Coal Combustion Residuals
Asset Retirement Obligation Program
Semi-Annual Program Status Report

Georgia Power Company

October 1, 2026

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENT CAUTIONARY NOTE

Certain information contained in this report is forward-looking information based on current expectations and plans that involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements concerning environmental regulations and related compliance plans and estimated expenditures. Georgia Power cautions that there are certain factors that can cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking information that has been provided. The reader is cautioned not to put undue reliance on this forward-looking information, which is not a guarantee of future performance and is subject to a number of uncertainties and other factors, many of which are not within the control of Georgia Power. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that such suggested results will be realized. The following factors, in addition to those discussed in Georgia Power's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, and subsequent securities filings, could cause actual results to differ materially from management expectations as suggested by such forward-looking information: the impact of recent and future federal and state regulatory changes, including tax, environmental, and other laws and regulations to which Georgia Power is subject, as well as changes in application of existing laws, regulations and guidance; the extent and timing of costs and legal requirements related to coal combustion residuals; current and future litigation or regulatory investigations, proceedings, or inquiries; the ability to control costs and avoid cost and schedule overruns during the development, construction and operation of facilities or other projects; legal proceedings and regulatory approvals and actions related to past, ongoing, and proposed construction projects; the ability to construct facilities in accordance with the requirements of permits and licenses and to satisfy any environmental performance standards and the requirements of tax credits and other incentives, and to integrate facilities into the Southern Company system upon completion of construction; advances in technology; state and federal rate regulations and the impact of pending and future rate cases and negotiations, including rate actions relating to additional generating capacity and transmission facilities, extension of retirement dates for fossil fuel plants, and fuel and other cost recovery mechanisms; catastrophic events such as fires, including wildfires, land movement, earthquakes, explosions, floods, high winds, tornadoes, hurricanes and other storms, solar flares, droughts, future epidemic or pandemic health events, political unrest, wars, or other similar occurrences; and the effect of accounting pronouncements issued periodically by standard-setting bodies. Georgia Power expressly disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking information.

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In accordance with the Georgia Public Service Commission's ("PSC" or the "Commission") Final Order in the 2025 Integrated Resource Plan ("IRP") proceeding in Docket No. 56002, Georgia Power Company ("Georgia Power", "GPC", or the "Company") provides this semi-annual report under the designated Docket No. 43083, regarding the Asset Retirement Obligations ("ARO") for its Coal Combustion Residuals ("CCR") compliance strategy activities.[1]

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Company continues to make progress on its CCR program with a continued focus on safety. This progress spans across many areas including construction, engineering, permitting, groundwater monitoring and reporting, remedy selection and corrective action, dewatering, and post-closure care as detailed in this report. Since the March 2026 Semi-Annual Report, the Company recognized the following key updates:

Regulatory Impacts – Legacy Rule: In April 2026, the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") issued a draft rule proposing revisions to the CCR Rule including the CCR Legacy Rule, broadly touching on Legacy Rule deferrals, exemptions, and CCR Management Units ("CCRMU") definitions, groundwater monitoring and corrective action, site-specific closure permitting, and beneficial use. The comment period ended June 29, 2026and EPA is expected to issue a final rule in the coming months.

Permitting: Georgia Environmental Protection Division ("EPD") continues to administer and enforce the requirements of state and federal CCR rules by reviewing and issuing CCR permits, performing site inspections, and requiring groundwater monitoring and corrective action as applicable at all CCR units across the state. A total of 20 final CCR permits have been issued to date, including one for the horizontal expansion of the Wansley Landfill issued by EPD on April 17, 2026. In addition to the 20 final CCR permits, a draft permit was issued by EPD on

[1] Stipulation for semi-annual reporting initially provided in the Final Order from the 2019 IRP proceeding (Docket No. 42310), as well as the subsequent orders in the 2022 IRP (Docket No. 44160) and the 2025 IRP (Docket No. 56002).

April 7, 2026 for McDonough AP-1; the agency is expected to issue the final permit following the review and response to public comments on the draft CCR permit.

Project Updates: Major project milestones include:

- Arkwright early sitework activities have begun to improve access to the site and construct water management and water treatment features supporting closure.
- Bowen AP-1 Cells 1A and 1B have been constructed, and consolidated CCR has been placed and compacted within the cells. For future Cell 3, CCR removal is complete and earthwork is underway.
- Branch landfill liner system construction is complete.
- McManus AP-1 held its public meeting on May 28th, 2026 as part of the groundwater remedy selection process. Comments received will be considered in the Final Remedy Selection Report.
- Mitchell AP-2 has completed CCR removal activities inclusive of dam lowering and pond bottom vegetation activities. Work continues on CCR removal from AP-1 and AP-A.
- Wansley landfill Cell 2 construction recertification report was submitted to EPD and approval to receive waste was issued on July 31, 2026. CCR is currently being hauled to the reconstructed cell.

Beneficial Use: Notable updates include 1.88 million tons of ash have been removed from Plant Mitchell and Plant Bowen through July 2026 for beneficial use. As a result of Plant Bowen's ash beneficial use facility system enhancements in 2025, ash production numbers have increased with over 260,000 tons of harvested ash marketed from Plant Bowen through July 2026. Plant Mitchell beneficial use efforts continue steady progress with rail and truck shipments of over 113,000 tons shipped to cement kilns in Florida through July 2026, and over 1.2 million tons project to date. Commissioning activities are underway at Plant Branch's ash processing facility and are expected to achieve full operational status in 2027. The Company continues to focus on research and development activities, including new research into extraction of critical minerals from coal ash.

Georgia Power's Environmental Compliance Strategy

The Company provides the Commission with updates on the CCR ARO compliance strategy through its Environmental Compliance Strategy ("ECS") filing. Implementation progress is reported semi-annually in the CCR ARO Program Status Reports. The Company also posts compliance-related information on the Company's external website. The Company will notify the PSC within 30 days of any determination by EPD causing a

change in closure strategy for ash ponds closing in place. During this reporting period there has been no such determination requiring a change in closure strategy.

The following table summarizes the Company's PSC-approved closure strategy for its ash ponds and CCR landfills:

Table 1: Georgia Power's Ash Ponds and CCR Landfills ("CCR Units")

	Ash Pond Closure Method			CCR Landfills
	Closure by Removal	Closure in Place	Total	
Arkwright				**3[A]**
Bowen		1	**1**	**1**
Branch	5		**5**	**1[B]**
Hammond	3	1	**4**	**1**
Kraft	1		**1**	**1**
McDonough	1	3	**4**	
McIntosh	1		**1**	**2**
McManus	1		**1**	
Mitchell	3		**3**	
Scherer		1	**1**	**1**
Wansley	1		**1**	**1**
Yates	4	3	**7**	**2[C]**
	20	9	**29**	**13**

[A] *Arkwright landfills are planned to be closure by removals. Arkwright AP-1 and AP-3 have also been classified as Legacy Surface Impoundments under the EPA Legacy Rule.*
[B] *Branch Landfill is currently under construction.*
[C] *Count includes the Yates Gypsum Landfill that was removed and released from its CCR permit on November 25, 2024.*

II. PERMITTING

CCR Permitting

In compliance with Georgia's CCR Rule, and as further discussed in detail in the Company's ECS filings since 2019, initial permit applications for all existing CCR units were submitted to EPD in late 2018. The permit documents submitted to EPD include voluminous amounts of compliance information, as it relates to inspections, design criteria, engineering calculations, operating criteria, groundwater monitoring, closure plans, post-closure plans, quality control, and other required information.

A total of 20 final CCR permits have been issued to date. Since the last semiannual update, the horizontal expansion of the Wansley Landfill and the McDonough AP-1 Draft CCR Permits were issued by EPD in April 2026. The agency is currently reviewing public comments on the draft McDonough AP-1 CCR permit, and the Company is awaiting final permit issuance. Including McDonough AP-1, EPD is currently in various stages of review of the 11 remaining permit applications.

In 2024, the Company began the permit review process that occurs every five years for closure permits issued by EPD. See Table 2 for a summary of permit issuance and review dates as applicable.

Table 2: Permit Issuance and reviews through September 2026

Date of Initial Permit Issuance	CCR Unit	First 5-Year Permit Review Approval Date by EPD
2018	Initial Permit Applications Submitted	N/A
2020	McIntosh AP-1	2024
	Hammond AP-1	2025
	Hammond AP-2	2025
2021	Hammond AP-4	2025
	McManus AP-1	2026
2022	Yates AP-1	Under EPD review
	Yates Gypsum LF[A]	N/A
	Bowen AP-1	--
	Mitchell AP-A,1,2	--
	Bowen LF	--
	Wansley LF[B]	N/A

Date of Initial Permit Issuance	CCR Unit	First 5-Year Permit Review Approval Date by EPD
2023	Branch LF	--
	McIntosh LF3	N/A
	McIntosh LF4	--
	Scherer LF	--
	Yates AP-2	--
	Hammond AP-3	N/A
2025	Wansley AP-1	--
2026	Wansley LF Expansion[B]	--
	McDonough AP-2, 3/4	--
	Draft McDonough AP-1	--

*Note: CCR Units in **bold** denote a permit issued for a closure-in-place ash pond.*
[A] Denotes that a CCR unit was released from its CCR Permit.
[B] The 2026 Wansley Landfill Expansion Permit supersedes the 2022 Wansley Landfill Permit.
N/A indicates not applicable. A 5-year Permit Review is not required for CCR units in Post-Closure Care or if the unit has been released from its CCR Permit.
-- indicates that the five year review period is pending.

EPD permitting activities are expected to continue through the life of the closure projects and post closure care. The Company remains actively engaged with EPD to address its comments and requests for information.

CCR Legacy Rule Implications

In 2024, EPA amended the federal CCR rule to regulate legacy surface impoundments ("legacy SI") and other accumulations of CCR (e.g. CCRMUs), in regulations known as the CCR Legacy Rule. A legacy SI is a CCR surface impoundment that no longer receives CCR but contained both CCR and liquids on or after October 19, 2015, and that is located on an inactive electric utility's or independent power producer's site. A CCRMU is defined by the 2024 Legacy Rule as an area of land in which any noncontainerized accumulation of CCR is received, placed, or otherwise managed, that is not a regulated CCR unit. This does not include roadbed and associated embankments in which CCR is used unless it is determined that the roadbed is causing or contributing to groundwater impacts.

The CCR Legacy Rule is expected to have limited impact on Georgia Power because the legacy SIs and other CCR units not subject to the 2015 CCR Rule have long been regulated under the Georgia CCR Rule. The finalization of the CCR Legacy Rule, however, subjects these legacy SIs to duplicative requirements and oversight by both the

state and federal agencies. The Company has provided additional details in the 2026 ECS Report.

Georgia Power filed Applicability Reports for their legacy SIs and complete compliance obligations established in the CCR Legacy Rule. Applicability Reports and compliance documents have been placed on Georgia Power's website.

The CCR Legacy Rule requires owners and operators to complete facility evaluations at all active and inactive facilities with at least one legacy SI, to determine the presence or absence of CCRMUs. Any CCRMUs identified through this evaluation process are required to conduct groundwater monitoring and close in accordance with CCR Legacy Rule requirements. Costs associated with the Facility Evaluation Report ("FER") work completed to date and currently due in February 2027 have been incorporated into the site-level CCR ARO estimate. Additional costs may be incurred to comply with the second phase of the FER work. CCR ARO estimates will be updated after completion of the first phase, once there is greater clarity regarding the scope of work required to meet regulatory obligations.

On April 13, 2026, EPA issued a proposed rule to revise the 2015 CCR regulations and the 2024 CCR Legacy Rule:

- Rescission of CCRMU requirements or alternative revisions
- New closure by removal certification option for legacy SIs and revised legacy SI deferral criteria
- New exemption for CCR dewatering structures
- New compliance pathways to allow site-specific considerations during the CCR permitting process, including alternative closure standards, extended closure timeframes for beneficial use, and post-closure care flexibility for beneficial use
- Beneficial use revisions

The comment period for the proposed rule ended June 29, 2026, and EPA is expected to issue a final rule in the coming months.

Other Permitting

The Company has pursued Individual Permits ("IP") from the United States Army Corps of Engineers ("USACE") for wetland and stream impacts to complete the closure activities at three sites: Plant Wansley, Plant Hammond, and Plant Arkwright. The Company has

received an approved IP to complete construction activities required for the landfill expansion at Plant Wansley and purchased necessary mitigation credits for this permit. In 2023, the Company applied for an IP for the Huffaker Road landfill expansion near Plant Hammond with an updated IP submitted to the USACE in the second quarter of 2025. In 2025, the Company applied for an IP for wetland and stream impacts associated with landfill activities at Plant Arkwright. Stream mitigation credits were purchased in 2025. Wetland mitigation credits for Plant Arkwright and the permit issuance for both Plants Hammond and Arkwright are expected in 2026.

The Company has also been working with EPD to obtain two stream buffer variances to construct the expansion at the Plant Wansley landfill. One buffer variance was approved in 2024. The second variance was approved April 2026.

Through the state CCR permitting process, Georgia has made it possible for CCR units to continue to be evaluated for support of new generation units following completion of closure activities of the CCR unit. With the Commission's approval in the 2016 IRP (Docket No. 40161) for ash pond solar demonstration projects, a 10 MW solar installation was completed at Plant McIntosh. Additionally, Georgia Power has included options for future solar development in several CCR permits. While these projects depend on the CCR permitting process, they are not part of the CCR-ARO budgets presented herein. A list of all planned or existing installations are listed in the table below.

Table 3: New Generation Activities Within Closed CCR Units

CCR Unit	New Generation
Hammond AP-3	Option for future solar development was included in the final CCR permit.
McIntosh AP-1	10 MW solar facility began commercial operations in 2024 in and around the AP-1 closure footprint.
McDonough AP-3/4	Solar pilot project demonstration removed in third quarter of 2025. Option for future solar development is included in the CCR permit.
Yates AP-1	Three gas-fired generating units (Yates 8-10), currently under construction, are located partially in the footprint where ash has been removed.

III. PROJECT UPDATES

Activity Overview

Georgia Power's CCR permit applications include site-specific closure plans for each ash pond or CCR landfill project. In order to advance the program, and for the projects to comply with the deadlines in the CCR rules, the Company has progressed design and engineering efforts, construction activities, permitting, groundwater monitoring and reporting, and dewatering activities. As closure construction has advanced, Georgia Power has continued to prioritize safety through comprehensive planning, hazard recognition, engineering measures, training, a behavior-based safety program, and rigorous follow-through with learning events when risks are identified. Site-specific health and safety plans are developed and routinely assessed to minimize risks.

Dewatering and Water Treatment

The Company's dewatering process during ash pond closures involves treating all contact water to meet the requirements of each plant's wastewater permit, as well as the associated dewatering plans approved by EPD, to ensure compliance with water quality standards. As of July 2026, the Company is continuing dewatering operations at eight plants in accordance with EPD-approved dewatering plans: Plants Bowen, Branch, Hammond, McDonough, Mitchell, Scherer, Wansley and Yates.

The dewatering activities occur under the direction of independent, third-party licensed wastewater treatment plant operators throughout the duration of each closure project. The Company engages independent, third-party contractors for weekly effluent and bi-monthly receiving stream sampling throughout dewatering. Samples collected by independent contractors are analyzed by accredited independent laboratories. Between January and July 2026, independent wastewater treatment contractors treated approximately 514 million gallons of water and independent sampling contractors conducted 405 sampling events for the effluent and receiving streams. To date, approximately 8.7 billion gallons of water have been treated and over 4,200 sampling events conducted for the effluent and receiving streams. Water quality monitoring data is quality control checked by an independent third-party consultant prior to being reported monthly to EPD, and a monthly summary is also placed on Georgia Power's external website. In most cases, water treatment continues into the Post Closure Care ("PCC") period to handle ongoing water management requirements.

The dewatering process is dynamic and complex, with treatment system demands impacted by site-specific rainfall and site-specific closure conditions. This may require differing treatment technologies at each site, and ongoing fluctuations in labor resource

needs, operation schedules, and costs as the dewatering process is adjusted to accommodate ongoing closure needs. The Company will adjust the individual site water treatment infrastructure to align with site needs and regulatory requirements during closure and post-closure as required.

Effluent Limitations Guidelines ("ELG")

The Supplemental ELG Rule, finalized by EPA in 2024, established new requirements that necessitate the addition of treatment systems for Combustion Residual Leachate ("CRL") at CCR landfills and for legacy wastewater from ash pond closures. On December 31, 2025, EPA published the final Deadline Extension Rule which went into effect March 2, 2026. The Deadline Extension Rule extends the Zero Liquid Discharge ("ZLD") compliance dates from the Supplemental ELG Rule by 5 years, from December 31, 2029 to December 31, 2034.

The treatment of CRL is dependent on the generation status of the facility:

- Active coal generation facilities past 2034: CRL cannot be discharged, meaning ZLD must be achieved by no later than December 31, 2034. This applies to the landfills at Plants Bowen and Scherer.

- Retired coal operation facilities: CRL will need to meet limits based on EPD's best professional judgement which will likely require physical and chemical treatment. Site specific compliance dates are to be prescribed in the NPDES permit.

The treatment of legacy wastewater, dewatering at all ash pond closures, requires similar treatment to the CRL requirements for retired coal operation facilities based on EPD's best professional judgment.

On May 18, 2026, EPA published a proposed rule that proposes revisions to the unmanaged CRL ("UCRL") requirements established in the Supplemental ELG Rule. UCRL is defined by EPA as either CRL that has leached from a waste management unit and mixed with groundwater prior to being captured and pumped to the surface for direct discharge or the functional equivalent of a direct discharge. For sites with pumped UCRL the proposed rule retains the arsenic and mercury limits, but extends the latest compliance deadline from December 31, 2029 to December 31, 2034. For these sites, the arsenic and mercury limits must be met as soon as possible, but no later than December 31, 2034. For sites where the permitting agency determines there is a functional equivalent to a direct discharge, EPA proposes to replace the arsenic and mercury limits with site specific limits established based on the permitting agency's best professional judgement (BPJ).For ash pond closure engineering measures that include

water collection, the planned water treatment is expected to achieve the limits and compliance deadlines for UCRL.

EPA has indicated that there will be an additional rulemaking that may revisit the ZLD technology standard. This rulemaking could be proposed by the end of 2026.

Groundwater

Georgia Power continues to monitor groundwater at its ash ponds and CCR landfills, report the results to EPD, and post regular updates to the Company's external website. Georgia Power has installed comprehensive groundwater monitoring networks, including more than 600 wells, at its facilities across the state to actively monitor groundwater quality at each site.

As required under the CCR rules, the Company continues to perform routine sampling and reporting for the compliance parameters listed in the rules. Between January and July 2026, 21 additional groundwater wells and piezometers were installed and 20 wells were abandoned due to ongoing closure efforts and completion of temporary sampling during evaluation of corrective measures. More than 1,500 groundwater samples were collected from all the wells, and the results were included in 41 groundwater reports submitted to EPD and posted to Georgia Power's external website. Where parameters have been observed at statistical levels above the groundwater protection standard ("GWPS"), the Company has completed evaluations and, when necessary, entered into assessment of corrective measures ("ACM").

As the Company continues the ACM process, prior to implementing a corrective measure or remedy, the Company will conduct additional activities as illustrated in Figure 1 below. Draft remedy selection reports ("RSR") are prepared by independent engineers and geologists and contain site-specific data that is used to evaluate corrective measures and to select a proposed remedy for EPD to review and approve. Third-party, independent consultants will continue routine groundwater sampling, data evaluation, interpretation, and reporting while accredited independent laboratories will continue performing analyses throughout the corrective action process.

Figure 1: Remedy Selection Process



Dark blue indicates approval by EPD needed prior to moving onto next step
CAMP = Corrective Action Monitoring Plan

Georgia Power has proposed remedies at several sites through the submission of RSRs. Prior to implementing a remedy, there is an iterative process of review with EPD. As part of this process, a public meeting was held for Plant McManus AP-1 on May 28th, 2026. Comments received will be considered in the Final Remedy Selection Report. The Company is actively working with EPD for approval of the Company's chosen remedies and implementation strategies. The table below shows a summary of the status of the CCR units that have entered into ACM since the previous filing.

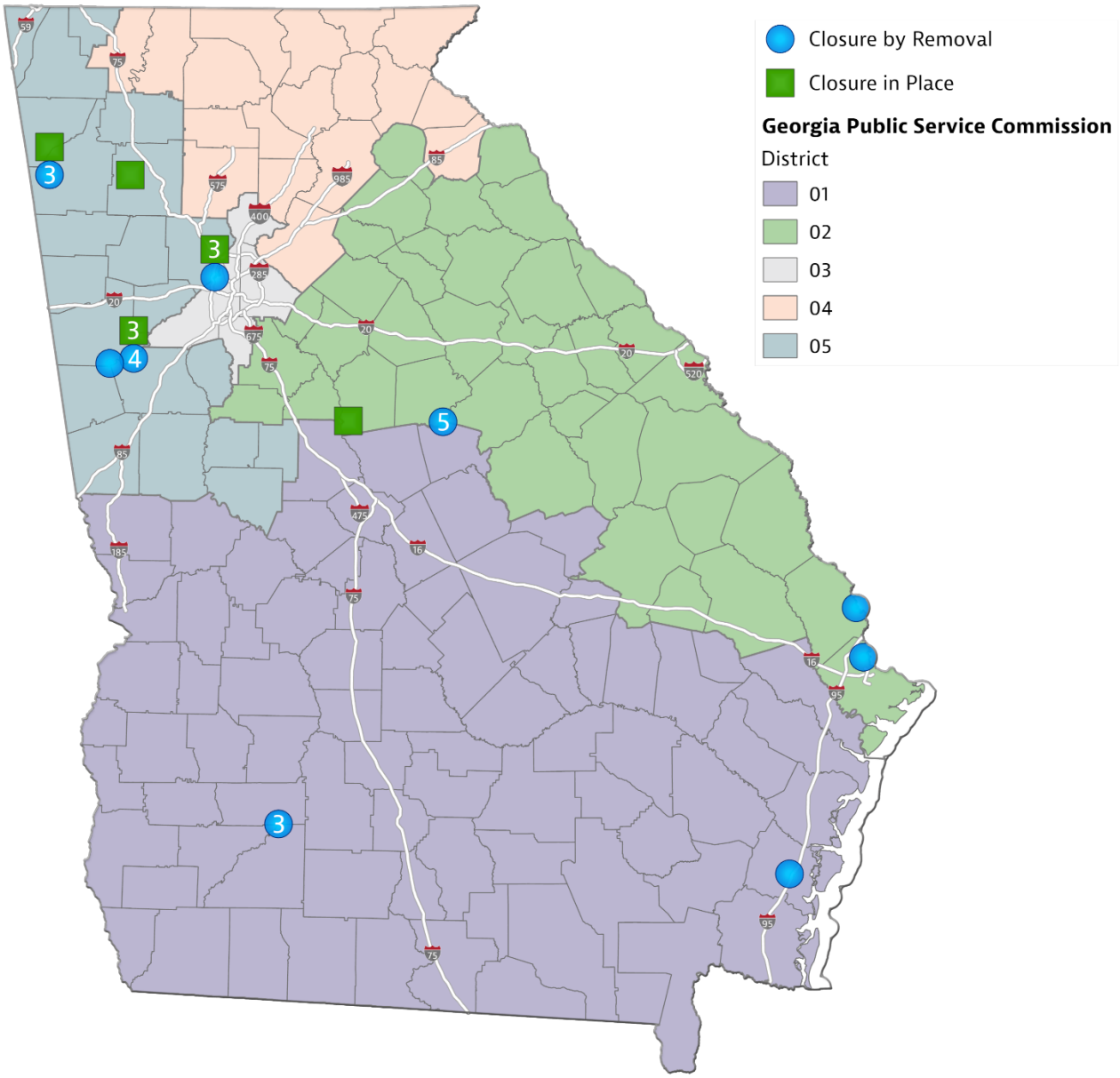
Table 4: Remedy Selection Status

Site	Remedy Selection Status
Arkwright AP-2	Pilot testing underway
Arkwright AP-3	Pilot testing underway
Bowen AP-1	Pilot testing complete, results submitted to EPD
Branch AP-B/C/D	Drafting pilot test workplan
Branch AP-E	Pilot testing workplan approved
Grumman Rd Landfill	Pilot test workplan approved
Hammond AP-1	Pilot testing complete, results submitted to EPD, and public meeting held; Final RSR submitted, under EPD review
Hammond AP-2	Pilot testing complete, results submitted to EPD, and public meeting held; Final RSR submitted, under EPD review
McDonough AP-1	Pilot testing underway
McDonough AP-2, 3/4	Pilot testing underway
McIntosh AP-1	Conducting site specific studies
McManus AP-1	Pilot testing complete and results submitted to EPD, public meeting held; drafting Final RSR
Scherer AP-1	Draft RSR submitted, under EPD review
Wansley AP-1	Conducting site specific studies
Yates AMA/R6	Draft RSR submitted, under EPD review

Ash Pond Closure Progress

Georgia Power has 29 ash ponds at 11 sites.

Figure 2: Ash Pond Closure Locations



Construction Activities

The Company has continued making closure construction progress at its ash ponds across Georgia. Closure activities include dewatering, site preparation, ash excavation, ash consolidation/placement, installation of closure cover systems, installation of engineering measures, and site restoration. Pre-construction activities include engineering studies, design, closure evaluations, constructability reviews, and other early site preparation work (contractor mobilization, setup of temporary facilities, laydown area construction, stormwater controls installation, etc.). The Company must continue work on these closures to meet required deadlines provided by regulation or agreement with EPD following the guidance of the Federal and Georgia CCR Rules. Consistent with past practice, the Company plans and sequences work strategically to ensure closure progress continues as required in the shortest amount of time consistent with recognized and generally accepted good engineering practices, while also adjusting the schedule for certain activities to mitigate risk where possible.

A summary of construction status for these ponds is listed in Table 5 below. Closure strategies for each ash pond are designated as closure in place ("CIP") or closure by removal ("CBR"). The interim post-closure care ("IPCC") activities occur prior to PCC during the time period following closure construction. Once a final permit is issued and closure certification reports are acknowledged by EPD, the Company will begin PCC. PCC includes activities that extend beyond closure or closure construction, and include inspections, groundwater monitoring, water management, general site maintenance, and other compliance activities following IPCC. This category encompasses both PCC for a CIP project and post-closure construction ("PCC – Post Removal") for a CBR project. Ash ponds are grouped in the table below in accordance with the permit application submitted for the closure.

Table 5: Ash Pond Construction Progress

	Closure Strategy	Construction Status	Dewatering Status
Construction Complete			
Branch AP-A	CBR	Previously Removed	Previously Removed
CCR was previously removed from the approximately 1-acre ash pond and consolidated within AP-E before the Georgia CCR Rule became effective. A certification of removal report has been submitted to EPD.			
Hammond AP-1	CBR	PCC –	Ongoing

	Closure Strategy	Construction Status	Dewatering Status
		Post-Removal	
Ash removal has been completed for the approximately 35-acre ash pond and acknowledged by EPD; the unit is in post closure care for a closure by removal. Dewatering and backfill activities continue until grades meet 2-ft separation above groundwater.			
Hammond AP-2	CBR	PCC – Post-Removal	Completed
Ash removal has been completed for the approximately 21-acre ash pond and acknowledged by EPD. The unit is in post-closure care for a closure by removal. Backfilling has achieved permit requirement of 2-ft separation from groundwater, enabling ceasing managing the water by the de-watering system. Remaining work includes grassing and construction of water conveyance features required by the final restoration plan.			
Hammond AP-3	CIP	PCC	Completed
CCR within the approximately 25-acre ash pond has been closed in place and acknowledged by EPD. AP-3 is in post-closure care, and the post-closure TreeWell® engineering system continues to be maintained in accordance with the CCR permit.			
Kraft AP-1	CBR	Previously Removed	Previously Removed
CCR was previously removed from the approximately 7-acre ash pond to off-site permitted landfills before the Georgia CCR Rule became effective. Additionally, the removal was part of an expanded plant retirement project and was regulated by EPD's Response and Remediation Program. The Company submitted a certification of removal report for AP-1 to EPD in 2018 as part of a site-wide Compliance Status Report. EPD provided concurrence with the Compliance Status Report in June 2020 and delisted the site from EPD's Hazardous Site Inventory in 2021; the property was subsequently donated to the Georgia Ports Authority. Although this ash pond was removed in 2016 and was formerly not regulated by the Federal or State CCR rules, the 2024 CCR Legacy Rule now regulates Kraft AP-1. Georgia Power is working with the current property owner to meet additional compliance requirements.			

	Closure Strategy	Construction Status	Dewatering Status
McIntosh AP-1	CBR	PCC – Post-Removal	Completed
CCR was removed from the approximately 22-acre ash pond and placed in Landfill No. 4, an on-site permitted CCR landfill. CCR removal was acknowledged by EPD and the unit is in post closure care for a closure by removal.			
McManus AP-1	CBR	PCC – Post-Removal	Completed
CCR was removed from the approximately 82-acre ash pond and placed in off-site permitted landfills. CCR removal was acknowledged by EPD and the unit is in post closure care for a closure by removal.			
Yates AP-1	CBR	PCC – Post-Removal	Completed
CCR was removed from the approximately 30-acre ash pond and consolidated into R6, an on-site permitted landfill, as well as consolidated into the AP-B' and AP-3 footprint, which is being closed in place. CCR removal was acknowledged by EPD and the unit is in post closure care for a closure by removal. A separate certification statement detailing completion of closure and decontamination to meet the federal requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 257.102(f)(3) has been submitted to and acknowledged by EPD.			
Yates AP-2	CBR	PCC – Post-Removal	Completed
CCR removal was acknowledged by EPD and the unit is in post-closure care for closure by removal. The eastern half of the closed ash pond is currently functioning as a service water pond for plant operations.			

	Closure Strategy	Construction Status	Dewatering Status
Construction Underway or Significantly Completed			
Bowen AP-1	CIP	In Closure	Ongoing
AP-1 is being closed in place by excavating and consolidating CCR from the approximately 254-acre ash pond into a smaller footprint of engineered, composite-lined cells. Construction has been completed for Closure Cells 1A &1B, and CCR has been placed and compacted within these first two cells. CCR removal is complete within future Cell 3 and earthwork is underway in the Cell 3 footprint to construct the next closure cell. Ash in AP-1 that is not compatible with ongoing harvest operations for beneficial use is being transported and placed in Landfill Cells 5 and 6. CCR in the ash pond that meets harvest requirements continue to be removed and hauled to the beneficial use facility for processing and commercial sales.			
McDonough AP-1	CIP	In Closure	Inactive
Closure construction is ongoing on the approximately 25-acre ash pond. Installation of the geosynthetic cap cover system is complete. Consistent with the closure plans, an engineering measure consisting of a barrier wall is planned for the unit. EPD has acknowledged the engineering plans for the barrier wall and construction is planned to begin upon issuance of the CCR permit.			
McDonough AP-2, AP-3, AP-4	AP-2: CBR AP-3/4: CIP	IPCC	Ongoing
AP-2: CCR was removed from the approximately 7-acre ash pond and consolidated into AP-1, AP-3, and AP-4. A certification of removal report has been submitted to and acknowledged by EPD. Site restoration is complete. AP-3/4: Closure construction activities are complete from a combined ash pond area of approximately 81-acres to a smaller footprint. The final limits of CCR total 64 acres, and a final geomembrane cover system was installed over the approximately 79-acres footprint. A final closure construction certification report has been submitted and is currently under review by EPD.			

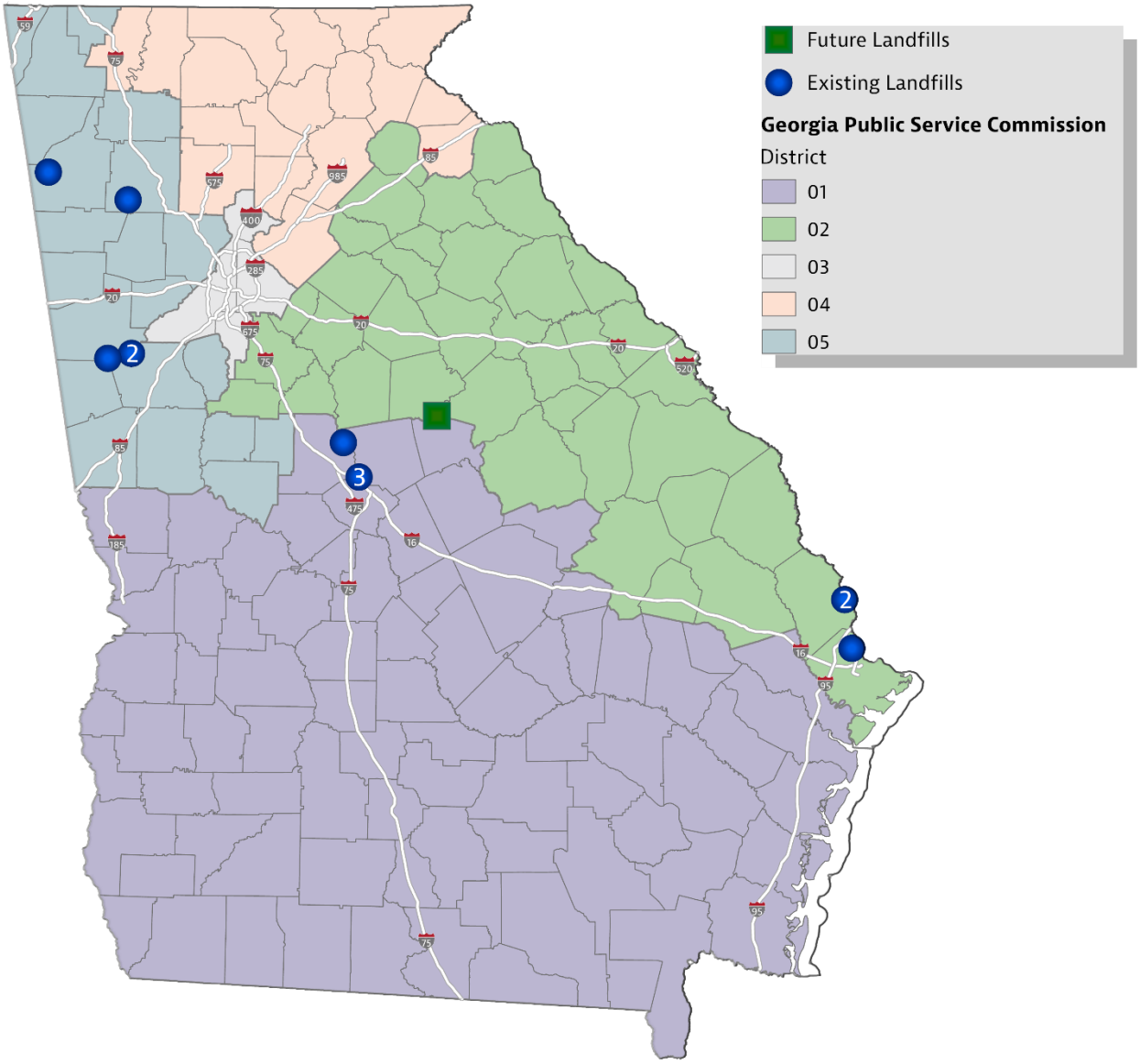
	Closure Strategy	Construction Status	Dewatering Status
Mitchell AP-1, AP-2, AP-A	CBR	In Closure	Ongoing
CCR removal from the combined ash pond area of approximately 104-acres is ongoing. CCR removal from AP-2 was completed in second quarter of 2025 and restoration activities are underway. CCR removal from AP-A and AP-1 is continuing to be transported off-site for beneficial use. CCR that does not meet beneficial use material specifications, mixtures of soil and CCR, organic debris, and other CCR contact material continue to be sent to an offsite permitted landfill.			
Scherer AP-1	CIP	In Closure	Ongoing
North pond area excavation remains ongoing, and CCR removal activities continue in the eastern channel to support consolidation of the approximately 550-acre ash pond. As closure activities advance at Plant Scherer, ongoing geotechnical investigations by licensed third-party engineers have identified site conditions that will likely require some closure design changes. The investigation and updates by our third-party professional engineers are in progress, and any impacts to schedule and cost will be detailed in future Semi-Annual reports. The site team continues to treat and discharge water from the pond to ensure future ash moving activities will commence as soon as any design changes may be determined.			
Yates AP-A, AP-B, AP-B', AP-3	AP-A/AP-B: CBR AP-3/AP-B': CIP	In Closure	Ongoing
AP-A/AP-B: CCR was removed and consolidated into the AP-3/AP-B' footprint. Certification of removal reports have been submitted to and acknowledged by EPD. Site restoration is ongoing as well as removal of the remaining CCR around transmission structures. A separate CCR removal certification report will be submitted to EPD upon completion of removal activities around the transmission structures. AP-3/AP-B' (Ash Management Area or "AMA"): Installation of the final geomembrane cover system over the consolidated AP-3/AP-B' footprint of approximately 89-acres, is complete. Consistent with the closure plans, an engineering measure consisting of a subsurface hydraulic conveyance system and associated treatment system has been incorporated into the closure construction plans and is expected to be complete in 2026.			

	Closure Strategy	Construction Status	Dewatering Status
Pre-Construction			
Branch AP-B, C, and D	CBR	Pre-Construction	Not Started
Preliminary harvest of CCR from on-site units to the beneficial use facility began in 2026, and harvesting operations will continue for the remainder of the project. Removal of CCR to the on-site landfill will begin in 2027 for closure by removal of the approximately 167-acres combined areas.			
Branch AP- E	CBR	Pre-Construction	Not Started
Preliminary harvest of CCR from on-site units to the beneficial use facility began in 2026, and harvesting operations will continue for the remainder of the project. Removal of CCR to the on-site landfill will begin in 2027 for closure by removal of the approximately 348-acres.			
Hammond AP-4	CBR	Pre-Construction	Not Started
CCR is planned to be removed from the approximately 54-acre footprint and placed in Huffaker Road Landfill Future Parcel F. Early site mobilization has begun in preparation for earthwork activities in the future Huffaker Road Landfill Parcel F footprint once the CCR permit is issued by EPD.			

CCR Landfills

Georgia Power has 13 CCR landfills with one CCR landfill under construction and one former CCR landfill removed from its permit.

Figure 3: CCR Landfill Locations



Note: Plant Yates Gypsum Landfill was released from its CCR permit on November 25, 2024.

CCR Landfill Activities

The Company is complying with federal and state requirements at all its CCR landfills. The landfills at Plants Bowen, Scherer, Wansley, Hammond and McIntosh Landfill No. 4 support current plant operations or ash pond closure projects and are operated under CCR Permits or existing Solid Waste Permits. The landfills at former Plants Arkwright, Kraft (Grumman Rd), Plant Yates and McIntosh Landfill No. 3 are closed or undergoing closure under CCR Permits or existing Solid Waste Permits. As part of the overall scope of the closure projects, the Company is in the process of constructing one future on-site CCR landfill at Plant Branch, to support closures.

Table 6: CCR Landfill Activities

	Landfill Status
Existing CCR Landfills	
Arkwright	Pre-Construction
3 CCR landfills closed in 2010 under Solid Waste Regulations applicable at the time of closure. The ash from Plant Arkwright will be trucked to the permitted landfill at Plant Branch for potential beneficial use through the Plant Branch beneficial use facility. Site restoration will be completed following CCR removal. Early mobilization and sitework to improve access to the site and construct water management and water treatment features supporting closure has begun.	
Bowen Landfill	Operational for Generation and Ash Pond Closure
Bowen landfill cells 1, 2, 3, 4, 9 and 10 remain active and support plant operations. Landfill cells 5 and 6 were constructed to support AP-1 closure and continue to receive CCR from the ash pond. The landfill will undergo closure when permitted capacity is reached or when CCR disposal is no longer needed.	

	Landfill Status
Hammond Huffaker Road Landfill	Operational for Ash Pond Closure
The CCR permit application with landfill expansion (for Parcel F) is still currently underway. Streambank mitigation credits were obtained in 2023 and 2024 to support the landfill expansion, and the Company expects to obtain remaining streambank mitigation credits in 2026. Landfill cells A and B supported the closure by removal of AP-1 and AP-2; closure construction (cap construction) of these landfill cells will be completed in Q3 2026. Future Landfill Parcel F will support ash from the closure by removal of Hammond's AP-4.	
Kraft Grumman Road Landfill	IPCC
The final cover system has been installed, and construction certification documents have been submitted to EPD. The Company is working with EPD to finalize permitting documents for the post-closure permit.	
McIntosh Landfill No. 3	PCC
CCR Landfill No. 3 is closed and remains in post-closure care.	
McIntosh Landfill No. 4	IPCC
CCR Landfill No. 4 Cell 1 is closed and an interim cover was installed on Cell 2A following the relocation of CCR from McIntosh AP-1. In 2025, EPD approved a two-year extension request to delay the initiation of closure of the landfill to potentially support the Company's ash pond closure projects.	
Scherer Landfill	Operational for Generation
Cell 3 construction activities began in 2025 and are ongoing. The CCR landfill will remain active in support of ongoing plant operations. The landfill will undergo closure when permitted capacity is reached or when CCR disposal is no longer needed.	

	Landfill Status
Wansley Landfill	Operational for Closure
The Company is in the process of reconstructing the bottom liner system and replacing the leachate collection system in existing landfill cells 1-3. This maintenance work was necessary due to the landfill expansion to accommodate the ash from the ash pond. Reconstruction of Cell 2 is complete and acknowledged by EPD and the site was approved to begin placement of waste on July 31, 2026. In support of the landfill expansion, the Company purchased streambank mitigation credits and began stream relocation work in third quarter of 2024. The stream relocation work was completed on December 4, 2025. A stream buffer variance was approved by EPD on April 6, 2026. This approval will allow construction activities within the former stream channel. Additionally, EPD issued approval of the landfill expansion major modification for Cell 4 on April 17, 2026. Construction of Cell 4 will begin in the third quarter of 2026.	
Yates R6 Landfill	IPCC
Former ash pond AP-C was previously incorporated into the on-site permitted R6 landfill. R6 is currently closed, and certification of closure was submitted to EPD in November 2025 and acknowledged complete in June 2026. Site maintenance is ongoing.	
Former CCR Landfills	
Yates Gypsum Stack Landfill	Removed
The Gypsum Landfill has been removed and was released from its CCR permit on November 25, 2024.	
Future CCR Landfills	
Arkwright Landfill	On Hold
Permitting activities for a future on-site Arkwright CCR landfill have paused due to the decision to move CCR from Plant Arkwright to Plant Branch's landfill for potential future beneficial use. EPD approved a second two-year extension for the Site Limitations in 2025, extending the timeline for submittal of a permit design for the new Arkwright landfill to 2027. This approval preserves the scope flexibility should the landfill be needed in the future.	

	Landfill Status
Branch Landfill	Under Construction
The CCR landfill will receive CCR from the removal of on-site ash ponds and from CCR units at former Plant Arkwright. The landfill liner system construction is complete and the facility is expected to begin receiving CCR in 2027.	

IV. BENEFICIAL USE

Beneficial use refers to utilizing CCR in approved applications as an alternative to disposal. Georgia Power's ECS (Docket No. 56002) describes the Company's beneficial use efforts focused on the following categories: beneficial use of production CCR inclusive of coal ash and gypsum, new research and technology associated with beneficial use, and beneficial use of stored ash at the Company's ash ponds and CCR landfills. Additional discussion is included below.

Beneficial Use of Production CCR

Georgia Power has marketed, over a five-year average, more than 85 percent of the CCR generated from plant operations for beneficial use, which helps to minimize or offset costs related to CCR storage, landfill construction, and associated operation and maintenance costs. The beneficial use of production CCR, both costs and sale proceeds, are applied to the Company's operation and maintenance account.

Research and Technology

The Company, in partnership with Electric Power Research Institute ("EPRI") and other utilities across the industry, has developed a center for beneficial use of harvested CCR, located at Plant Bowen. The Ash Beneficial Use Center ("ABUC") serves as a testing and demonstration center for potential beneficial use applications and processing technologies for harvested ash. The Company continues to develop and explore research and beneficial use development opportunities as approved and further detailed in the 2019, 2022, and 2025 IRPs (Docket No. 42310, 44160, and 56002, respectively).

Looking ahead to the 2026-2028 timeframe, the Company plans to invest in upgrades at the ABUC to further enhance its capabilities. Specific initiatives will involve general maintenance and repairs, installation of a novel pilot-scale grinding system, and installing additional storage capacity for ash samples. Ongoing research activities include evaluation of carbon reduction and beneficiation technologies using froth flotation. Froth flotation is a widely used mineral processing technique that separates and concentrates materials based on differences in their surface properties. In coal ash applications, the process can selectively recover or remove constituents of interest, including residual carbon, to improve material quality and support beneficial use in ready-mix concrete. The Company is also evaluating emerging beneficial use opportunities for harvested ash. During the reporting period, the Company and its partners successfully completed a full-scale demonstration of ferric chloride production from CCR and validation of the resulting product in wastewater treatment applications. These activities support the Company's

ongoing efforts in coal ash research and development as part of its commitment to innovative and sustainable CCR management practices.

Critical minerals are natural resources that are essential to economic and national security and vital for renewable energy systems, electronics, and advanced technologies. Several critical minerals, including rare earth elements, are known to exist within coal ash. The U.S. Department of Energy ("DOE") has promoted the start of extraction and processing critical minerals within the United States. Since third quarter of 2024, the Company has been engaged in a DOE front end engineering and design (FEED) study at Plant Branch to design and estimate costs for a commercial-scale processing system to extract rare earth elements and other critical minerals from coal ash. The project received a one-year extension from DOE and is currently focused on refining capital and operating cost estimates, with completion expected in 2026. Simultaneously, Plant Gaston in Alabama is in the design phases of building a demonstration-scale facility to extract critical minerals from stored coal ash and process up to five tons of coal ash per day. This project is ongoing and plans to begin construction in 2026 with operations beginning toward the end of 2027 or early 2028.

In addition to these efforts, the Company has launched a phased feasibility study in partnership with Brixx Technologies to evaluate the production of manufactured aggregate, concrete masonry units, and other construction products from stored ash. The study is focused on technologies capable of utilizing lower-quality ash streams that are not readily suitable for traditional ready-mix concrete applications. Phase 1 of the feasibility study is scheduled for completion in Q3 2026 and will inform potential future phases focused on commercial facility design, cost estimation, and market development.

The Company has also initiated evaluation of emerging plastics applications utilizing coal ash-derived materials as engineered fillers. These efforts are intended to explore new beneficial use pathways beyond traditional construction markets and could create additional opportunities for utilization of harvested ash in advanced manufacturing applications.

Beneficial Use of Stored Ash at the Facility Level

The Company is working to actively identify opportunities to maximize the value for the beneficial use of stored coal ash at its active and retired plants across the state. The costs and benefits associated with beneficial use of stored coal ash are included in the CCR ARO forecasted amounts in this report. Relevant updates are included below:

Plant Mitchell

The Company is continuing with plans to remove the stored coal ash at Plant Mitchell's three ash ponds for beneficial use. Approximately 1.4 million tons of ash are planned to be removed from the site during the pond closures for use in Portland cement production. These beneficial use plans will reduce the amount of ash required to be removed to an off-site landfill and ultimately serve to produce a valuable product. The beneficial use efforts continue steady progress with rail and truck shipments of over 113,000 tons shipped to cement kilns in Florida through July 2026, and over 1.2 million tons through July 2026.

The Company will continue to work with the on-site contractor to manage the potential for future challenges with end-users, supply chain, transportation, and other project factors that may arise in order to keep the project successfully moving forward.

Plant Bowen

Processing of ash from AP-1 by Plant Bowen's beneficial use facility for use in the ready-mix concrete market began in the first quarter 2024, with up to nine million tons of ash anticipated to be harvested, processed, and removed from the site to support the ash pond closure. Approximately 680,000 tons of ash have been processed from AP-1 and sold from the site, project to date, July 2026. Beginning in early 2025 the beneficial use contractor and GPC identified and executed several production enhancements to the facility to improve on 2024 and 2025 performance. Significant system improvements have been realized by the enhancements. While production rates remain short of project goals, over 260,000 tons has been marketed year to date, July 2026 alone, more than the prior year's total annual production, more than the prior year's total annual production. Efforts are ongoing to continue to improve on production and sales of harvested ash.

Increased energy demand has boosted ash production from Plant Bowen operations, which has also made more production ash available to the market. This increased production of operational ash is likely to continue over the near term. The increase in ash production combined with ready-mix seasonal market fluctuations, has led to periods of reduced output from the harvesting facility. In order to increase total ash sales, the beneficial use contractor is expanding their market reach by increasing their rail capability. Changes already made include: expanded rail track at Plant Bowen, increased rail car fleet, and procurement of additional rail terminals supporting out-of-state sales opportunities.

The Company will continue to work with the contractor to optimize the marketing potential of both operational and harvested ash from Plant Bowen. The Company and the

contractor are utilizing applicable learnings from this facility for startup and optimization at the Plant Branch location.

Plant Branch

Commissioning of the beneficial use facility is underway. The facility is designed to dry, sort, and thermally process ash to meet quality standards for the ready-mix concrete market. The beneficial use facility will be processing ash from the onsite ash ponds and landfill, which will include ash trucked from Plant Arkwright. Forecasts show partial beneficial use operations beginning in 2026 and progressing to full operations in 2027.

Approximately eight million dry tons of ash are anticipated to be harvested, processed, and removed from site over the 15-year contract.

V. SCHEDULE SUMMARY

Estimated closure construction timeframes vary by location and are site-specific. Estimated ash pond closure timeframes can be influenced by numerous factors, including, but not limited to, state and federal regulatory actions and rule amendments, legislative action, necessary scope changes, weather, final ash quantities, beneficial use market trends, contractor productivity, and other market and external factors. Estimated ash pond closure completion timelines are indicative of aggressive targets and future risks or opportunities could cause these estimated timeframes to shift. Factors that affect landfill closure estimated timeframes include status of plant operations, unit capacity factors, available landfill capacity, and whether the landfill is designated to support ash pond closure activities. Landfill closure dates at coal-fired generating plants are significantly influenced by generation output and how much operational ash is sold for beneficial use and not disposed of in the on-site landfill. The Company will continue to update project schedules as each project progresses.

Below are summaries of the estimated closure construction timeframes for ash ponds and landfills. Schedule summaries in Gantt chart format can be found in Appendix B.

Ash Pond Estimated Closure Construction Timeframes

Table 7: Ash Pond Estimated Closure Construction Timeframes

	Closure by Removal	Closure in Place	Total	Estimated Closure Construction Completion[B]
Bowen		1	**1**	**2036**
Branch	5		**5**	**2041**
Hammond	3	1	**4**	**2034**
Kraft	1		**1**	**2016** [A]
McDonough	1	3	**4**	**2027**
McIntosh	1		**1**	**2022** [A]
McManus	1		**1**	**2020** [A]
Mitchell	3		**3**	**2028**
Scherer		1	**1**	**2033**
Wansley	1		**1**	**2035**
Yates	4	3	**7**	**2028**
	20	9	**29**	

[A] *Denotes actual closure construction completion date.*

[B] *For those sites with multiple ash ponds, the date above reflects the last pond's estimated closure construction completion date for the site in total. The "Estimated Closure Construction Completion" date reflects the estimated end of closure construction and estimated completion of major restoration activities that may go beyond the submittal of the Closure Certification Report or the Certification of Removal Report.*

Landfill Estimated Closure Construction Timeframes

Table 8: Landfill Estimated Closure Construction Timeframes

	CCR Landfills	Future, New Permitted Landfills	Total	Estimated Closure Construction Completion[B]
Arkwright	3	1	**4**	**2032**
Bowen	1		**1**	**2040**
Branch		1	**1**	**2041**
Hammond	1		**1**	**2034**
Kraft (Grumman Rd)	1		**1**	**2020[A]**
McIntosh	2		**2**	**2022[C]**
Scherer	1		**1**	**2039**
Wansley	1		**1**	**2035**
Yates	2[D]		**2**	**2025 [A]**
	12	2	**14**	

[A] Denotes actual closure construction completion date.

[B] For those sites with multiple landfills or landfill cells, the date above reflects the last cell's estimated closure construction completion date for the site. The "Estimated Closure Construction Completion" date reflects the estimated end of closure construction and estimated completion of major restoration activities, which may go beyond the submittal of the Closure Certification Report or the Certification of Removal Report.

[C] Denotes actual closure construction completion date. EPD approved GPC's request to extend the initiation of closure for Plant McIntosh Landfill No. 4 until 10/13/2027

[D] Plant Yates Gypsum Landfill was released from its CCR permit on November 25, 2024.

VI. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Georgia Power's CCR Asset Retirement Obligation

Prior to January 1, 2003, the Company included estimated costs for the future closure of ash ponds and landfills in the cost of removal component in depreciation rates. After mandatory adoption of the Financial Accounting Standards 143 — Asset Retirement Obligations in January 2003, now Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 410, the Company excluded the cost from depreciation rates and began accounting for the cost as ARO. Such costs have consistently been included in rates established by the PSC since that time.

Georgia Power consistently monitors and evaluates project assumptions, including, but not limited to, timing and schedule assumptions for permits and construction, project scope, scope amendments to comply with new environmental rules or legislation, post-closure activities, and estimated future escalation. The Company's current cost estimate applicable to retail customers over the next approximately 60 years is $8.5 billion, which includes the approximately $2.2 billion in actual costs previously incurred and $1.6 billion in escalation.

Various factors could impact the Company's CCR ARO compliance efforts, construction schedules, permit approvals, and overall cost moving forward. The Company is dedicated to establishing and implementing appropriate mitigation efforts to reduce the probability and potential impacts of such risks. With continued focus on strategic project leadership and oversight of the risk and change control processes, the Company is committed to actively managing the CCR program and will continue to seek ways to improve consistency, accuracy, and visibility across the program for decades to come.

The cost estimate has not changed since the March 2026 Semi-Annual Report. The Company is currently reviewing all years in its CCR ARO forecast and expects to update its CCR ARO liability by year-end 2026. Table 9, Table 10, and Table 11 below contain the latest projected estimates for Georgia Power's CCR ARO ash pond closure and landfill projects. See Appendix C for further details on site-specific financial summary tables.

Near-Term Cash Flows

Updated assumptions as of the third quarter of 2026 have resulted in a retail cash flow forecast for the program for years 2025–2028 that is relatively consistent with the program's forecast included in the March 2026 Semi-Annual Report. As it relates to the

timing of near-term cash flows, the Company has experienced and/or expects variability to its current near-term forecast primarily due the following factors:

- In line with strict compliance deadlines mandated by federal and state CCR rules, the Company must continue work on ash pond closures while permitting discussions between Georgia EPD and EPA are ongoing. Consistent with past practice, the Company plans and sequences work strategically to ensure closure progress continues as required “in the shortest amount of time consistent with recognized and generally accepted good engineering practices” (40 C.F.R. 257.102(d)(1)(v)), while also adjusting the schedule for certain activities to mitigate risk where possible.

- Forecast updates at active sites based on actual progress, weather, contractor activities, beneficial use market trends, and other similar factors, as well as updates to expected activities at sites in the pre-construction phase, based on ongoing design, contracting, and permitting activities.

Long-Term Project Assumptions

The Company, with input from third-party experts, has developed forecasts for these long-term projects, some of which span approximately 50 years into the future, based on a combination of factors including, but not limited to, regulatory considerations, engineering studies, detailed closure design, constructability reviews, construction progress, water treatment considerations, operational needs, and post-closure requirements for the sites. There are several factors that could impact closure costs and schedule, which will be closely monitored as the portfolio of projects matures. Estimating and forecasting activities are expected to be performed throughout the execution of the program.

Table 9: Current Cost Estimates for CCR ARO Ash Pond Closure Projects

Ash Ponds ($ in Millions)

Facility	Project to Date Actuals through July 2026	August-December 2026 Forecast	2027 Forecast	2028 Forecast	2029-2031 Forecast	2032-2034 Forecast	2035 and Beyond	Total
Bowen	$ 363.3	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**
Branch	$ 366.2	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**
Hammond	$ 197.8	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**
Kraft	$ 8.4	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**
McDonough	$ 193.4	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**
McIntosh	$ 24.6	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**
McManus	$ 112.1	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**
Mitchell	$ 242.3	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**
Scherer	$ 41.9	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**
Wansley	$ 132.0	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**
Yates	$ 320.3	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**
Ash Pond Subtotal	**$ 2,002.2**	**$ 122.2**	**$ 254.0**	**$ 213.3**	**$ 1,204.8**	**$ 971.4**	**$ 1,618.5**	**$ 6,386.4**
Escalation included in forecast above**	N/A	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**$ 829.8**

Retail Cost Estimates

**Project-to-Date Actuals represent costs incurred from January 1, 2003, through December 31, 2026*
***Forecasted escalation is applied based on ARO accounting standards under ASC 410.*
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 10: Current Cost Estimates for CCR ARO Landfill Projects

Landfills ($ in Millions)

Facility	Project to Date Actuals through July 2026	August-December 2026 Forecast	2027 Forecast	2028 Forecast	2029-2031 Forecast	2032-2034 Forecast	2035 and Beyond	Total
Arkwright	$ 96.6	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**
Bowen	$ -	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**
Branch	$ -	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**
Hammond	$ 20.8	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**
Kraft	$ 24.4	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**
McIntosh	$ 15.6	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**
Scherer	$ -	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**
Wansley	$ -	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**
Yates	$ 41.2	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**
Landfill Subtotal	**$ 198.6**	**$ 42.4**	**$ 61.6**	**$ 53.5**	**$ 277.5**	**$ 201.4**	**$ 1,263.2**	**$ 2,098.1**
Escalation included in forecast above**	N/A	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**$ 726.7**

Retail Cost Estimates

**Project-to-Date Actuals represent costs incurred from January 1, 2003, through December 31, 2026*
***Forecasted escalation is applied based on ARO accounting standards under ASC 410.*
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 11: Current Cost Estimates for CCR ARO Ash Pond Closure and Landfill Projects

($ in Millions)

Facility	Project to Date Actuals through July 2026	August-December 2026 Forecast	2027 Forecast	2028 Forecast	2029-2031 Forecast	2032-2034 Forecast	2035 and Beyond	Total
Ash Pond	$ 2,002.2	$ 122.2	$ 254.0	$ 213.3	$ 1,204.8	$ 971.4	$ 1,618.5	**$ 6,386.4**
Landfill	$ 198.6	$ 42.4	$ 61.6	$ 53.5	$ 277.5	$ 201.4	$ 1,263.2	**$ 2,098.1**
Total	$ 2,200.8	$ 164.6	$ 315.5	$ 266.8	$ 1,482.3	$ 1,172.7	$ 2,881.7	**$ 8,484.5**
Escalation included in forecast above**	N/A	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	**$ 1,556.5**

Retail Cost Estimates

**Project-to-Date Actuals represent costs incurred from January 1, 2003, through December 31, 2026.*

***Forecasted escalation is applied based on ARO accounting standards under ASC 410.*

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Actual Versus Budget Summary

Table 12: July 2026 Year-to-Date Actual versus Budget Comparison

($ in Millions)

Site	January - July 2026 Actuals	January - July 2026 Budget*	January - July 2026 Variance
Arkwright	$ 10.8	REDACTED	REDACTED
Bowen	$ 26.6	REDACTED	REDACTED
Branch	$ 35.8	REDACTED	REDACTED
Hammond	$ 22.3	REDACTED	REDACTED
Kraft	$ 0.9	REDACTED	REDACTED
McDonough	$ 5.2	REDACTED	REDACTED
McIntosh	$ 2.0	REDACTED	REDACTED
McManus	$ 0.6	REDACTED	REDACTED
Mitchell	$ 24.8	REDACTED	REDACTED
Scherer	$ 4.6	REDACTED	REDACTED
Wansley	$ 27.9	REDACTED	REDACTED
Yates	$ 12.7	REDACTED	REDACTED
Total	**$ 174.2**	**$ 209.1**	**$ (34.9)**

Retail Cost Estimates

**Budget associated with the March 2026 semi-annual filing.*

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 12 summarizes July 2026 year-to-date actual costs for CCR ARO activities at all sites compared to the budget associated with the March 2026 semi-annual filing. The variance to the forecast for the portfolio is primarily driven by the following:

- **Arkwright:** Under-run reflects the delayed issuance of the early site work contract and alignment to the contractor's revised execution schedule.
- **Bowen:** Under-runs are principally associated with schedule delays driven by weather impacts, water management challenges affecting the construction of Cell 3, shifting construction of the southernmost stormwater pond, and beneficial use system harvest production rate lower than planned.
- **Branch:** Under-runs are primarily due to delays in beneficial use facility construction and excavation of ash from AP-D for initial beneficial use processing, landfill construction weather impacts, updated timing for the substation upgrades necessary to support the ash processing facility, and the expanded water treatment system procurement and installation.
- **McDonough:** Under-runs primarily due to delay in timing of AP-1 barrier wall pending permit issuance.

APPENDIX A

Abbreviations and Terminology

ABUC	**Ash Beneficial Use Center**
ACM	**Assessment of Corrective Measures**
AMA	**Ash Management Area**
AP	**Ash Pond**
ARO	**Asset Retirement Obligation**
ASC	**Accounting Standards Codification**
CAMP	**Corrective Action Monitoring Plan**
CBR	**Closure By Removal**
CCR	**Coal Combustion Residual**
CCRMU	**Coal Combustion Residual Management Unit**
CIP	**Closure In Place**
CRL	**Combustion Residual Leachate**
DOE	**Department of Energy**
EAC	**Estimate at Completion**
ECCR	**Environmental Compliance Cost Recovery**
ECS	**Environmental Compliance Strategy**
ELG	**Effluent Limitations Guidelines**
EPA	**Environmental Protection Agency**
EPD	**Environmental Protection Division**
EPRI	**Electric Power Research Institute**
FER	**Facility Evaluation Report**
GPC	**Georgia Power Company**
GWPS	**Groundwater Protection Standard**
IP	**Individual Permit**
IPCC	**Interim Post-Closure Care**
IRP	**Integrated Resource Plan**
LF	**Landfill**
PCC	**Post-Closure Care**
PSC	**Georgia Public Service Commission**
SI	**Surface Impoundment**
RFP	**Request for Proposals**
RSR	**Remedy Selection Report**
UCRL	**Unmanaged Combustion Residual Leachate**
USACE	**United States Army Corps of Engineers**
ZLD	**Zero Liquid Discharge**

APPENDIX B

Schedule Summary - CCR Unit Level

The following Gantt charts include schedule summaries for each site, with activities for each ash pond and CCR landfill grouped into the categories listed below:

- Ash Ponds ("AP"):
  - **Name of the Unit**: Includes the overall duration of closure activities for the specified CCR unit(s).
  - **Site Regulatory**: For scheduling purposes, assumed to begin with the effective date of the Federal CCR Rule. Includes permitting activities (issuances, submittals, etc.), permit renewals, dewatering plan development, approvals, and other related compliance activities, and other required CCR or National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System compliance activities.
  - **Front-End Planning / Engineering / Procurement**: Project planning and construction preparations including engineering design, third-party constructability reviews, contracting milestones for dewatering, quality assurance, construction contracts, and other technical and engineering activities.
  - **Construction / Water Management**: Construction and water management related activities for the CCR-unit-specific closure plans. These construction activities may or may not include prime contractor mobilization milestones, closure phasing milestones per the unit-specific closure plan, restoration milestones/activities for the site/unit, water management activities/milestones, dewatering water treatment-related activities/milestone, and/or additional engineering- or construction-related activities.
  - **Interim Post-Closure Care ("IPCC")**: Includes activities that extend beyond CCR removal (for closure-by-removal units) and/or closure construction (for closure-in-place units), including groundwater monitoring, water management, general site maintenance, and other compliance activities in the interim of post-closure care. IPCC generally begins at the conclusion of major construction activities including CCR removal and restoration for closure by removal sites and final cover installation for close in place sites.
  - **Post-Closure Care ("PCC"):** Includes activities that extend beyond closure or closure construction, including groundwater monitoring, water management, general site maintenance, and other compliance activities following IPCC. PCC generally begins with a written acknowledgement from the Regulatory body (EPD), that all closure activities have been completed. This category encompasses both post-closure for a closure-in-place project and post-closure construction for a closure-by-removal project.

- CCR Landfills (“LF”):
  - **Name of the Unit and Landfill Cell:** Includes the overall duration of activities for the specified CCR unit(s).
  - **Active Landfill:** Includes the timeframe the landfill cell was or was projected to be active and receiving CCR. This notation is used for CCR landfills receiving CCR for the closure of other on-site CCR closure projects or for operational generating units ongoing storage of CCR.
  - **Cell Closure / Capping / Closure Construction / Water Management:** Includes closure construction milestones, water management activities, and compliance activities related to the final closure.
  - **IPCC**: Includes activities that extend beyond closure construction, including groundwater monitoring, water management, general site maintenance, and other compliance activities in the interim of PCC. IPCC generally begins at the conclusion of major construction activities including CCR removal and restoration for closure by removal sites and final cover installation for close in place sites.
  - **PCC:** Includes activities that extend beyond closure or closure construction, including groundwater monitoring, water management, general site maintenance, and other compliance activities following IPCC. PCC generally begins with a written acknowledgement from the Regulatory body (EPD), that all closure activities have been completed. This category encompasses both post-closure for a closure-in-place project and post-removal for a closure-by-removal project.

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APPENDIX C

Financial Summary - CCR Unit Level

The cost summaries include project-to-date actuals through July 31, 2026 and current estimated cost forecasts for each site, including each ash pond and CCR landfill. Additionally, costs by activity are grouped into the categories listed below:

- **Previous Closure Costs**: Actual costs incurred prior to January 1, 2014.
- **Program Management**: Compliance activities including, but not limited to, permitting, groundwater monitoring, corrective action, and program oversight, as well as management reserve which is cash flowed in years 2029 and beyond.
- **Front-End Planning**: Activities including design to 90-percent finalization, third-party constructability reviews, and other technical and engineering costs.
- **Detailed Engineering Costs**: Activities associated with the detailed engineering design and engineering support during construction.
- **Construction**: Construction activities for the CCR unit-specific closure plans. Construction activities include, but are not limited to, procurement, water treatment, site preparation, transportation improvements, site maintenance, beneficial use costs and credits during closure, stability and performance monitoring, ash excavation, ash transport, ash consolidation and placement, installation of a cover system, installation of engineering measures, site restoration, and landfill development to support ash pond closures. Construction activities also include construction-indirect costs such as temporary facilities, project and construction management, quality assurance, quality control, and temporary facilities.
- **Post-Closure Costs**: The time period after principal construction during which requirements to conduct monitoring, manage water, and conduct maintenance exist. This category represents both the actual and/or estimated IPCC and PCC costs for the site. This category encompasses both post-closure for a closure-in-place project and post-construction (or post-removal) for a closure-by-removal project.

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