impactful to Evergy’s ability to generate and supply power. Evergy’s generation fleet is comprised of various electric generation methods, rather than just coal, which is why “vital” was not selected.</p> <p>Future Outlook: As renewable generation is added to Evergy’s fleet, the use of coal will decrease, decreasing reliance on water associated with the coal supply chain.</p>
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## W1.2

**(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?**

	<b>% of sites/facilities/operations</b>	<b>Please explain</b>
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	<p>Frequency: For each generation facility covered in this survey, total water withdrawal is calculated monthly and reviewed by Evergy’s Environmental Services Department (Environmental) and Generation leadership.</p> <p>Our methodology and scope are consistent with our reporting obligations for the Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA) Division of Water Resources (DWR), which regulates water withdrawal volumes in the state of Kansas. This means that withdrawals in Kansas from groundwater, surface water, and significant volumes of stormwater runoff are permitted with volume and flow rate limitations. KDA DWR also has metering requirements for groundwater and surface water pumping. Evergy’s meters are state-approved and determine our withdrawal volumes. For Missouri facilities, water withdrawal volumes are based on metering, pump hours and flow rate, or engineering methods. Both Kansas and Missouri require annual reporting of water withdrawal for facilities considered to be major water users.</p>
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	<p>Frequency: Water withdrawal information is collected monthly and provided to Environmental and Generation leadership. This information meets reporting requirements in both Kansas and Missouri that requires monthly breakdowns of water withdrawal data.</p> <p>Why/Methodology: Water withdrawals of our coal-fired and nuclear facilities come from surface water, groundwater, local municipalities, and stormwater runoff into company-owned lakes. Surface and groundwater sources are metered or calculated based on pump information. We calculate stormwater runoff based on watershed area precipitation values,</p>

		<p>with an appropriate runoff coefficient. For combustion turbine sites, we source water from groundwater or a local municipality. It is metered for the combustion turbine sites, and we use local municipality meter readings (received through invoices) to determine monthly volume use for all sites that use municipality water for electric generation.</p>
<p>Water withdrawals quality</p>	<p>26-50</p>	<p>Frequency: Monthly for two facilities; as needed for operations and permit renewals at other large generation facilities. Sites that utilize municipal water receive water quality information annually. Why/Methodology: Four facilities are combustion turbine units that use municipal water for process water, resulting in access to water quality information via consumer reports published under the Clean Water Act. Two facilities utilize cooling lakes as their cooling water system. Their NPDES permits require monitoring water quality at the intake from the lake to facility, including flow, total suspended solids, temperature, pH, minerals and metals, etc.</p> <p>All six facilities are monitored and/or have access to water quality information. Other generation sites periodically collect incoming water quality information for projects or operations. Data collection may occur if there is an elevated pollutant in a discharge stream, for evaluating water treatment processes, or for permit renewals.</p>
<p>Water discharges – total volumes</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Frequency: Depending on the discharge frequency and volume of water, the requirement of monitoring flow is variable ranging from daily, weekly, monthly, or even quarterly. This data is submitted monthly on Discharge Monitoring Reports to comply with the NPDES program.</p> <p>Why/Methodology: All generation facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment are monitored as required for the NPDES program through both the state of Kansas and Missouri. Of the facilities in scope, nine discharge and the volume of the discharge is measured and/or calculated by methods appropriate and approved</p>



		<p>under the state issued NPDES permit. Methods include pump run times and flow rates, weir heights, and online flow monitoring.</p> <p>The other four facilities are combustion turbine (CT) sites that utilize an insignificant amount of water compared to the coal-fired and nuclear facilities and did not discharge water during 2021. Hutchinson, Ralph Green and South Harper do not discharge water offsite.</p>
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	<p>Frequency: Water discharge volumes are collected based on frequency requirements in the site specific NPDES permits, which range from daily to quarterly. Flow data that is collected in the specified timeframe is reported monthly through DMRs.</p> <p>Why/Methodology: All Evergy generation facilities that discharge wastewater back into the environment are permitted to do so under the CWA. Through the permitting process and to meet permit requirements, the receiving stream of the discharges is considered to apply appropriate effluent limitations. All discharges are released back to surface water and require periodic monitoring through the NPDES program. The only other routes that wastewater leaves our generation facilities are through evaporation and seepage.</p>
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	<p>Frequency: All thirteen energy centers under the scope of this disclosure that discharge water do so under the NPDES program. Site specific NPDES permits require variable flow monitoring such as daily, weekly, and monthly. In addition, with each outfall permitted, the permitting process requires disclosure of treatment methods for the particular wastewater streams that flow into the outfall.</p> <p>Why/methodology: Four energy centers did not discharge water during 2021. These sites include Greenwood, Hutchinson, Ralph Green and South Harper. The facilities that discharged during 2021 include one nuclear facility, two combustion turbine sites, and six thermal generation sites. All these facilities have varying</p>

		<p>levels of wastewater treatment systems in place to meet effluent limitations as required by their specific NPDES permit.</p>
<p>Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Frequency: Monitoring frequency is also variable based on outfall from daily up to quarterly monitoring and sampling.</p> <p>Why/Methodology: For the nine Evergy facilities that discharged water during 2021, discharges were monitored, as required, under their site-specific NPDES permit. Each individual outfall that discharges facility water has set parameters and monitoring frequency that is determined by state regulatory agencies through the NPDES permit renewal process. Outfall parameters vary based on permit requirements. Example parameters include Total Suspended Solids (TSS), metals-such as copper and iron, nutrients-such as phosphorus and nitrogen. Visual inspections can also be required to look for foaming, oil sheen, and discoloration of water. The data associated with the effluent monitoring is submitted to respective state agencies for review. Discharges did not occur at Hutchinson, Greenwood, Ralph Green, and South Harper during 2021.</p>
<p>Water discharge quality – temperature</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Frequency: For once-through cooling outfalls, temperature data is required to be collected daily. For other outfalls, temperature is collected less frequently.</p> <p>Why/Methodology: Of facilities that discharged in 2021, all of them had at least one discharging outfall where temperature data was collected. Of final outfalls located at the facilities that discharged in 2021, 54% of the outfalls are monitored for temperature. The other streams have not been determined to cause temperature rise; therefore, are not currently identified as needing to be monitored. Some discharging facilities have not been determined to cause a temperature rise and are not required to monitor for temperature under the NPDES permit. However, each of these facilities monitors specific outfalls for temperature.</p>

<p>Water consumption – total volume</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Frequency: Internally, water tracking occurs monthly and is reported to both Environmental and Generation management during monthly calls.</p> <p>Why/Methodology: For the thirteen facilities listed in this disclosure, both incoming and discharging water tracking occurs. The information is presented based on volume consumed but also the rate of water consumed per megawatt hour of electricity supplied.</p> <p>Consumption is calculated on a site-specific basis as each facility utilizes different water sources such as rivers, lakes, and groundwater. Water returns are measured through the NPDES program administered onsite. For combustion turbine facilities that use considerably less water, water use is considered to encompass all consumption since they recycle it through reuse or irrigation.</p>
<p>Water recycled/reused</p>	<p>26-50</p>	<p>Frequency : Monthly</p> <p>Why/Methodology: In 2021, water recycling/reuse occurred in 46% of facilities noted in this disclosure.</p> <p>Of the facilities that recycle/reuse water, 100% tracking occurs as noted below: Jeffrey: Data is calculated and allows the flows per month to be tracked. LaCygne and Wolf Creek: all outfalls, which discharge to the company owned lakes for reuse, are tracked under NPDES. Lawrence: The recycled water is tracked from the supply pit back to the air quality control system. Hawthorn: Processes are calculated and tracked using run times of the systems. Iatan: currently tracks ions throughout the system, which also includes flows.</p>
<p>The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>All Evergy’s facilities have safe and clean water available for Evergy personnel and visitors. Evergy relies on regulated municipalities to provide potable water to our facilities rather than</p>

services to all workers		treating water inhouse as we recognize the importance of this resource. The evaluation of providing safe and clean water is completed as new facilities are established (frequency) by Evergy. With Evergy relying on regulated municipalities to provide potable water, the method for measurement is documenting the expectation that all employees have access to this resource.
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## W-EU1.2a

**(W-EU1.2a) For your hydropower operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?**

	% of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored	Please explain
Fulfilment of downstream environmental flows	Not relevant	While Evergy has a purchase power agreement with a hydroelectric generation station, Evergy does not own nor operate a hydroelectric facility. Therefore, Evergy does not measure and monitor the operations of the facility that is accounted for in Section 0 question W-EU0.1b.
Sediment loading	Not relevant	While Evergy has a purchase power agreement with a hydroelectric generation station, Evergy does not own nor operate a hydroelectric facility. Therefore, Evergy does not measure and monitor the operations of the facility that is accounted for in Section 0 question W-EU0.1b.
Other, please specify	Not relevant	While Evergy has a purchase power agreement with a hydroelectric generation station, Evergy does not own nor operate a hydroelectric facility. Therefore, Evergy does not measure and monitor the operations of the facility that is accounted for in Section 0 question W-EU0.1b.

## W1.2b

**(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, and how do these volumes compare to the previous reporting year?**

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain

<p>Total withdrawals</p>	<p>1,112,000</p>	<p>This is our first year of measurement</p>	<p>The figure reported in the volume column includes all Evergy’s power generation facilities that utilize process water. Water withdrawals include surface, significant impounded stormwater, groundwater, as well as any municipal water utilized for electric generation process.</p> <p>Of the water withdrawn, approximately 88% was utilized for once-through cooling processes. 97.6% of the water withdrawn was for supporting coal-fired generation facilities.</p> <p>Future Outlook: As renewable generation increases, such as solar and wind, water withdrawals and discharges will decrease due to these sources of generation not relying on water. Dependence on water is expected to decrease as we work toward our climate goals that include retirements within our fossil fuel fired generation fleet.</p>
<p>Total discharges</p>	<p>1,088,500</p>	<p>This is our first year of measurement</p>	<p>The figure reported in the volume column includes all power generation facilities that discharged process wastewater during 2021. Although the scope of the survey includes thirteen generating facilities, four of the facilities did not discharge water during 2021. The facilities that did discharge included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-One nuclear facility, Wolf Creek, that discharged water from the cooling lake boundary into the downstream creek. This water discharge only accounted for 0.20% of the water discharges.</li> <li>-Six steam generating facilities accounted for the majority of the water discharges at 99.78% of Evergy’s total discharge. Of the six facilities, three utilize once-through cooling which accounts for a significant portion of the total discharges. Once-through discharges were 89.85% of Evergy’s total water discharges.</li> <li>-Two combustion turbine sites utilized a small portion of total water for evaporative cooling, their portion of discharge is insignificant at 0.02% of Evergy’s total discharges during 2021. Evaporative coolers for CTs typically are only</li> </ul>

			<p>needed during warm months and do not operate year-round.</p> <p>Future Outlook: As renewable generation increases, such as solar and wind, water withdrawals and discharges will decrease due to these sources of generation not relying on water. Dependence on water is expected to decrease as we work toward our climate goals that include retirements within our fossil fuel fired generation fleet.</p>
Total consumption	48,844	This is our first year of measurement	<p>Water consumption accounts for approximately 4% of the total water that is withdrawn for Evergy’s generating facilities. For this survey, Evergy used this definition for water consumption: “Amount of freshwater consumed for use in thermal generation. “Freshwater” includes water sourced from fresh surface water, groundwater, rainwater, and fresh municipal water and does not include recycled, reclaimed, or gray water. Water consumption is defined as water that is not returned to the original water source after being withdrawn, including evaporation to the atmosphere.” If simply subtracting withdrawals minus discharges, Evergy’s consumption would be recorded as 23,500 megaliters/year.</p> <p>To achieve water tracking based on the above definition of water consumption, site specific water equations were developed for each energy center. Each site’s configuration, data availability, and water compliance tracking obligations were considered to develop the most representative equation for tracking water consumption. The need for site specific equations was due to not all discharge streams being continuously monitored. Therefore, using one data point a month to calculate an estimated daily discharge may cause over or under estimation. For sites that use cooling lakes, a cooling lake evaporative model is used to calculate forced evaporation caused from the operation of the facility.</p> <p>Evergy’s Kansas facilities utilizing surface water, groundwater, and impounded stormwater must have water rights. The discharges, that</p>

			<p>account for pass-through stormwater, at LaCygne, Jeffrey and Wolf Creek facilities, that have company-owned lakes, all have water rights to impound stormwater; and stormwater associated with these facilities are calculated and considered a 'withdrawal'. For all other Kansas facilities that have stormwater runoff and discharge the stormwater, this water is not considered a 'withdrawal' since Evergy does not have the right to impound and beneficially reuse the water.</p>
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## W1.2d

**(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress and provide the proportion.**

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	No	WRI Aqueduct	<p>Evergy conducted a WRA that utilized climate change tools and databases such as WRI and Water Risk Atlas, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Climate Hydrology Assessment Tool, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Climate Explorer Tool, and the U.S. Drought Monitor. The assessment reviewed the generation facilities that relied upon freshwater resources rather than a municipality.</p> <p>For this specific question, the WRI Aqueduct was utilized to understand the current and future (2030 and 2040) water availability for each site. The tool was applied to the watersheds where Evergy's power generation sites are located. The tool was also applied to the Powder River Basin in Wyoming, where Evergy sources the coal for power generation. Both baseline and future scenario analyses were applied to the water basins where Evergy has generation operations.</p> <p>The data was reviewed for both the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP)4.5 and 8.5 emission scenarios. These RCPs were chosen to align with a scenario limiting global warming to 2°C (3.6°F) (RCP4.5) and a scenario where there are increased physical risks due to extremely high emissions (RCP8.5). Using these scenarios is also considered best practice, as it can show the worst case (more conservative) approach as well as a</p>

		<p>lower emissions scenario. The optimistic scenario is considered “stable economic development and carbon emissions peaking and declining by 2040.” The optimistic scenario is in alignment with a RCP4.5 climate scenario. The business-as-usual scenario is in alignment with a RCP8.5. A mid-century timeframe was chosen to align with the design life of existing energy infrastructure.</p> <p>WRI defines baseline water stress to be "defined as the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. Water withdrawals include domestic, industrial, irrigation, and livestock consumptive and no consumptive uses. Available renewable water supplies include the impact of upstream consumptive water users and large dams on downstream water availability." Higher values of this ratio indicate water stress as there is more competition among water users. Low water stress is measured with a ratio of less than 10%, and high is measured with a ratio of 40% or higher.</p> <p>The results from the use of the WRI for Evergy’s WRA indicated that no generation facilities are currently located in areas of high or extremely high-water risk. The overall water risk, which is a combination of physical risk quantity, physical risk quality, and regulatory and reputational risk is low and low to medium for all sites. The analysis with the WRI tool projected water risk in 2030 and 2040 due to the potential impact of droughts.</p>
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## W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	1,098,357	This is our first year of measurement	Fresh surface water withdrawals account for 98.8% of water withdrawals for the generation facilities. The Missouri (MO) River, Kansas (KS) River and company owned lakes are the main water bodies that are relied upon. Water withdrawn from the KS



				<p>River is metered with a state approved meter to comply with state regulations. Water withdrawn from the MO River is metered at the discharge of the stream since no losses occur in the facility as it is only for cooling purposes. To calculate the rainwater that Evergy impounds at Jeffrey, LaCygne, and Wolf Creek facilities, precipitation and the surface area of the watershed is used. At LaCygne and Wolf Creek, the Soil Conservation Service runoff curve method estimates runoff into the lake.</p> <p>Future Outlook: The amount of fresh surface water withdrawn will depend on precipitation and runoff into Evergy's lakes. For facilities that do not impound stormwater, fresh water withdrawn is expected to remain the same.</p>
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant			<p>"Not relevant" was chosen because Evergy's operations are not located near, nor withdraw water from, brackish or seawater sources.</p>
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	12,981	This is our first year of measurement	<p>Groundwater wells exist for utilization at Evergy's Jeffrey, Iatan, Gordon Evans and Lake Road facilities. However, during 2021, Jeffrey did not utilize groundwater due to maintenance activities of the groundwater pumping system. The location of the groundwater wells for Iatan and Lake Road is close to</p>

				<p>the Missouri River while the Jeffrey wells are close to the Kansas River. Gordon Evans, which utilized 66 megaliters during 2021 is the only generating facility that utilized groundwater that was not near a large surface body of water that interacts with the water supply.</p> <p>Future Outlook: The amount of groundwater withdrawn should stay relatively the same or slightly increase in future years. This is due to Jeffrey's wells coming back online for use. The increased use of the groundwater wells at Jeffrey, which are located next to the Kansas River, will support decreased surface water withdrawals for the facility.</p>
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant			"Not Relevant" was chosen because Evergy's operations do not withdraw from nonrenewable groundwater sources.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant			"Not Relevant" was chosen because Evergy's operations do not withdraw from produced/entrained water.
Third party sources	Relevant	662	This is our first year of measurement	Seven of Evergy's generation facilities source process water from a third-party source. Of those, four are CT facilities and three are steam generating units. For CT sites, the water is used as make up for the evaporative cooler systems. For steam generation sites, municipal

				<p>water is used in a variety of ways such as for wash water, boiler makeup, and fire protection.</p> <p>Future Outlook: The amount of water utilized from third-party sources is expected to stay relatively consistent in future years. Overall, third-party sources make up an insignificant portion of Evergy's water for generation activities.</p>
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## W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	1,088,490	This is our first year of measurement	<p>During 2021, water was discharged from nine of Evergy's facilities. Under the NPDES program, Evergy has gathered and maintained flow information for each permitted outfall. This is the first year that Evergy has summarized NPDES discharges to determine the total volume of water discharged to fresh surface water.</p> <p>"Relevant" chosen as discharge into fresh surface water accounts for 99.99% of Evergy's process water discharges. Of total discharge, 89.85% is exclusive to the once-through cooling systems located at Iatan, Hawthorn and Lake Road facilities, which are sourced from and returned to the Missouri River. Other major freshwater discharges are returned to the Kansas River (Jeffrey and Lawrence), North Sugar Creek (LaCygne) and Wolf</p>

				<p>Creek (Wolf Creek).</p> <p>Future Outlook: As renewable generation increases, withdrawals and discharges will decrease due to these sources of generation not relying on water.</p>
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant			<p>“Not Relevant” was chosen because Evergy facilities do not discharge to brackish surface water/sea water sources. This is not expected to change.</p>
Groundwater	Not relevant			<p>“Not Relevant” was chosen since Evergy facilities do not utilize disposal wells nor discharge to groundwater sources. This is not expected to change.</p>
Third-party destinations	Relevant	10.27	This is our first year of measurement	<p>Of nine facilities that discharged during 2021, only two of them send process wastewater to a third-party destination. These facilities include Lake Road and Hawthorn. The other energy centers rely on discharges through their NPDES permits rather than a third-party destination.</p> <p>For Hawthorn, the volume of third-party discharge water is based on a water balance study.</p> <p>For Lake Road, the volume of third-party discharge water is based on meter readings from the third party.</p> <p>Future Outlook: Discharge to third parties is expected to remain approximately the same in future years. Total discharge to third-party destinations is insignificant compared to the total water discharged to fresh surface water.</p>

## W1.2j

**(W1.2j) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.**

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant	121.28	This is our first year of measurement	11-20	Tertiary wastewater treatment occurs for the FDG wastewater at Jeffrey. This applies to 11-20% of the facilities since only nine facilities discharged during 2021. The FDG water goes through a physical, chemical, and biological treatment process before being recycled back into the cooling tower water. The constructed wetland system at Jeffrey was specially designed for treatment of the FDG wastewater to

					<p>treat for metals and nutrients. This approach has historically been successful in treatment of wastewater to comply with the permit effluent limitations under the NPDES program. However, to meet future compliance under NPDES, this wastewater stream will be recycled and ultimately be zero-liquid discharge so this level of treatment will cease after the new zero liquid discharge system is online by the end of 2023.</p>
Secondary treatment	Relevant	5.94	This is our first year of measurement	11-20	<p>Secondary treatment occurs at LaCygne (this one facility accounts for 11.11% of facilities) through their two-cell</p>

					discharging lagoon system. The domestic wastewater for the facility is treated through primary and secondary treatment methods. The outfall associated with this system is permitted under the NPDES program and undergoes periodic monitoring as stipulated in the site-specific permit.
Primary treatment only	Relevant	106,147.78	This is our first year of measurement	71-80	Primary treatment occurs at many Evergy sites through onsite pond systems. Of the nine facilities that discharged during 2021, seven of them utilized primary treatment prior to discharging. Facilities that

					<p>utilize coal have onsite coal pile runoff ponds to capture and allow sedimentation of any stormwater that hits the coal pile. In addition, many of the sites with a landfill have stormwater and/or a leachate pond associated with that system to allow for sedimentation of solids. Prior to release of water in these ponds, Evergy personnel test the pH, and they perform neutralization treatment as needed. All water discharged from point sources is done under site specific NPDES permits. Therefore, Evergy monitors the</p>
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					<p>wastewater and will adjust treatment as needed to maintain compliance with state and federal regulations.</p> <p>Prior to stormwater and plant wash water entering onsite ponds for sedimentation, most stormwater runoff is routed through onsite oil/water separators to further assist in treatment.</p>
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Relevant	982,215	This is our first year of measurement	51-60	Of the volume reported, 99.57% is exclusively once-through cooling water that is discharged to the natural environment without treatment. It is monitored and/or limited under the NPDES program for flow and

					<p>temperature. No other effluent limitations are placed on these once-through cooling outfalls as no additional pollutants of concern have been identified.</p> <p>The remaining 0.43% not reported is from cooling tower, boiler, and evaporative cooler blowdown water which is also monitored under the NPDES program but has additional limitations than the once-through cooling water.</p>
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant	10.27	This is our first year of measurement	21-30	Two of the nine facilities that discharged during 2021 sent untreated process wastewater to a third-party

					for treatment. Based on two of the nine facilities sending untreated wastewater, the 21-30% category was selected for untreated process wastewater. The water going to third-party sources must meet local requirements.
Other	Not relevant				“Not Relevant” was chosen as we do not have additional levels of treatment to report.

### W1.3

**(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.**

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	5,586,700,000	1,112,000	5,024.0107913669	As Evergy continues to invest in renewable generation and as coal units are retired in conjunction with the company’s Integrated Resource Plan, the water withdrawal volume will decrease over time, Evergy’s total water withdrawal efficiency is expected to remain relatively the same due to a similar generation fleet as 2021,

				resulting in a similar amount of water withdrawal.
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### W-EU1.3

**(W-EU1.3) Do you calculate water intensity for your electricity generation activities?**

Yes

### W-EU1.3a

**(W-EU1.3a) Provide the following intensity information associated with your electricity generation activities.**

Water intensity value (m3)	Numerator: water aspect	Denominator	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
0.92	Total water consumption	MWh	This is our first year of measurement	<p>Internally, Evergy tracks gallons per megawatt hour (MWh) by individual generation facility for monthly reviews. The monthly review of this information is disseminated to Environmental and Generation management. This information is used to track water conservation management and inform facilities on their water use. An individual plant review of this information is more beneficial and actionable to both Environmental and Generation management as this level of detail is needed to address any potential water issues and conservation opportunities.</p> <p>For this CDP metric, net generation is Evergy's entire fleet including generation that does not rely on water such as wind and solar. However, this metric is in alignment with what Evergy does internally. Evergy will continue to look at consumption fleet wide versus just on an individual facility basis.</p> <p>With this being the first year to respond to the survey, there is no trend to comment on.</p> <p>Future Outlook: As renewable</p>

				<p>generation increases, such as solar and wind, water withdrawals and discharges will decrease due to these sources of generation not relying on water. Dependence on water is expected to decrease as we work toward our climate goals that include retirements within our fossil fuel fired generation fleet. As the transition to renewables continues, the water intensity value is likely to decrease.</p>
21.58	Total water withdrawals	MWh	This is our first year of measurement	<p>Total water withdrawals per MWh was selected as it provides insight on the impacted water, even though not consumed, by Evergy for electric generation. For this metric, the net generation is comprehensive of Evergy's entire fleet. This includes generation that does not rely on water such as wind and solar. This will be beneficial in future years' analysis to understand overall impact to water resources. Evergy historically has focused on consumption internally but has recently incorporated water withdrawals into data collection.</p> <p>Future Outlook: As reflected in our most recent Integrated Resource Plan, we expect to retire coal generation units in the future and add new renewable generation sources which don't rely on water; as result, we expect water withdrawals to decrease in the future. As the transition away from water intensive generation continues, the water withdrawal intensity is likely to decrease in tandem.</p>

## W1.4

### (W1.4) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers or other value chain partners

## W1.4a

**(W1.4a) What proportion of suppliers do you request to report on their water use, risks and/or management information and what proportion of your procurement spend does this represent?**

### Row 1

**% of suppliers by number**

1-25

**% of total procurement spend**

26-50

### Rationale for this coverage

Evergy is a member of the Electric Utility Industry Sustainable Supply Chain Alliance (EUISSCA) which is a collaboration between utilities and suppliers to advance sustainable best practices in the supply chain. EUISSCA has created an assessment for suppliers to disclose sustainability information, which includes several water-specific items. In addition to disclosure, the assessment asks our suppliers to indicate what actions they are willing to take to improve.

In 2021, Evergy asked 58 suppliers to complete the assessment (representing 48% of annual managed spend). Suppliers from our top two tiers are selected for the assessment. These tiers are designated by a number of factors, but primarily focus on suppliers with the highest spend totals and largest impacts on Evergy's core business areas.

While the assessment is voluntary, suppliers are incentivized to participate because the assessment offers industry-specific benchmarking information and the quantified value (financial, environmental, etc.) of taking certain actions. In return for participating, the supplier finishes the assessment with a best-practice road map that can create value at no added cost.

### Impact of the engagement and measures of success

As part of our supplier assessment, Evergy is seeking responses and data from suppliers on the following water related issues:

Water efficiency

- 1) When sourcing/ selecting new lease space, give meaningful weight to facility water efficiency in the evaluation process.
- 2) When planning buildouts or process upgrades, integrate and maximize water efficiency at the project design phase.
- 3) Improve water efficiency of existing or retrofit heating and cooling systems.
- 4) Have a water inspection conducted to identify reduction opportunities if uncertain about actions to take.
- 5) Measure success of actions and identify opportunities for improvement (water use).

#### Wastewater

- 1) Minimize wastewater generation.
  - 2) Get applicable permits to discharge process wastewater from site.
  - 3) Ensure that wastewater discharge meet applicable permit limits.
- Currently, our measures for success are percent of suppliers engaged and percent of suppliers responding.

#### Comment

As we build historical data, we will be working toward specific action plans based on supplier responses.

## W1.4b

### (W1.4b) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

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#### Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration

#### Details of engagement

Encourage/incentivize innovation to reduce water impacts in products and services

#### % of suppliers by number

1-25

#### % of total procurement spend

26-50

#### Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Evergy attends EUISSCA's annual conference which brings member utilities and supplier affiliate members (some of which are also current Evergy suppliers) together to hear from leading experts on sustainability and water-related challenges, best practices, and trends. Utilities and suppliers have the opportunity to discuss topics and services together in ways that promote innovation and collaboration across the utility industry and prioritize engagement with suppliers on sustainability topics. For example, one utility shared information about its zero waste and circular supply chain efforts as well as a supplier partnership, which is focused on conserving water in upstream raw material processing. This has the potential to help build their resilience to water-related impacts. Current and potential suppliers are incentivized to join the conference and meetings with Evergy suppliers and decision makers to present their goods/services that address sustainable best practices. The 2020-2021 conferences were held virtually due to COVID, but still offered a large platform for collaboration; over 200 members and supplier affiliates were in attendance.

#### Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Impact: Working to get Evergy into this setting allows for valuable alignment of water and sustainability related goals.

Success is measured by the number of affiliate supplier members that join EUISSCA,

with higher numbers indicating success (as this increases the opportunity and potential for engagement). The resulting impact of more suppliers becoming members of EUISSCA is that more suppliers become engaged with Evergy and other utilities on sustainability and water-related topics. Evergy then has the potential to be exposed to more innovations and opportunities for collaboration with peer utilities and suppliers on water-related topics. Some of these topics include water reduction in coal handling and circular economy/zero waste efforts which reduce water use in upstream manufacture of raw materials. In addition, member suppliers are able to be a part of EUISSCA's monthly supplier highlights. Each month, a supplier is chosen to give a presentation to all of EUISSCA members on a conference call. This has proven lucrative for the suppliers and productive for utilities (including Evergy) as they glean increased information and awareness to top goods and services that are focused on addressing water and other sustainability related challenges. This supports Evergy's efforts to enhance water resilience to stay aware of innovative water-related products and services being offered and developed by suppliers that we can consider for incorporation into our operations.

**Comment**

Evergy is a member of the Electric Utility Industry Sustainable Supply Chain Alliance (EUISSCA) which leads the industry in enhancing and promoting supply chain sustainability practices across utilities and suppliers.

**W1.4c**

**(W1.4c) What is your organization’s rationale and strategy for prioritizing engagements with customers or other partners in its value chain?**

Evergy engages with partners within the water value chain. The rationale and strategy for engagement with key stakeholders are to focus on stakeholders that rely on the same water resources as Evergy and to partner on both quantity and quality issues. Evergy does this on the local level through collaboration with other major water users and water-related committees. Evergy’s Jeffrey and Lawrence facilities are members of the Kansas River Water Assurance District (KRWAD) and the LaCygne facility is a member of the Marias de Cygnes River Water Assurance District (MRWAD). These Water Assurance Districts (WAD) are comprised of major water users along the specified river and financially contribute to have upstream storage of water in reservoirs. This engagement assists Evergy in securing water supply during periods of drought.

In addition to the WAD, Evergy Environmental employees are members of various water Regional Advisory Committees (RACs) in the service territory. In Kansas, there are fourteen RACs across the state. The RACs focus on basin specific regional goals such as nutrient loading, reservoir sedimentation and dredging, streambank stabilization and many other water-related issues. By employees being members of RACs in key basins, they are able to engage with several water stakeholders in the community (agricultural, conservation, public water suppliers, fish and wildlife, commerce, etc.) on water quality and quantity related topics.

Some Evergy facilities acquire water through the Water Marketing Program(Program) in Kansas. The Program allows facilities to buy and access water directly from state-controlled



reservoirs. Evergy actively engages with and serves as an advisory member to the Kansas Public Water Supply Committee that reports to the Kansas Water Authority. Participation with this committee allows Evergy to contribute to and be aware of factors influencing water availability and pricing within the Program.

## W2. Business impacts

### W2.1

**(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?**

Yes

### W2.1a

**(W2.1a) Describe the water-related detrimental impacts experienced by your organization, your response, and the total financial impact.**

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**Country/Area & River basin**

United States of America  
Mississippi River

**Type of impact driver & Primary impact driver**

Acute physical  
Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

**Primary impact**

Impact on company assets

**Description of impact**

Historic flooding along the Missouri River has impacted planning and operations of Iatan Generating Station. In 2019, Evergy's Iatan Generation Facility became completely surrounded by flood waters. Typical water elevation along the Missouri River near Iatan is 6ft-12ft, while during this time it was at 32.07'. This flooding was not an isolated event as Iatan has experienced flooding in previous years as well. In 2019, the duration of the flooding was 2.5 weeks.

**Primary response**

Develop flood emergency plans

**Total financial impact**

1,800,000

**Description of response**

In response to flooding, Iatan Generating Station has implemented a flood response plan which is utilized when deemed appropriate by plant personnel based on National Weather Service and United States Geological Survey (USGS) data and forecasts. The plan lays out actions to protect the station, personnel, and the surrounding environment

in the event of a flood emergency. The effectiveness of the plan is proven from the events of the 2019 flood and the plant’s swift return to service once the flooding event had ended.

## W2.2

**(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?**

No

## W3. Procedures

### W-EU3.1

**(W-EU3.1) How does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with your business activities in the electric utilities sector that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?**

Water-related impacts are evaluated for each Evergy facility. The Clean Water Act (CWA) drives many water-related considerations for generation facilities such as aquatic life impingement and entrainment at cooling water intakes, temperature impacts of thermal discharges, water quality of effluent discharges, and groundwater impacts. In addition to CWA drivers, Evergy engages with state and local stakeholders who may also request additional testing.

**Process:** For any company facility that is discharging water offsite directly to the environment (not back to a municipality) the site holds a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. To obtain a NPDES permit under the CWA, each individual effluent discharge stream that goes to a Water of the United States must be sampled extensively to identify pollutants. The pollutants that require sampling are determined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or regulating state entity. In addition, the test methods associated with each individual pollutant are also regulated by these agencies to ensure test results are accurate. Evergy provides test results to respective regulatory agencies and works closely with them to determine which pollutants should have effluent limitations and be tested more frequently as part of the NPDES permit. The pollutants that are monitored frequently are done so based on known industry-specific pollutants that are integrated into the Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELG), knowledge of the classification of the type of wastewater, and the characteristics of the receiving stream. Common pollutant categories that are monitored include temperature, solids, metals, and nutrients.

As part of the NPDES program, Evergy has chemistry staff that are trained to collect and analyze water samples which are tested in-house or sent to a third-party lab for analysis. All tests comply with approved EPA procedures. Once results are received, Evergy’s Environmental Services team reviews the data and trends of sampled water quality monthly. If there are anomalies or an increase in pollutant loading, the Environmental Services team reaches out to the respective facilities to determine the cause. This can result in additional discussions with chemistry staff and/or engineering and generation leadership.

In addition to routine monitoring, Evergy also performs specific water studies that are listed in NPDES permits. For example, Hawthorn will be conducting a facility-wide technology assessment for any wastewater pollutants that are identified as a pollutant of concern. Other studies include 316(b) impingement and entrainment and assessment of thermal impacts to receiving streams for once-through cooling discharges. In addition to surface water, Evergy monitors groundwater at the most water intensive active facilities, such as Jeffrey Energy Center (Jeffrey), Lawrence Energy Center (Lawrence) and La Cygne Generating Station (La Cygne).

Evergy measures the success of the water program by monitoring the number of water samples collected in relation to the number that are over a daily or monthly average permit limit. In the case that a water sample is over the regulatory limit, Evergy engages with the applicable state agency and immediately works to correct the issue. Evergy also strives to hold water in containment structures where possible to control discharges. In these cases, Evergy can actively monitor the water conditions and ensure that it meets standards prior to release of the water back into the environment.

**Policy:**

Evergy’s Water Resources Policy (Policy) reinforces the company’s commitment to sound environmental practices to preserve the integrity of the environment. As listed in the Policy, Evergy is committed to complying with applicable laws and regulations associated with water quality and quantity. This is also stated in Evergy’s Policy on Environmental Practices. To comply with water laws and regulations, Evergy must characterize the wastewater streams leaving the facilities and monitor them for pollutants. Evergy provides water samples using approved EPA test methods to the state regulating agencies who then identify any pollutants that need to be regulated. In addition to pollutants being discovered through comprehensive sampling, it is also determined from Federal Regulations (40 CFR Subpart 423) that are specific to the steam electric power generating industry.

## W-EU3.1a

**(W-EU3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants associated with your activities in the electric utilities sector on water ecosystems or human health.**

Potential water pollutant	Description of water pollutant and potential impacts	Management procedures	Please explain
Hydrocarbons	Hydrocarbons are found within oils and fuels that are used at generation sites. They are a concern to water due to being mostly insoluble. When oils and fuels enter waterways, they float on the surface of the water and have the	Compliance with effluent quality standards Measures to prevent spillage, leaching, and leakages Emergency preparedness	Evergy has many systems in place to prevent hydrocarbons from entering waterways. Under the CWA, Evergy is required to comply with effluent limitations, which includes the monitoring of oil and grease. Discharges from Evergy’s facilities are



	<p>potential to negatively impact aquatic life and human health. Hydrocarbons may also be considered detrimental to human health or the environment at higher concentrations.</p>		<p>routinely monitored to verify compliance with effluent limitations.</p> <p>In addition to monitoring effluent limitations, Evergy's priority is to prevent hydrocarbons from reaching waterways. The Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) program, which is required for any facility with 1,320 or more gallons of oil, is implemented across the company. Each piece of equipment (tank, electrical, etc.) that has the capacity to hold more than 55 gallons of oil is required to be part of the SPCC program.</p> <p>The program includes a site-specific plan with each oil filled piece of equipment along with containment, flow path, and spill prevention techniques listed. For spill management, spill kits are located at all facilities and include materials to contain and clean up the spill. Employees are trained on this program and for sites that have significant amounts of oil, we have established a contract with an oil spill removal organization (OSRO) that can be contacted for onsite help. Facilities that have the capacity to hold over one million gallons of oil are also subject to Facility Response Plan (FRP) requirements. This regulatory program requires more planning and onsite drills to</p>
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			<p>prepare the facility for proper response to oil spills.</p> <p>Success of hydrocarbon containment is measured through facility NPDES oil and grease sample results, inspection findings by our onsite environmental specialists, the facility's response to spills, and engagement in drills and training. We strive for 100% compliance.</p>
<p>Coal combustion residuals</p>	<p>Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) are defined as fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag, and flue gas desulfurization materials generated from burning coal to make electricity. CCRs are regulated as non-hazardous solid waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. CCR contains mostly silicon, iron, and aluminum with trace amounts of mercury, cadmium, and arsenic among other metals. These pollutants can have negative impacts on human health and the environment when concentration levels are above standards. Evergy complies with the Federal CCR Regulation.</p>	<p>Measures to prevent spillage, leaching, and leakages</p> <p>Community/stakeholder engagement</p>	<p>Evergy has four operating coal-fired generation sites and three decommissioned sites that manage CCR in surface impoundments and landfills. These facilities are subject to numerous federal and state regulatory programs covering solid waste management and wastewater treatment and discharge.</p> <p>To reduce risk of leaching or leakage and as required under the Federal CCR regulation, Evergy routinely monitors for groundwater impacts. In 2021, Evergy ceased the use of surface impoundments for active CCR management. All impoundments have initiated closure and are in process of CCR removal or closure in place. All CCR materials generated at active sites today are disposed of in dry landfills to reduce risk of future groundwater impacts. As of 2021, all Evergy facilities have discontinued</p>



			<p>the wet disposal of coal ash.</p> <p>Evergy manages a public facing website that contains information related to CCR management and groundwater monitoring. Evergy engages with stakeholders and, as appropriate, holds public meetings to discuss any groundwater impacts resulting in the need for corrective action.</p>
Radiation	<p>Radiation is considered a water pollutant because it can ionize and break chemical bonds. Nuclear power plants use radioactive material to generate heat to produce electricity. Release risk of this radioactive material is small. However, at Wolf Creek Nuclear Operations Center (WC) the radiological environmental monitoring program (REMP) ensures that a release would quickly be detected. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) performs an independent, but similar program. In addition, WC regularly hosts emergency training exercises and provides an educational calendar to area residents.</p>	<p>Compliance with effluent quality standards</p> <p>Emergency preparedness</p>	<p>To reduce release risk of radioactive material, diverse and redundant barriers and safety systems are in place onsite at WC. For example, multiple methods of onsite power exist to ensure pumps and motors have power under extreme weather events. Flex equipment, stored onsite in two separate locations and off-site, could be activated to support solutions to unforeseen problems.</p> <p>Onsite and off-site water samples are collected at regular frequencies. Eighteen on site, twelve off-site, and eight cooling lake perimeter ground water wells are sampled each quarter for Iodine 131, Gross Beta, and Tritium. Surface water in the cooling lake and adjacent John Redmond Reservoir is sampled monthly for Gamma Spec and Tritium. Drinking water is sampled at the water treatment facility in Burlington and Iola for Gamma Spec, Gross Beta, Iodine 131, and</p>



		<p>Tritium. Fish tissue from the cooling lake and John Redmond Reservoir is sampled twice annually for Gamma Spec and Tritium. KDHE monitors a similar suite of parameters at a similar frequency.</p> <p>To comply with license requirements, WC produces an annual report based on these and other REMP samples for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), KDHE, and for the public through the NRC website. Additionally, all effluents from the plant are sampled, analyzed, and treated prior to discharge. Routine monitoring is performed and reported annually to KDHE and NRC. WC complies with radiation dose and other effluent limits for the public and employees. The WC Ground Water Monitoring Program and REMP are audited every two years by internal quality assurance and the NRC.</p> <p>The REMP conducts an annual land census to ensure residents new to the area are provided with appropriate educational materials. WC provides an annual REMP update to the Coffey County Commission. The cooling lake is open to public access and a radiation education brochure is available to anglers.</p>
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<p>Contaminated cooling water</p>	<p>Large volumes of water are used at thermal cycle power plants as cooling water. For the coal fired generation sites, the contamination concern of cooling water is thermal pollution which is addressed below. This is due to the cooling system being closed cycle.</p>	<p>Compliance with effluent quality standards</p>	<p>All but one of Evergy’s coal facilities are located along two major rivers; the Kansas and Missouri Rivers. The other coal facility, as well as Evergy’s nuclear facility, are located next to cooling lakes that are owned by Evergy. Evergy utilizes the lake and river water as sources of cooling water. Of the five coal-fired facilities on a major river, three of them utilize once-through cooling water systems. The remaining two utilize cooling towers to reduce the water needed for cooling. At the once-through cooling facilities, we also have units that utilize cooling towers versus the entire facility being once-through cooling. For the facilities that utilize cooling lakes, cooling water is sourced and discharged to the lake. For all coal and nuclear sites, the water withdraws used for cooling water are discharged back to the source using non-contact cycles, thus reducing the risk of carrying contaminants when being discharged back into the environment. For all cooling water discharges, the effluent is sampled as required by the site-specific NPDES permit. Success is measured by striving to achieve a 100% compliance rate with applicable laws and regulations. Evergy utilizes trend analysis for water sampling to determine when there are elevated levels of</p>
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			any contaminants to assist in always achieving compliance.
Thermal pollution	Elevated temperatures in cooling water discharges may negatively impact aquatic life in the effluent receiving stream. This is dependent upon temperature and the duration of exposure.	Compliance with effluent quality standards	Thermal pollution is applicable to our facilities that utilize once-through cooling systems that discharge directly to rivers. This includes three of Evergy’s coal-fired facilities – Iatan, Hawthorn and Lake Road. The other coal facilities utilize cooling towers or cooling lakes where thermal pollution has not been determined to be a concern. Cooling towers reduce the discharge temperature by inducing evaporation of water and allowing recycling of water multiple times through the process. Therefore, no NPDES temperature limits are in place. The cooling lakes are designed for water cooling by passive evaporation, so the downstream receiving waters are not negatively impacted. For the once-through cooling sites, both the flow rate and temperature of the effluent, as well as the receiving stream are monitored. Evergy utilizes this information to determine if the effluent is causing a five-degree temperature rise or causing the receiving stream temperature to rise above ninety-degrees Fahrenheit. This level of impact has been determined to be potentially significant to aquatic life by regulating agencies. This information is currently gathered daily as required by

		<p>the site specific NPDES permits. The Hawthorn facility has a ten-year schedule of compliance to achieve the five degree and ninety-degree limitations. At latan, the once-through cooling unit is currently subject to and has complied with the five-degree temperature change within the Missouri River and has five additional years prior to the ninety-degree temperature limit going into effect. The site at Lake Road has two streams which are subject to temperature monitoring and reporting. The once-through cooling system discharge is subject to the five-degree temperature change and ninety- degree temperature cap limitations and has had no prior issues of meeting these expectations to ensure protection of aquatic life. The Hawthorn site will continue to monitor the Missouri River and impact of temperature to determine if additional studies are warranted over the next few years.</p>
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### W3.3

**(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?**

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

### W3.3a

**(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.**

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**Value chain stage**

Direct operations

**Coverage**

Full

**Risk assessment procedure**

Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

**Frequency of assessment**

Annually

**How far into the future are risks considered?**

More than 6 years

**Type of tools and methods used**

Tools on the market  
Enterprise risk management

**Tools and methods used**

WRI Aqueduct

**Contextual issues considered**

Water availability at a basin/catchment level  
Water quality at a basin/catchment level  
Water regulatory frameworks

**Stakeholders considered**

Customers  
Employees  
Investors  
Local communities  
NGOs

**Comment**

Evergy conducted a Water Resilience Assessment (WRA) in early 2022 to understand current and future water related risks. The WRA utilized the output of the World Resource Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool to understand which Evergy facilities are currently or are projected to be in areas of water-related risks. The study forecasted water related risks out more than six years and the information will assist both Environmental Services and Generation management in understanding risks and which facilities potentially need to be focused on risk mitigation. Due to the large and diverse footprint of Evergy's sites, the study is conducted at an individual basin level to yield the most representative facility conditions. Ultimately the information from this assessment will be beneficial for facilities to continue to have reliable and cost effective operations.

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**Value chain stage**

Supply chain

**Coverage**

Partial

**Risk assessment procedure**

Water risks are assessed as a standalone issue

**Frequency of assessment**

Annually

**How far into the future are risks considered?**

More than 6 years

**Type of tools and methods used**

Tools on the market  
Enterprise risk management

**Tools and methods used**

WRI Aqueduct

**Contextual issues considered**

Water availability at a basin/catchment level

**Stakeholders considered**

Customers  
Employees  
Investors  
Local communities  
Suppliers

**Comment**

Evergy conducted a WRA in early 2022 to understand current and future water related risks. The WRA utilized the output of the WRI Aqueduct tool. In addition to Evergy's generation footprint, the study also considered the Power River Basin where Evergy sources their coal. This information will be beneficial in understanding if there are current or projected coal supply issues, due to water-related issues, for our coal-fired generation facilities.

## W3.3b

**(W3.3b) Describe your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.**

Water-related risks are identified through engagement with various stakeholders. Evergy employs two processes to identify water related risk: 1) regulatory compliance risk; and 2) all other water risk.

To identify water regulatory compliance risk, Environmental Services reviews, at least annually, its comprehensive list of all water related compliance obligations. Each compliance obligation is then evaluated to determine the probability of a negative impact occurring. This is based on a

scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the highest probability. Next the impact is rated based on the relative significance of such impact to the company, also using a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the highest impact. The multiplication of the likelihood and impact scores determines the risk score for each specific water compliance obligation. Following the completion of risk identification and scoring, all environmental risks, including water, are ranked and those with the highest relative risk are elevated and require written risk mitigation plans. The Sr. Director, Environmental Services reviews and approves the environmental risk register. Environmental Services develops the risk mitigation plans and is responsible for ensuring their implementation along with relevant Evergy employees in Operations and Engineering. The final risk register and all mitigation plans are then incorporated into the larger Evergy Compliance risk register, under the direction of the VP Chief Compliance Officer. The Compliance Risk register is then incorporated into the company's overall Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process.

For water risks not related to company compliance, Environmental Services focuses on identifying risks such as water quality concerns and water availability. This evaluation and identification of risk is continual and tracked using monthly water quality trending and tracking of water source availability. When a risk is determined to potentially impact operations the concern is elevated to Generation leadership at the plant level and Environmental Services leadership. Mitigation actions are determined and may include modifying operations.

In addition to the real-time evaluation of water risk, Evergy completed a company-wide WRA in 2022. For this assessment, one of the tools used to assess water risk in Evergy's footprint was the WRI Aqueduct tool. The WRI tool will assist Evergy's Environmental Services and Generation management in understanding potential water related risks. The results from this assessment will aid in future mitigation planning. The WRI tool was selected based on the access to reputable information. Additional publicly available tools were also utilized for this assessment and include the United States Army Corps of Engineers Climate Hydrology Assessment Tool, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration – U.S. Climate Hydrology Assessment Tool and the United States Drought Monitor. In response to the output of these tools, Evergy will determine which sites need water availability planning, flood planning, and consider how best to minimize overall water-related risks.

## W4. Risks and opportunities

### W4.1

**(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

Yes, both in direct operations and the rest of our value chain

### W4.1a

**(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

Evergy utilizes an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework that aligns top business risks with management responsibilities, and ultimately Board of Director (Board) level oversight

of these risks. The Board is responsible for the oversight of all major risks (as well as mitigation plans) including strategic, financial, operational, and compliance risks. The Board has delegated some specific risk oversight responsibility to its committees, as provided in the committee charters. At least once each year, the full Board receives a report from management of key risks and related mitigation plans following an extensive and iterative management analysis. Management also incorporates risks and mitigations into its regular presentations to the Board.

Eversource's ERM process is not conducted with an eye toward avoiding all risk, but rather with a goal of enhancing its ability to identify and appropriately mitigate risks across current and future business strategies. Eversource believes this ERM process is important because it provides a structure to identify risks and related mitigation activities. In addition, it provides the framework to report to the Board on top risks including water risks.

Eversource uses likelihood and impact parameters during our risk assessment discussions. For 2021, there were 5 categories of impact: Minor (1), Moderate (2) Significant (3), Major (4) and Critical (5) and likelihood of Remote (1), Rare (2), Possible (3), Likely (4) and Probable (5). These categories have various financial, operational (includes customer and employee impacts), compliance (includes health and safety impacts), reputational and security thresholds base on the impact and likelihood of an event. Risk owners annually review and rank each risk based on impact and likelihood of the risk event occurring. The impact is then multiplied by the likelihood to get a total risk score.

For example: Critical impact with a Probable likelihood ( $5 \times 5 = 25$ ) would have a financial threshold of greater than \$40 million. These may or may not be interdependent. For example, we could have a risk that has an impact of greater than \$40 million but has no operational or compliance impact. Two Critical level examples are provided below for each category:

- Operational thresholds for the Critical score would include items such as: inability to serve majority of customer base or high-profile service territory for an extended period of time (i.e. greater than 5 days) or loss of material generating capacity for an extended period of time (i.e. greater than 500 MW for greater than 12 months.)
- Compliance threshold examples for the Critical score level would include items such as: material fines, sanctions, indictments, allegations or proceedings from compliance violations, pervasive health hazards, significant injuries or fatalities to employees or customers.
- Reputational threshold examples for the Critical score level would include: material impact to Eversource's trustworthiness in the market place or national negative headlines for prolonged period of time.
- Security threshold examples for the Critical score level would include: cybersecurity incident resulting in the loss of ability to control the bulk electric system or privileged access credentials are compromised.

To calculate the top business risks, the risks with the highest total calculated score (substantial risks) are flagged. ERM considers a risk substantial if the total score (likelihood x impact) is 15 or above, resulting in a potential financial impact of \$10 million to greater than \$40 million. A second view is then utilized to determine what the top risks are collectively. This approach considers all risks and the impact they can have to the company when combined, thus each



risk is assigned a classification to allow for the risks to be grouped together to provide an enterprise-wide view of the key risks. Examples of classification categories include (but are not limited to): Business Continuity & Resiliency, Culture, Customer Expectations, Cybersecurity, Environmental Social and Governance (ESG), and Regulatory & Legislative. An average between the count and total score is then calculated in determining the top business risks.

**Materiality and its relevant definition as used in responses to third-party reports including CDP, and our ESG materiality review process, is different than the definition used in the context of filings with the SEC. Issues deemed material for purposes of responding to third-party reports and for purposes of determining our ESG strategies may not be considered material for SEC reporting purposes.**

## W4.1b

**(W4.1b) What is the total number of facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what proportion of your company-wide facilities does this represent?**

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	4	Less than 1%	<p>Evergy owns over 910 separate properties including generation facilities, administrative buildings, substations, and warehouses. Four generation facilities have been projected to have extremely high and high risk water stress in 2030 and 2040 due to the potential impact of drought based on the World Resource Institute (WRI) Aqueduct outputs. When compared to all 910 facilities considered part of Evergy’s operations, these four facilities represent less than 1% of Evergy’s total facilities. When comparing to all Evergy’s electric generation sources, including Power Purchase Agreements, the four facilities accounts for 7.4% of all the electric generation sites.</p> <p>The four facilities are Gordon Evans Energy Center (Gordon Evans), Hutchinson Energy Center (Hutchinson), Jeffrey Energy Center (Jeffrey) and Lawrence Energy Center (Lawrence). These facilities accounted for approximately 20.7% of the total net generation in 2021 and withdrew 3.2% of the total water withdrawn during 2021 for electric generation. Gordon Evans and Hutchinson are combustion turbine (CT) generating stations while both Jeffrey and Lawrence are coal-fired steam generation facilities. With Jeffrey and Lawrence being coal-fired generation sites, they rely on large volumes of water for operations compared to the CT sites.</p>

## W4.1c

**(W4.1c) By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?**

---

**Country/Area & River basin**

United States of America  
Mississippi River

**Number of facilities exposed to water risk**

4

**% company-wide facilities this represents**

Less than 1%

**% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities**

1-25

**% company's total global revenue that could be affected**

Unknown

**Comment**

Evergy does not disclose revenues from individual energy centers. Four energy centers are exposed to substantive water related risk. These include two coal-fired and two gas fired CT stations. Each of these energy centers can be substantively affected by drought. The four energy centers make up approximately 20.7% of the 2021 net generation.

## W4.2

**(W4.2) Provide details of identified risks in your direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.**

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**Country/Area & River basin**

United States of America  
Mississippi River

**Type of risk & Primary risk driver**

Acute physical  
Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

**Primary potential impact**

Impact on company assets



**Company-specific description**

Projected increases in the frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation events indicate the potential for an increase in the risk of inland flooding, particularly for generation facilities located near surface water bodies (e.g., rivers, lakes, ponds). Potential impacts from increased flooding can range from nuisance flooding in employee parking lots and local roadways to flooding of infrastructure and facilities. Flooding has the potential to damage infrastructure and interrupt energy production, which could impact the ability to provide energy to customers and create financial risks.

**Timeframe**

Current up to one year

**Magnitude of potential impact**

Medium-low

**Likelihood**

More likely than not

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

16,000,000

**Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)**

**Explanation of financial impact**

The financial impact is based on the impact of flooding that occurred in 2011, along the Missouri River. The flooding caused an estimated \$16 million (2011 dollars) impact due to coal conservation activities. This resulted in increased fuel expenses and purchased power expenses and reduced wholesale sales.

**Primary response to risk**

Develop flood emergency plans

**Description of response**

latan is currently the only Evergy facility considered high risk for flooding impact. There is a site level flood emergency response plan that is implemented when the National Weather Service and United States Geological Survey (USGA) information forecasts flooding conditions.

**Cost of response**

1,800,000

**Explanation of cost of response**

During a 2019 flooding event, flood plan response cost approximately \$1.8 million at latan.

**Country/Area & River basin**

United States of America

Mississippi River

**Type of risk & Primary risk driver**

Chronic physical

Dependency on water intensive energy sources

**Primary potential impact**

Closure of operations

**Company-specific description**

Energys's coal-generation facilities and Wolf Creek Nuclear Operations Center (Wolf Creek) facility are the most water intensive generation resources within Energys's fleet. The coal facilities accounted for 97.6% of Energys's water withdrawals and 80.7% of the water consumed during 2021. Wolf Creek, accounted for 2.4% of Energys's 2021 water withdrawals and 19.3% of consumption. Each one of these facilities relies on either a large river or lake as a water body source, primarily for cooling purposes. Of the coal-facilities, the once-through cooling facilities are the most water dependent as they do not recycle cooling water. This includes Hawthorn, Iatan and Lake Road which all rely on the Missouri River as the cooling source. The Missouri River Basin covers a large geographic footprint and is a major tributary to the Mississippi River basin. Flows within the rivers are managed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Factors that influence the flow of the Missouri River include precipitation, temperature, and upstream consumption. An additional factor impacting Energys is the riverbed degradation that lowers the elevation of the Missouri River bottom. This requires more flows to achieve the same elevation year after year. The uncertainty of climate factors (precipitation and temperature), flow management decisions of the USACE, and riverbed degradation rate impose risk to facilities along the Missouri River. There is potential risk that future flows may be insufficient for the needs of our facilities to continue to operate prior to their expected end of life date. However, Energys has recently conducted a Water Resilience Assessment (WRA) to investigate the risk further and is actively working on projects to become more resilient during periods of water constraints. As reflected in Energys's Integrated Resource Plan, we expect to invest in new generation and reduce our reliance on coal generation in the future, which will result in lower water usage.

**Timeframe**

More than 6 years

**Magnitude of potential impact**

Medium-low

**Likelihood**

Unlikely

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)**

**Explanation of financial impact**

The amount of financial impact cannot be accurately determined due to the high level of uncertainty and variability in costs. The cost is highly variable to the duration and the location of water-related issues.

**Primary response to risk**

Increase investment in new technology

**Description of response**

Through 2030, as outlined in the company's Integrated Resource Plan, Evergy is planning to add nearly 3,000 MW of renewable generation to our generation portfolio. The renewable additions will be a combination of solar and wind resources. These resources, combined with planned coal retirements, will result in lower emissions and less reliance on water-intensive resources and lower overall water use. In addition to transitioning to less water intensive generation methods, Evergy is actively considering improving water resilience with its current assets. For example, both the Iatan and Hawthorn intake structures, along the Missouri River, are being engineered to have lower pump suction levels to accommodate for the increased variability of flows within the river. This will allow the facilities to continue to run during low-flow conditions and mitigate risk of riverbed degradation.

**Cost of response**

2,000,000

**Explanation of cost of response**

The cost of response is reflective of Evergy's efforts to lower the Missouri River intake pump suction levels for the once-through cooling units at both Iatan and Hawthorn. Lowering the pump suction levels will help support the facilities to remain online when the Missouri River has low-flow conditions.

---

**Country/Area & River basin**

United States of America  
Mississippi River

**Type of risk & Primary risk driver**

Chronic physical  
Declining water quality

**Primary potential impact**

Increased operating costs

**Company-specific description**

Evergy relies on fresh surface and groundwater for cooling, boiler make-up, washdown water, air quality control systems, and many more uses at its generation facilities. The decline in incoming water quality has the potential to increase the cost of treating the water to an acceptable quality for facility use. Declining water quality factors include an increase in total suspended solids and increased temperatures. The increase in temperature of water coming into the facility can create inefficiencies in energy generation that could impact operations.

**Timeframe**

More than 6 years

**Magnitude of potential impact**

Low

**Likelihood**

Unlikely

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)**

**Explanation of financial impact**

The quality of water coming into Evergy's facilities is influenced by the upstream management of the basin and climate conditions (precipitation and drought). The amount of financial impact has not been determined due to the high level of uncertainty and variability in the factors that influence water quality.

**Primary response to risk**

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

**Description of response**

To reduce water quality risks, Evergy looks for ways to become more efficient with water resources. Long-term strategies such as investing in more renewables and reducing the use of coal generation will reduce reliance on incoming water. In the short-term, facilities are looking at water recycling and conservation practices to reduce dependency, thus reduce water quality risk.

For water temperatures, the coal-fired facilities use a mix of cooling methods that

include lakes, cooling towers, and once-through systems. Evergy’s mitigation response also includes securing additional upstream water, stored in reservoirs, for the Kansas facilities. The release of the additional storage can assist in improving water quality for both solids and temperature.

**Cost of response**

200,000

**Explanation of cost of response**

The cost of response is measured by Evergy’s annual payment to WAD. Being a member of the WAD, Evergy’s Jeffrey, Lawrence and LaCygne facilities have access to upstream water reservoir storage. The upstream water can be released to assist with increasing the water quality by increasing the river flows.

**Country/Area & River basin**

United States of America  
Mississippi River

**Type of risk & Primary risk driver**

Regulatory  
Regulation of discharge quality/volumes

**Primary potential impact**

Increased compliance costs

**Company-specific description**

The costs associated with water compliance have the potential to increase if the water quality coming into the facility declines. Evergy’s generation facilities are permitted to discharge water under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program and each outfall has limitations set by the authorizing agency. The authorizing agency sets limits on the wastewater stream classification, wastewater analysis results, and the receiving stream. As the quality of the receiving stream declines, there is potential for the effluent limits to become harder to achieve, thus increasing costs. For example, temperature is considered a pollutant under the NPDES program. As the receiving water bodies’ temperature increases, Evergy will have to consider how to comply with the regulatory limit of the receiving stream. Both discharge temperature and temperature increase limitations exist for all Evergy’s once-through cooling facilities as these parameters have been determined to be the threshold for having a potentially significant impact to aquatic life by the regulating agencies. In addition to thermal limitations, Evergy will continue achieving effluent limitations of the pollutants listed in each site-specific NPDES permit.

**Timeframe**

Current up to one year

**Magnitude of potential impact**

Medium-low

**Likelihood**

About as likely as not

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)**

**Explanation of financial impact**

The quality of water incoming to Evergy's facilities is influenced by the upstream management of the basin and climate conditions (precipitation and drought). The amount of financial impact has not been determined due to the high level of uncertainty and variability in the factors that influence water quality. This uncertainty also exists due to regulatory uncertainty as permit limitations may change with the change in receiving water conditions.

**Primary response to risk**

Improve monitoring

**Description of response**

Within Evergy's internal Environmental Services department, the water group focuses on water compliance under the NPDES program. Water samples are tracked and reviewed using site specific NPDES permit and limitations. This data is reviewed twice, once when it is received by Environmental Services and a second detailed review takes place prior to the monthly submissions to the applicable regulatory agency. During the detailed review, business analytic tools are used to trend water quality for each pollutant for each outfall. This trending makes it easier for Evergy Environmental Services to identify when pollutants are increasing, near limits, or there are anomalies from historical data. By doing this, Environmental Services can provide feedback to each generation site to help assist in ongoing compliance. Evergy Environmental Services is also in communication with regulatory agencies to collaborate on any compliance related concerns to assist in meeting permit expectations.

**Cost of response**

100,000

**Explanation of cost of response**

Annual cost of staff to enable monitoring and trending to appropriately respond to changing water conditions.

---

**Country/Area & River basin**

United States of America  
Mississippi River

**Type of risk & Primary risk driver**

Acute physical  
Drought

**Primary potential impact**

Closure of operations

**Company-specific description**

Projected increases in water stress, scarcity, and drought could have impacts on Evergy's operations. Drought can decrease the availability of water necessary for Evergy to generate power efficiently and at its required capacities. Once-through cooling systems are more vulnerable to water scarcity, as they require more cooling than generation facilities with closed loop systems. Projected increases in the intensity and severity of droughts may also exacerbate groundwater depletion, which would impact Evergy facilities relying on groundwater for water supplies.

**Timeframe**

Current up to one year

**Magnitude of potential impact**

Low

**Likelihood**

Unlikely

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)**

**Explanation of financial impact**

The amount of financial impact has not been determined due to the high level of uncertainty and variability in the factors that influence the impact. The financial impact is highly dependent on the duration, impacted facility, and alternative resources available in the power market.

**Primary response to risk**

Secure alternative water supply

**Description of response**

The World Resource Institute (WRI) Aqueduct analysis, completed for Evergy's WRA, projected that Evergy's Gordon Evans, Hutchinson, Jeffrey and Lawrence facilities were at 'high' and 'extremely high' water risk under the RCP8.5 scenario ("business-as-usual" scenario) due to potential drought conditions. Evergy's Gordon Evans and Hutchinson facilities utilize minimal process water as they are CT generation facilities. Due to this, if groundwater was not available, Gordon Evans and Hutchison could consider utilizing a municipal water supply for process needs. Jeffrey and Lawrence are coal-generation sites, which are water-intensive. Each of these sites have ample water rights secured under the Kansas Department of Agriculture. In addition to water rights, the Jeffrey and Lawrence facilities are members of the Kansas River WAD. The Kansas River WAD is a group of significant water users along the Kansas River that purchase upstream reservoir space in Milford, Tuttle Creek and Perry Reservoirs. This upstream storage acts as water insurance where during times of low river flow, water will be released to support operation of the facilities.

**Cost of response**

200,000

**Explanation of cost of response**

Evergy invests in the WAD to purchase and maintain storage in upstream reservoirs that can be utilized as needed. The cost of maintaining this storage is approximately \$200,000 annually.

**Country/Area & River basin**

United States of America  
Mississippi River

**Type of risk & Primary risk driver**

Chronic physical  
Precipitation and/or hydrological variability

**Primary potential impact**

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

**Company-specific description**

Projected shifts in seasonal precipitation patterns, such as more winter precipitation falling as rain rather than snow, can heavily impact the timing of stream flows and water availability and lead to an unreliable water supply. Changes in annual patterns have the potential to impact the reliability of the water supply and may require Evergy to adjust operational processes to account for the variability. Additionally, an unreliable water supply could lead to inefficiencies and disruptions in operations. If water supply is limited, cooling systems may not function efficiently.

**Timeframe**

Current up to one year

**Magnitude of potential impact**

Medium



**Likelihood**

More likely than not

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)**

**Explanation of financial impact**

The amount of financial impact has not been determined due to the high level of uncertainty and variability in the factors that influence the financial impact figure.

**Primary response to risk**

Improve monitoring

**Description of response**

Evergy conducted a WRA in early 2022 to better understand which generation facilities were projected to have the most water-related risks. This effort, coupled with developing an internal monitoring system to consider upstream river flows, drought conditions, and reservoir levels will aid Evergy in better strategic management of water resources. In addition, Evergy's use of the WAD to assist during drought conditions helps even out the variability in flow. The upstream reservoirs also assist the facilities during heavy precipitation periods

**Cost of response**

200,000

**Explanation of cost of response**

Evergy invests in the WAD to purchase and maintain storage in upstream reservoirs that can be utilized as needed. The cost of maintaining this storage is approximately \$200,000 annually.

## W4.2a

**(W4.2a) Provide details of risks identified within your value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.**

---

**Country/Area & River basin**

United States of America

Mississippi River

**Stage of value chain**

Supply chain

**Type of risk & Primary risk driver**

Acute physical

Drought

**Primary potential impact**

Supply chain disruption

**Company-specific description**

Evergy sources coal for the generation sites from the Powder River Basin (PRB) region. This region was reviewed during Evergy's WRA and the United States Bureau of Reclamation Drought Dashboard is projecting an increase in drought duration for this region. As Evergy invests in new renewable generation resources and reduces the share of coal generation, the reliance on coal resources will continue to decrease; thus, decreasing water-related supply chain disruption.

**Timeframe**

More than 6 years

**Magnitude of potential impact**

Low

**Likelihood**

Unlikely

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)**

**Explanation of financial impact**

Evergy's coal is supplied from the PRB in Wyoming. Evergy's WRA identified there is a potential for increased drought duration for this region. The amount of financial impact cannot be determined due to the high level of uncertainty and variability in cost and in the extent and duration of a potential supply disruption. However, we monitor our coal supply and have a variable generation portfolio. As Evergy invests in new renewable generation and reduces the share of coal generation, consistent with the company's Integrated Resource Plan our reliance on the PRB region will decrease.

**Primary response to risk**

Direct operations

Increase investment in new technology

**Description of response**

Through 2030, as outlined in the company’s Integrated Resource Plan, Evergy is planning to add nearly 3,000 MW of renewable generation to our generation portfolio. The renewable additions will be a combination of solar and wind resources. These resources, combined with planned coal retirements, will enable the company to meet its water-related objectives by transitioning to less water-intensive resources, while also reducing emissions. Investing in new, less water intensive generation sources will create less dependency on water resources, including in the PRB region.

**Cost of response**

0

**Explanation of cost of response**

The amount of response cannot be precisely determined.

**W4.3**

**(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

**W4.3a**

**(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.**

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**Type of opportunity**

Resilience

**Primary water-related opportunity**

Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

**Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity**

Evergy facility locations on the Missouri River have legal right and opportunity to obtain all water needed for power generation. The Missouri River has the necessary substantial flows to provide water during all conditions; however, riverbed degradation has led to lower than normal river elevations in recent years. Through modification of our intake systems, Evergy will be able to obtain water necessary to operate at full capacity even during periods of low river elevation. These benefits will occur at all of Evergy’s Missouri River generating facilities, specifically Iatan and Hawthorn, but financial benefits will be realized by the company as a whole. The opportunity is driven by the availability of necessary water and the flexibility to modify intake structures to adapt to changing river conditions.

Following river conditions in the winter of 2021-2022, Evergy identified this opportunity and began the necessary strategic planning to implement changes. Budgeting for modifications to be designed and implemented in 2022-2023 has occurred along with

cooperation with environmental regulators to allow the opportunity to be realized with the next 1-3 years.

**Estimated timeframe for realization**

1 to 3 years

**Magnitude of potential financial impact**

Low-medium

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, an estimated range

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

200,000

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

12,000,000

**Explanation of financial impact**

The financial impact for the modification of water intakes along the Missouri River for Iatan and Hawthorn is based on various water scenarios. The minimum figure is based on no drought conditions with the plant, so there would be little to no impact from the low river levels. The maximum figure is based on lost generation revenue during a drought year if the two affected generation units were unavailable. Figures are per year. The maximum value may be expected approximately once every 10 years.

**Type of opportunity**

Products and services

**Primary water-related opportunity**

Increased sales of existing products/services

**Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity**

Evergy has ownership of substantial water rights in its service territory at locations that previously had facilities to generate electricity but have since been retired. In the State of Kansas, water is a real property right limited based on availability and required to be utilized and maintained to retain ownership. Water availability in southern Kansas is limited to current water right holders in many areas due inability to obtain new rights. With the changing landscape of electricity generation and advancement of technology, the availability of these rights for future use is a substantial opportunity.

Due to this opportunity, Evergy has modified its company’s water strategies to protect and maintain these rights. To maintain these rights while considering what future opportunities are available, Evergy may consider placing the rights into short term conservation agreements.

**Estimated timeframe for realization**

More than 6 years

**Magnitude of potential financial impact**

Unknown

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

**Explanation of financial impact**

The financial impact cannot be precisely determined.

## W5. Facility-level water accounting

### W5.1

(W5.1) For each facility referenced in W4.1c, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

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**Facility reference number**

Facility 1

**Facility name (optional)**

Gordon Evans Energy Center (Gordon Evans)

**Country/Area & River basin**

United States of America

Mississippi River

**Latitude**

37.79044

**Longitude**

-97.52227

**Located in area with water stress**

No

**Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility**

Gas

**Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)**

66.3

**Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

This is our first year of measurement

**Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

66.3

**Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

**Withdrawals from third party sources**

0

**Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)**

202.5

**Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year**

This is our first year of measurement

**Discharges to fresh surface water**

202.5

**Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Discharges to groundwater**

0

**Discharges to third party destinations**

0

**Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)**

10.35

**Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

This is our first year of measurement

**Please explain**

Gordon Evans water withdrawal from groundwater wells is metered, as required by the Kansas Department of Agriculture, Division of Water Resources (DWR). The meters are from a state-approved list and are maintained in alignment with the DWR requirements. Water discharge at the facility is measured and documented once per month, in accordance with the site-specific National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Monthly discharge measurement is not a completely accurate representation of daily discharges. In addition, the discharge includes stormwater that is not owned by Evergy per DWR. Therefore, withdrawal minus discharges does not provide an accurate representation of water consumption. Therefore, Evergy has installed timing meters on the evaporative coolers and a water meter on the reverse osmosis (RO) feed to the units to enhance accuracy in measurement and overall water accounting. The timing meters track the duration that the evaporative coolers were used for each unit and this data can be multiplied by the design evaporative rate to calculate water consumed. The RO unit water is 100% consumed and added to the facility's total water consumption volume. This consumption methodology is more representative of the water utilized and not discharged to the environment for readily available use.

**Facility reference number**

Facility 2

**Facility name (optional)**

Hutchinson Energy Center (Hutchinson)

**Country/Area & River basin**

United States of America

Mississippi River

**Latitude**

38.09206

**Longitude**

-97.873

**Located in area with water stress**

No

**Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility**

Gas

**Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)**

1.52

**Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

This is our first year of measurement

**Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

1.52

**Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

**Withdrawals from third party sources**

0

**Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)**

0

**Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year**

This is our first year of measurement

**Discharges to fresh surface water**

0

**Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Discharges to groundwater**

0

**Discharges to third party destinations**

0

**Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)**

1.52

**Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

This is our first year of measurement

**Please explain**

Hutchinson water withdrawals are metered on each individual groundwater well as required by the DWR. The meters are from a state-approved list and are maintained in alignment with the DWR requirements.

At Hutchison, no water is discharged as the site does not hold an NPDES permit. Therefore, all water withdrawal is consumed onsite.

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 3



**Facility name (optional)**

Jeffrey Energy Center (Jeffrey)

**Country/Area & River basin**

United States of America

Mississippi River

**Latitude**

39.281385

**Longitude**

-96.109951

**Located in area with water stress**

No

**Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility**

Coal - hard

**Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)**

29,247.41

**Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

This is our first year of measurement

**Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

29,247.41

**Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

0

**Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

**Withdrawals from third party sources**

0

**Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)**

4,703.84

**Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year**

This is our first year of measurement

**Discharges to fresh surface water**

4,703.84

**Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Discharges to groundwater**

0

**Discharges to third party destinations**

0

**Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)**

9,988.67

**Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

This is our first year of measurement

**Please explain**

Jeffrey water withdrawals occur through the intake on the Kansas River and through stormwater runoff accumulated in Evergy owned lakes. Jeffrey also has groundwater wells that are used to withdraw water, but they were not utilized during 2021. Water withdrawals from the Kansas River and groundwater wells are metered in accordance with DWR requirements. These sources feed Jeffrey’s two raw water lakes which provide water to the facility. The discharges, permitted under the NDPES program, occur through two main outfalls, one going directly to the Kansas River and the other discharge from a lake that discharges to a creek, ultimately leading to the Kansas River.

Water consumption at Jeffrey is calculated by summing inputs to the facility including, raw water lake pumps and stormwater runoff. Discharges are subtracted from the inputs. Consumption is calculated from the lake pumps because water withdrawals from the Kansas River and groundwater are sent directly to these lakes and the public has access to the lakes. Therefore, Evergy does not account for water removal until the water leaves the lakes for use at the generation facility.

**Facility reference number**

Facility 4

**Facility name (optional)**

Lawrence Energy Center (Lawrence)

**Country/Area & River basin**

United States of America  
Mississippi River

**Latitude**

39.00722

**Longitude**

-95.26952

**Located in area with water stress**

No

**Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility**

Coal - hard

**Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)**

5,722.58

**Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

This is our first year of measurement

**Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

5,530.58

**Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

0

**Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

**Withdrawals from third party sources**

192

**Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)**

291.61

**Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year**

This is our first year of measurement

**Discharges to fresh surface water**

291.61

**Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Discharges to groundwater**

0

**Discharges to third party destinations**

0

**Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)**

5,430.97

**Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

This is our first year of measurement

**Please explain**

Lawrence withdraws water from the Kansas River and from municipal sources. Water withdrawn from the Kansas River is metered as required by DWR. Municipal water is also metered and Evergy utilizes monthly bills to determine overall usage. The discharges from the facility, permitted under the NPDES program, go directly back into the Kansas River. For Lawrence, water consumption is calculated by subtracting the discharges from the withdrawals as this methodology is in alignment with the facility’s operational design.

**W5.1a**

**(W5.1a) For the facilities referenced in W5.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?**

**Water withdrawals – total volumes**

---

**% verified**

Not verified

**Please explain**

**Water withdrawals – volume by source**

---

**% verified**

Not verified

**Please explain**

**Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters**

---

**% verified**

Not verified

**Please explain**

**Water discharges – total volumes**

---

**% verified**

Not verified

**Please explain**

**Water discharges – volume by destination**

---

**% verified**

Not verified

**Please explain**

### **Water discharges – volume by final treatment level**

---

**% verified**

Not verified

**Please explain**

### **Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters**

---

**% verified**

76-100

**Verification standard used**

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has approved analytical methods for water quality parameters. All water discharges that are sampled under the NPDES program align with these EPA approved methods that can be found under 40 CFR Chapter 1 Subpart D Part 136.

To demonstrate alignment with these standards, the Missouri facilities and the third-party lab participate annually in a Discharge Monitoring Reporting Quality Assurance (DMRQA) study program that is administered by the EPA. The DMRQA is a verification process where labs are supplied samples to test and report back the results to an administrator to determine if the lab is accurately performing the test methods.

### **Water consumption – total volume**

---

**% verified**

Not verified

**Please explain**

## **W6. Governance**

### **W6.1**

**(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?**

Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

## W6.1a

**(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.**

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Company water targets and goals Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	<p>Evergy's water policy is a company-wide policy that explains our understanding of the importance of water and commitment to continue preserving and reducing our impact.</p> <p>Evergy's water policy, which can be found on Evergy's investor website, highlights the business dependency on water and acknowledges that water is an important shared resource among our customers and communities. The policy explains that our largest, most water dependent facilities are strategically located next to waterbodies that typically have significant water supply.</p> <p>In Evergy's water policy, we stress the company's commitment to water stewardship and disclose our water use, compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and reduction of dependency on water as renewable generation is implemented. The policy also expresses our commitment to engage with a variety of stakeholders such as government, businesses, and the communities that we serve. This is actively done through being involved in water related committees, through business partnerships, and through Evergy's Green Team efforts.</p> <p>The scope of Evergy's water policy also acknowledges the linkage between climate change and erosion of water systems impacting Evergy's business and the impact of climate change on water resources in general.</p> <p>In line with Evergy's broad expectations, the water policy reiterates our workplace commitment to ensuring the safe management of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). Evergy does not treat water for potable use as we believe it is best for our employees and visitors to rely on municipalities and related companies to serve our facilities.</p>

## W6.2

**(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?**

Yes

## W6.2a

**(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.**

Position of individual	Please explain
Board-level committee	<p>Evergy's Nuclear, Power Supply, and Environmental (NPSE) Committee of the Board of Directors (Board) provides oversight of water related issues. Four independent Evergy Board members serve on the NPSE Committee. The NPSE Committee is responsible for: reviewing environmental policy and planning issues related to local, state, and federal air, water, electric, environmental, and waste matters; reviewing significant environmental reports that have been prepared by Evergy's management team before they are distributed to the public; and reviewing Evergy's strategy and related risks, with respect to greenhouse gas and other air emissions, water use, and toxic emissions and waste.</p> <p>During each NPSE Committee meeting there is an environmental update presented by Evergy's Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer, a presentation by the Vice President of Generation on strategy and operations of the generation facilities, and a presentation by the Vice President - Chief Nuclear Officer which includes information on the plant's performance and periodically includes water related issues. Through these updates, the NPSE Committee has an opportunity to provide feedback and direction related to water topics. Previous decisions that have been made related to water topics include progress on the closure of coal generation sites which are the largest users and consumers of water in the Evergy fleet.</p> <p>Evergy's Finance Committee provides Board level oversight on capital requirements, capital structure, and capital allocation. This Committee impacts water use and strategy as it provides oversight on investment decisions including the capital allocations made to varying generation resources. The Committee meets at least quarterly.</p> <p>Evergy's Nominating, Governance, and Sustainability Committee oversees the effectiveness of Evergy's environmental, social and governance programs and strategy and guides Evergy's corporate responsibility strategy. The Committee receives quarterly updates.</p>
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<p>Evergy's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has responsibility for water-related topics and reviews water-related issues on an ongoing basis as part of his role in overseeing members of Evergy's leadership team who are responsible for accounting and finance, legal and compliance, regulatory and policy, and operational activities. Water-related issues that are considered include compliance with surface and groundwater regulations, water availability, and strategic planning and execution of Evergy's generation transition. Water-related issues are discussed with the CEO as needed through individual meetings, meetings with the executive leadership team, discussions with individual Board members, and during full Board discussions.</p>

	Decisions that impact water include the resource planning assumptions and results from the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) which impacts generation portfolio decisions and ultimately water use. The CEO is also updated on environmental compliance with current environmental regulations including water regulations and the status and planning for compliance with proposed environmental regulations including regulations that will have a water impact.
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## W6.2b

### (W6.2b) Provide further details on the board’s oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - all meetings	<p>Monitoring implementation and performance</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy</p>	<p>The Board reviews and oversees Evergy’s strategy, business plans, risk assessments and mitigation plans, and the resolution of critical issues as they arise. Several Board-level Committees engage on water-related issues. The Board receives regular reports from each Board committee that has responsibility for environmental and water-related matters. The Board and each Board Committee meet at least quarterly. In addition, the Board has an annual strategy meeting that is heavily focused on resource planning and strategy. The Board and Board-level Committees monitor company performance, review and guide major plans of action, and review and guide the corporate strategy including the company’s generation transition.</p> <p>Evergy’s Nuclear, Power Supply, and Environmental (NPSE) Committee of the Board of Directors (Board) provides Board level oversight of water related issues. Four independent Evergy Board members serve on the NPSE Committee. The NPSE Committee is responsible for reviewing environmental policy and planning issues related to local, state, and federal air, water, electric, environmental, and waste matters; reviewing significant environmental reports that have been prepared by Evergy’s management team before they are distributed to the public; and reviewing Evergy’s strategy and related risks, with respect to greenhouse gas and other air emissions, water use, and toxic emissions and waste.</p>



			<p>During each NPSE Committee meeting there is an environmental update presented by Evergy’s Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer, a presentation by the Vice President of Generation on strategy and operations of the generation facilities, and a presentation by the Vice President - Chief Nuclear Officer which includes information on the plant’s performance and periodically includes water related issues. Through these updates, the NPSE Committee has an opportunity to provide feedback and direction related to water topics. Previous decisions that have been made related to water topics include progress on the closure of coal generation sites which are the largest users and consumers of water in the Evergy fleet.</p> <p>Evergy’s Finance Committee provides Board level oversight on capital requirements, capital structure, and capital allocation. This Committee impacts water use and strategy as it provides oversight on investment decisions including the capital allocations made to varying generation resources. The Committee meets at least quarterly.</p> <p>Evergy’s Nominating, Governance, and Sustainability Committee oversees the effectiveness of Evergy’s environmental, social and governance programs and strategy and guides Evergy’s corporate responsibility strategy. The Committee receives quarterly updates.</p>
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## W6.2d

**(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?**

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues
Row 1	Yes	<p>Criteria to determine competency on water related issues is determined by educational and career experiences.</p> <p>Evergy has several Board members who are competent on water-related issues. Relevant Evergy Board member experience is comprised of a previous Chair of the Senate Energy and Natural</p>

		<p>Resources Committee and who is now a policy advisor for a law and government relations firm that specializes in energy, environment and natural resources laws; several members who have nuclear and/or electric utility backgrounds; and members who have educational backgrounds in engineering. These experiences have aided in their understanding of water related issues within the electric utility industry.</p> <p>In addition, Board competencies that have been deemed important by the Board include an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) competency. The competency surrounding this topic is evaluated based on a Board member's relevant director experience, qualifications, attributes and skills related to ESG. This may include executive or Board experience at companies with sustainable business solutions or those that are seeking to disrupt the utility industry with renewable energy and storage solutions; academic, research, regulatory, legislative or consulting expertise in ESG matters; and executive or Board experience in developing diverse supply chains or diverse Boards of directors, management teams or employee workforces. All Evergy Board members consider themselves to be experienced to moderately experienced in ESG matters.</p>
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### W6.3

**(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).**

**Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)**

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify  
 Chief Compliance Officer and Vice President of Generation

**Responsibility**

Assessing future trends in water demand  
 Assessing water-related risks and opportunities  
 Managing water-related risks and opportunities

**Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues**

Quarterly

**Please explain**

Evergy's Chief Compliance Officer and Vice President of Generation are both responsible for water related issues such as assessing future demand and assessing and managing water risk and opportunities. The Chief Compliance Officer provides quarterly updates to the Board through presentations to the NPSE Committee regarding water compliance (exceedances, inspections, etc.) and water-related initiatives. Initiatives include opportunities with water availability, water policy, and water assessments. The assessments cover water-related topics surrounding both water

quality and water quantity. The responsibility of the Chief Compliance Officer is to oversee performance, provide direction, and mitigate risk associated with water.

Evergy's Vice President of Generation also carries water-related responsibility through understanding and mitigating risk, overseeing generation performance, and providing direction on strategy and opportunities that may be related to water.

## W6.4

**(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?**

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Evergy's executive team and director level employees have a Long-Term Incentive Plan metric based on increasing megawatts of renewable generation by year end 2024. Renewable generation (solar and wind) does not utilize process water; therefore, achieving this incentive and being able to utilize more renewable generation will result in the reduction of both water withdrawals and the consumption of water.

## W6.4a

**(W6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?**

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Please explain
Monetary reward	Corporate executive team	Reduction of water withdrawals Reduction in consumption volumes	Evergy's executive team has a new Long-term Incentive Plan metric based on total megawatts of renewables by year end 2024. With renewable generation (solar and wind) not dependent on water, for generation of electricity, this metric is incentivizing the reduction of water withdrawals and water consumption.
Non-monetary reward	No one is entitled to these incentives		

## W6.5

**(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?**

- Yes, direct engagement with policy makers
- Yes, trade associations
- Yes, funding research organizations

## W6.5a

### (W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

Evergy’s Environmental Services Department and Evergy’s Government Affairs staff jointly develop plans and engage with internal and external stakeholders, including state and federal regulatory agencies, advisory groups, and the public. These Evergy departments are responsible for processes and commitments that ensure coordination with and consistent alignment to Evergy’s water policy and water-related obligations. Specifically, Evergy’s Environmental Services’ water team often takes the lead on interpreting water related policy due to their strong engagement with advisory groups and Evergy’s Government Affairs group often provides guidance and ensures consistency with water policy and regulatory requirements through engaging with Environmental Services.

## W6.6

### (W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)

## W7. Business strategy

### W7.1

#### (W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	16-20	Evergy is committed to delivering safe, reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy to customers. Evergy’s strategic plan accelerates efforts to create a forward-thinking, customer-centric, and sustainable energy company. With an emphasis on grid modernization, generation transition, improved customer experience, and cost competitiveness, the plan intends to create benefits for customers, communities, stakeholders, and the environment. Targeted capital investments will improve grid reliability, reduce power

			<p>restoration times, and increase overall grid resiliency, while enabling long-term and sustainable cost savings.</p> <p>Evergy evaluates water-related issues as part of its ongoing strategic planning processes to ensure we can continue to operate our generation facilities to provide reliable, affordable, and sustainable power. Risk evaluations inform Evergy's Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures report that was further supplemented by the risk analysis performed in Evergy's Integrated Resource Plan.</p> <p>Water-related issues were incorporated in our generation resource planning processes. Evergy's largest facilities that rely on water are strategically located in areas that typically have significant quantities of water. These facilities are adjacent to rivers or have large cooling lakes available to supply water. As a result, the long-term availability of water and the ability to meet Clean Water Act standards is a key input to our strategic planning process.</p>
<p>Strategy for achieving long-term objectives</p>	<p>Yes, water-related issues are integrated</p>	<p>16-20</p>	<p>An annual risk evaluation informed Evergy's first TCFD report and was further supplemented by the risk analysis performed in Evergy's IRP. Evergy's IRP is completed every three years, with annual updates. It assesses resource planning taking into account numerous assumptions and risks over a 15-20 year planning horizon (which corresponds to the 16-20 year timeframe selected here). One of the assumptions is the impact of water-related issues on the company's long-term resource plan. In coordination with the annual IRP process, Evergy also develops annual and 5-year budgets, which are reviewed and updated annually. As part of this process, investments that may be needed to address water-related issues are included to ensure ongoing compliance and the reliable operations of our generating resources.</p> <p>This strategic resource planning process enables Evergy to execute on its long-term objectives for managing water-related risks.</p> <p>For example, Evergy's Water Resilience Assessment (WRA), which was conducted in 2022, concluded that Evergy's current fleet is not at significant water risk today, based on the World Resource Institute (WRI)</p>

			<p>Aqueduct analysis. However, the WRI future projections in 2030 and 2040 forecast overall water stress at four of Evergy’s generation facilities due to potential impacts of drought. With the new WRA, Evergy will be looking to best understand how to incorporate the water-scenario tools into additional strategic planning efforts.</p>
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	16-20	<p>In addition to the long-term IRP planning noted above, Evergy also develops budgets, which are reviewed and updated annually. As part of this process, investments needed to address water-related issues are included to ensure ongoing compliance and reliable operations of our generating resources.</p> <p>Our actions to comply with CWA requirements include studies and modifications to surface water intakes for impingement and entrainment of aquatic life, wastewater treatment changes, and upgrades to comply with effluent limitations guidelines and groundwater analysis.</p> <p>Examples:                      Evergy’s financial planning process includes budgeting for water-related projects, the most significant of which include closure of ash ponds, groundwater monitoring networks and analysis, wastewater treatment upgrades to comply with effluent limitations, studies and modifications to surface water intakes to reduce impingement and entrainment of aquatic life, and conversion to dry-ash handling that previously relied on water for sluicing ash.</p> <p>Evergy has also initiated closure of all 13 Coal Combustion Residual surface impoundments. As the retirement of our coal-fired generation facilities continues, water-related projects and expenditures will likely decrease, as these facilities are the most water intensive. The reduction in generation from the water-intensive coal sites will be offset by the addition of renewable generation, as outlined in the company’s IRP.</p>

## W7.2

**(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?**

**Row 1**

**Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)**

-16

**Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)**

-53

**Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)**

6

**Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)**

0

**Please explain**

CAPEX for water-related projects includes wastewater treatment system upgrades, ash pond closures, conversion to dry ash handling, groundwater monitoring system installations, and 316(b) compliance measures.

These expenditures began to decrease from 2020 to 2021 as projects were ramped down at our coal-fired energy centers. Water related CAPEX is expected to decrease in 2022, increase in 2023 and decrease significantly in 2024 as projects are completed.

Water OPEX includes chemical treatment of process water, wastewater treatment, and water fees. OPEX costs will remain consistent, as coal generation resources are expected to remain in place over the next two years; however the cost of water treatment chemicals increased 5.6% from 2020 to 2021 due to availability and inflation. When the Lawrence Energy Center units retire or convert to gas, we expect a modest reduction in water-related OPEX as the Lawrence coal facility is roughly ten percent of the company’s total coal capacity.

**W7.3**

**(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?**

	<b>Use of scenario analysis</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Row 1	Yes	As part of its IRP noted above, Evergy incorporates a robust scenario analysis process to assess the completeness of its resource plan across a variety of future scenarios. In 2021, this included the analysis of 27 different macroeconomic scenarios and approximately 100 different potential resource plans. This process, and its relationship to climate scenario analysis, is described in Evergy’s TCFD report. This analysis, along with Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) research focusing on limiting temperature rise and the Paris Agreement have informed Evergy’s resource plan and its current goals to achieve net-zero carbon emission by 2045, with an interim target of reducing Scope 1 GHGs by 70% compared to 2005 levels in 2030.

	<p>Evergy also conducted a WRA in 2022 which provided information on future water-risk related scenarios. This is Evergy’s first time conducting a WRA and Evergy will be determining how this information informs business strategy moving forward.</p>
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### W7.3a

**(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization’s business strategy.**

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Water-related Climate-related	<p>Evergy completed a WRA in early 2022, during which data was reviewed for both the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP)4.5 and RCP8.5 emissions scenarios. These RCPs were chosen to align with a scenario limiting global warming to 2°C (RCP4.5) and a scenario where there are increased physical risks due to extremely high emissions (RCP8.5). Using these scenarios is considered best practice, as it shows the worst case approach and a lower emissions scenario. A mid-century timeframe was chosen to align with life of existing energy infrastructure. Exact timeframes vary between tools, generally between 2030-2065. Tools and resources being reviewed for Evergy’s Resilience assessment include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Global Climate Research Program’s National Climate Assessment/associated Localized Constructed Analogs datasets</li> <li>• National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration State</li> </ul>	<p>Water related outcomes from scenario analysis include variability in streamflow, increased drought severity, and water stress. The USACE Climate Hydrology Assessment Tool, projects under both RCP4.5 and RCP8.5, an increase in stream flow for most of Evergy’s generation facilities. Too much streamflow, especially for facilities located next to the Missouri River and the Kansas River could cause flooding.</p> <p>The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Drought Dashboard projected (RCP8.5) increased severity and duration of drought for several facilities. Most extreme are those located in the central region of Kansas that rely on</p>	<p>The water-related outcomes will drive discussion and planning on how best to mitigate water-related risks. Operational actions currently being taken are monthly tracking of water consumption for individual energy centers and modification of key river intakes to lower intake levels to become more water resilient. Through the water tracking and the newly completed WRA, Evergy has more information to make strategic water planning decisions such as how to manage the water rights in Kansas and participation in water marketing contracts through the Kansas Water Office.</p> <p>The IRP was used to specifically assess water-related outcomes through Evergy’s</p>



	<p>Climate Summaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Word Resource Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas</li> <li>• United States Army Corps of Engineers Climate Hydrology Assessment Tool</li> <li>• U.S. Drought Monitor</li> <li>• U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Drought Dashboard</li> </ul> <p>Evergy completes an IRP every three years that is subject to state regulatory Commission-approved rules in both Kansas and Missouri and includes robust scenario analysis. These analyses define Evergy's resource plan for the next 20 years. In addition to full triennial filings, Evergy also completes annual updates to incorporate changes in market conditions, among other factors. Climate scenarios are incorporated into the IRP analysis using critical uncertain factors that are combined to create quantitative and economic scenarios for analysis. In the 2021 IRP, 27 scenarios were evaluated. CO2 prices represent the most direct climate-related input into the scenario analysis.</p>	<p>groundwater sources.</p> <p>The WRI Aqueduct tool was utilized for the WRA, projecting 'high' or 'extremely high' water stress into 2030 and 2040. For RCP4.5, two facilities are considered extremely high water stress. In the RECP8.5 analysis, Gordon Evans and Hutchinson remain 'extremely high' and Jeffrey Energy Center and Lawrence rank 'high' water stress due to the potential of drought.</p> <p>Scenario analysis performed in the development of Evergy's IRP resulted in the selection of a Preferred Resource Plan which includes the addition of nearly 3,000 MW of renewable generation through 2030 and the retirement of more than 4,000 MW of fossil generation over the next 20 years, which will likely reduce Evergy's water usage via transition from water-intensive fossil-fired generation to a more renewable resource mix.</p>	<p>generation fleet transition away from coal. Findings from Evergy's WRA will be considered in future water and generation planning.</p> <p>Evergy has carbon reduction goals of net-zero by 2045 and a 70% reduction in carbon emissions compared to 2005 levels through 2030. These goals, and Evergy's resource plan analysis, are informed by EPRI research and the Paris Climate Agreement and align with global CO2 pathways consistent with limiting warming to 2 Degrees Celsius (Figure 2, from Rose and Scott-2018). Please refer to 'Metrics and Targets' section of Evergy's TCFD report found here: TCFD (evergy.com).</p>
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## W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

**Row 1**

**Does your company use an internal price on water?**

No, and we do not anticipate doing so within the next two years

**Please explain**

Evergy does not have an internal price on water, but is subject to paying for freshwater resources in Kansas (KS) through the KS Water Protection Fee. The KS Department of Agriculture, Division of Water Resources, requires Evergy to meter and/or quantify freshwater diverted from rivers and stormwater runoff. The state requires annual reporting of this information and applies a \$0.03 per 1,000-gallon price on water. Evergy backs up water rights with a paid membership in Water Assurance Districts which support water rights during drought with purchased storage in state controlled, federally owned reservoirs. Costs for membership in the districts vary and are considered in Evergy’s long term plans.

Evergy may also contract direct reservoir storage through the KS Water Marketing Program. Fees associated with this program range from \$0.10 to \$0.454 per 1,000 gallons and vary. Some generation facilities also rely on municipal water to operate and these costs are considered in water price.

**W7.5**

**(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?**

	<b>Products and/or services classified as low water impact</b>	<b>Definition used to classify low water impact</b>	<b>Please explain</b>
Row 1	Yes	For the production of electricity, low water impact is defined by quality and quantity. Criteria used to determine low water impact are electric generation sites that used no process water or an insignificant amount of water for operations on an annual basis. For this definition, an insignificant amount is considered to be when a generation site’s water use is less than 0.01% of Evergy’s total generation water withdrawn. This is in conjunction with having no direct impact to receiving streams by not discharging process wastewater offsite which is also needed in order	Evergy’s generation portfolio includes wind, solar and combustion turbine sites, all of which have significantly lower water impact than steam generation units. For wind and solar facilities, water use and impact to surrounding water bodies is negligible as there is no process wastewater involved nor discharge to surface or groundwater. For combustion turbine sites, water use is limited to evaporative coolers and reverse osmosis equipment which reduces Evergy’s impact. Of the six combustion turbine facilities, four did not discharge during 2021. The two that discharged accounted for 0.02% of

		to be considered to be low water impact generation.	Evergy’s total discharges. Therefore, these generation resources are considered to be low water impact due to both quality and quantity considerations.
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## W8. Targets

### W8.1

**(W8.1) Describe your approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets and/or goals.**

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	Company-wide targets and goals Business level specific targets and/or goals Site/facility specific targets and/or goals Basin specific targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level Goals are monitored at the corporate level	<p>Evergy’s approach to setting company-wide water-related targets and goals is based on water stewardship, risk mitigation, and regulatory compliance requirements. Evergy’s Water Policy reflects the company’s commitment to protecting natural resources, including reducing our water use and returning clean water to our environment.</p> <p>Most of Evergy’s water use is for electric generation processes, especially coal-fired generating sites. Evergy reviews water consumption in relation to MWh on a monthly basis for individual generation facilities that are located in different watersheds. Reviewing this information at the facility level assists facilities in determining their performance with water conservation.</p> <p>Evergy’s target and goal development processes are driven through consideration of operational improvements, water reduction, and regulation and compliance and how to best reduce impact to water systems. Evergy’s most recent Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) predicts the retirement of almost all coal sites by 2040, leading to reductions in water usage in thermal generation. Over 98% of 2021 water consumption levels related to coal fired generation will be eliminated with the retirements listed in the IRP.</p> <p>Geographic and regulatory considerations are especially important due to the differences in how Missouri (MO) and Kansas (KS) approach water resource management. For example, MO is considered a riparian water state and does not require a permit or place a limit on the use of freshwater</p>

		<p>resources. In contrast, KS has robust water laws and water is considered a real property right where a permit must be obtained to divert and even impound stormwater. Due to this, Evergy has historically had more robust water tracking for facilities located in KS. Evergy is a member of KS water assurance districts, regional advisory committees, and is involved in how the state manages water resources. This is due to the network of upstream reservoirs that Evergy has in place as reserve water storage for drought conditions. Because water is scarcer in KS, additional focus has been placed on generation sites located in KS.</p> <p>Evergy’s current targets and goals are aligned with our compliance obligations, community focus, water conservation practices, and overall sustainability objectives. Water compliance and consumption information inform water-related conversations.</p> <p>Our business and activity level specific targets and goals include elimination of use of water for ash handling at our coal-fired energy centers. This is monitored through project schedules and cost management procedures. Long-term groundwater quality is monitored and trended through the use of sampling wells and laboratory analyses. Facility/site specific targets and goals include increasing the amount of water recycled at each facility which is monitored by calculating the percentage of water being treated through a site-specific waste-water treatment system and returned to the cooling water loop.</p>
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## W8.1a

**(W8.1a) Provide details of your water targets that are monitored at the corporate level, and the progress made.**

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**Target reference number**

Target 1

**Category of target**

Water discharge

**Level**

Company-wide

**Primary motivation**

Recommended sector best practice

**Description of target**

Eliminate the discharge of water for ash handling at all of the coal-fired energy centers within scope. By eliminating the use of water for ash handling, less wastewater will be generated from the sites. The goal is to transition all ash handling to dry handling operations or eliminate completely by conversion to gas operations rather than coal.

**Quantitative metric**

Other, please specify

% of coal fired energy centers that have eliminated the discharge of water for ash handling

**Baseline year**

1999

**Start year**

2000

**Target year**

2024

**% of target achieved**

83

**Please explain**

Target is based on sector best practices, water stewardship, risk mitigation, and regulatory compliance requirements. Metric is percent of the coal-fired generating fleet that has been converted from wet to dry ash handling systems to eliminate the discharge of water for ash handling. The progression of elimination began in 2000 with an expected completion of 2024. The 83% completion is reflective of the progress below.

Hawthorn, Unit 5, converted in 2000. Iatan Unit 1 converted in 2009. Iatan Unit 2 came online for the first time in 2010 with dry ash handling. LaCygne Unit 1 converted in 2001. LaCygne Unit 2 converted in 2018. Jeffrey Units 1 & 2 converted in 2020. Jeffrey Unit 3 converted in 2021. Lawrence Energy Center is expected and on track to eliminate water discharge from ash handling within the year 2024.

**Target reference number**

Target 2

**Category of target**

Water discharge

**Level**

Site/facility

**Primary motivation**

Recommended sector best practice

**Description of target**

Jeffrey Energy Center (Jeffrey) will reduce and eventually eliminate the wastewater treatment discharge. The site will design, develop and build water treatment paths for wet scrubber discharge that allows the plant to reuse the waste stream for internal processes; the end goal is to design, develop and implement a zero liquid discharge (ZLD) strategy for the wet scrubber discharge waste stream to be completed by the end of 2023.

**Quantitative metric**

Other, please specify  
 % of plan complete

**Baseline year**

2019

**Start year**

2020

**Target year**

2023

**% of target achieved**

40

**Please explain**

Our target and goal development processes consider the transition to cleaner generation which includes significant reduction and elimination of wastewater treatment discharge at Jeffrey. Target is based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELG) from the Clean Water Act under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. Target percent completion is based on equipment on order and expected to be installed by the end of 2022. The progression of elimination began in 2022 with an expectation to be ELG compliant via ZLD by mid-2023.

The remaining progress level will be achieved largely by the completion of three items, including the installation of Flue-Gas Desulphurization (FGD) waste thickeners with completion projected by the end of 2022 or early 2023, reduction in makeup lake chlorides expected to be in service by mid-2022, and renting or installing reverse osmosis or ion exchange capacity as needed.

**Target reference number**

Target 3

**Category of target**

Water pollution reduction

**Level**

Company-wide

**Primary motivation**

Risk mitigation

**Description of target**

Coal combustion residuals (CCR) or ash can be managed in either wet or dry disposal. Evergy is moving to dry management of CCR. Closure of all CCR wet management units, including surface impoundments, was initiated prior to April 2021. Evergy did not seek extensions to operations and instead moved to completely close all impoundments within timelines allowed under regulation. Dry management of CCR reduces risk of groundwater impacts and reduces the opportunities for surface release of contaminants.

**Quantitative metric**

Other, please specify

% of impoundments that have initiated closure

**Baseline year**

2010

**Start year**

2011

**Target year**

2021

**% of target achieved**

100

**Please explain**

This target is based on risk reduction and compliance with regulatory programs. The elimination of water in CCR disposal operations reduces the risk of groundwater impact and possible release of contaminants. Deadline to achieve target is based on regulatory deadlines to either initiate closure of CCR impoundments or apply for an extension of operations under the Federal CCR regulation. Target completion is based on the number of units that have fully met the regulatory requirement of initiation of closure. This includes the start of closure and ceasing receipt of all wastewater streams. The work to initiate closure on CCR impoundments began at Evergy in 2011.

This target has been fully achieved as of April 2021. All CCR surface impoundments have initiated closure activities and ceased receiving waste streams.

**Target reference number**

Target 4

**Category of target**

Water use efficiency

**Level**

Company-wide



**Primary motivation**

Water stewardship

**Description of target**

Complete, comprehensive tracking of water withdraws and consumption at Evergy generation facilities on a monthly basis.

To understand Evergy’s real time impact on water resources, the company must have accurate data on water withdraws and consumption at all major water users. For Evergy, that represents the generation facilities. Previous efforts focused on annual updates of water metrics. Monthly metrics using data analytics is being developed to allow for the timely feedback necessary to include water considerations in operation and planning decisions.

**Quantitative metric**

Other, please specify

% Of generating facilities included in monthly water metric tracking

**Baseline year**

2020

**Start year**

2021

**Target year**

2023

**% of target achieved**

75

**Please explain**

This target reaches 100% when all Evergy generation facilities are included in monthly tracking of both water withdraws and consumption. As of the end of 2021, all water withdraw tracking is complete with routine monthly updates. Water consumption tracking is under development and partially complete with a target date in 2023 for full completion.

This target completion will allow for the inclusion of timely feedback to support decisions regarding operations and planning. Target completion is expected to be achieved through additional investment in data gathering resources.

**W8.1b**

**(W8.1b) Provide details of your water goal(s) that are monitored at the corporate level and the progress made.**

**Goal**

Engaging with local community



**Level**

Company-wide

**Motivation**

Shared value

**Description of goal**

Evergy engages with the local communities it serves through a number of avenues. Community environmental stewardship is most often done through Evergy's Green Team, which is comprised of current and retired employees that carry out environmental related projects within communities. Projects include river clean-ups, building outdoor classrooms for education centers, providing education through school programs, building community gardens, prairie restoration habitat conservation protection and many other water-related projects. Evergy's Green Team is a company-wide effort to support environmental stewardship. Evergy has a dedicated full-time employee to manage the projects and assist in completing the company's Green Team goals.

The projects vary in benefits and scale but are overall focused on environmental stewardship and providing environmental related education. The goal during 2021 was for Evergy's Green Team to complete 50 projects.

**Baseline year**

2020

**Start year**

2021

**End year**

2021

**Progress**

During 2021, Evergy's Green Team completed 61 projects across Kansas and Missouri. The projects vary in scope, benefits and scale but each project is carefully selected to ensure it aligns with Evergy's environmental and community goals.

Progress is tracked by Evergy's Green Team Coordinator who oversees the planning and execution of each project. The goal for the Green Team is reviewed annually to ensure it is in alignment with both the company's vision and community needs.

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**Goal**

Watershed remediation and habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation

**Level**

Company-wide

**Motivation**

Recommended sector best practice

### **Description of goal**

Watershed remediation completed by retiring, decommissioning, and demolition of fossil generation facilities.

Evergy has decommissioned six fossil generation facilities and has/or is in the process of returning the sites to vegetation.

These large-scale projects were responsible for restoring nearly 220 acres back to vegetation that were previously industrialized. The repurposing of the remediated sites provides restoration of natural habitats and ecosystems for wildlife, including increasing filtration and reducing pollution.

### **Baseline year**

2017

### **Start year**

2018

### **End year**

2022

### **Progress**

Within the past five years, Evergy has retired and decommissioned six fossil generation facilities and will continue to decommission coal facilities as we invest in renewable energy sources and retire coal generation plants, as described in Evergy's IRP. Evergy assesses the progress made toward watershed remediation by having seeded and established vegetation growth at each decommissioned location. Evergy has restored nearly 220 acres back to vegetation.

## **W9. Verification**

### **W9.1**

**(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?**

No, we are waiting for more mature verification standards and/or processes

## **W10. Sign off**

### **W-FI**

**(W-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.**



## W10.1

**(W10.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.**

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

## W10.2

**(W10.2) Please indicate whether your organization agrees for CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed data on your impact and risk response strategies to the CEO Water Mandate’s Water Action Hub [applies only to W2.1a (response to impacts), W4.2 and W4.2a (response to risks)].**

No

## Submit your response

**In which language are you submitting your response?**

English

**Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP**

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

**Please confirm below**

I have read and accept the applicable Terms