

North Anna ESP Application

Meeting With NRC Staff
March 10, 2006

Agenda

- Objective
- Description of Cooling System
- Detailed Discussion of Staff RAIs
- Identification of Open Actions

Overview

- How did we get here?
- Cooling System Design
- Water Saving Features
- Model Comparisons

Stakeholder Issues with Once-Through Cooling

■ Water Temperatures

- Residents concerned with increase in WHTF temperature
- Potential impact on striped bass

■ Water Consumption

- Lake level below 248 ft MSL
- Reduced outflow from dam

What is needed?

- Reduce thermal impact to the WHTF and Reservoir
- Reduce water consumption
- Problem: Methods for reducing temperature involve evaporating water for heat removal.

What is needed?

- Solution: Incorporate water conservation into closed cycle cooling system.
 - Removes thermal impact to WHTF / Reservoir
 - Portion of dry cooling to reduce evaporation
 - Water-saving wet towers
 - Lower condenser flow increases dry tower efficiency.

Cooling Water System Design

- Substantially addresses concerns expressed by agencies and the public
 - Unit 3 will use a closed cycle cooling system.
 - No additional cooling water flow to WHTF and no additional thermal impact to Lake Anna.
 - Water consumption for Unit 3 substantially reduced.
 - Significant reduction in Unit 3 impingement and entrainment.

Cooling Water System Design

■ Closed Cycle cooling system design

- Unit 3 condenser water cooled initially in Dry Towers
(forced air = no water loss).
- Water then passed through Wet Towers
(water spray = some evaporation with condensation return).

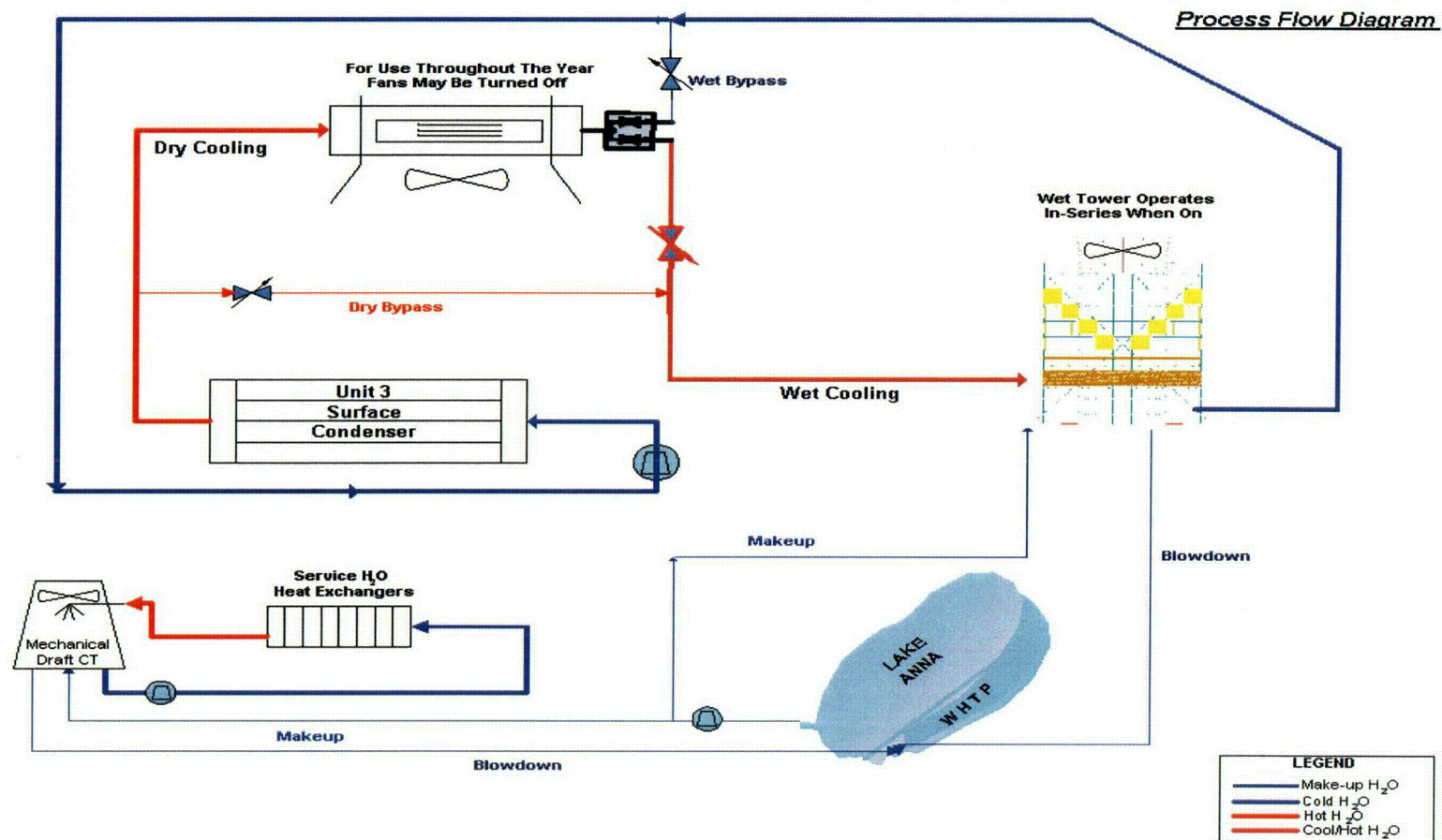
■ Two operating modes

- Energy Conservation (EC) – Dry cooling will be reduced with reliance on wet towers for heat removal.
- Maximum Water Conservation (MWC) – 1/3 heat removal by Dry, 2/3 heat removal by Wet.



Flow Path & Cycles

NORTH ANNA EARLY SITE PERMIT - HEAT SINK EVALUATION CLOSED LOOP SYSTEM DRY/WET (IN-SERIES) SYSTEM



Cooling Water System Design

■ Operating Assumptions for Analysis

- When Lake level is at or above 250 ft. MSL, the EC mode will be used.
- If Lake level is below 250 ft. MSL and if the level is not restored within 7 days, the MWC mode will be used.

Cooling Water System Design

■ Design Criteria/Assumptions

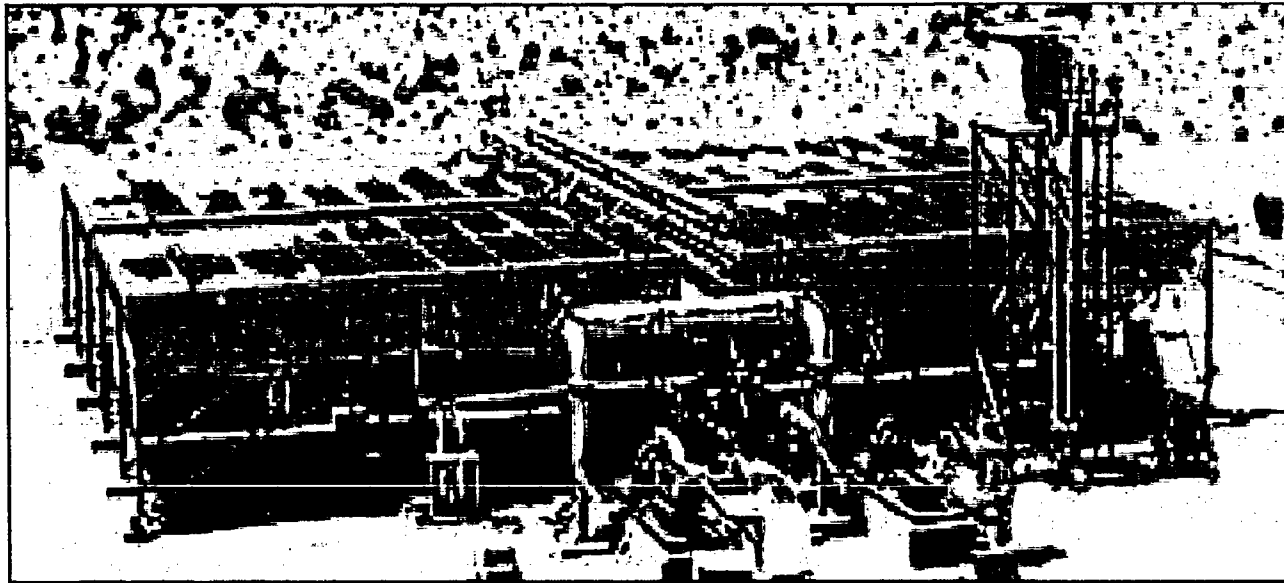
- Heat Duty: 2900 MWth (1E10 Btu/hr)
- One-Third Dry Cooling Capacity / 100% Wet Cooling Capacity
- Circulating Water Flowrate = 670,000 gpm
- Return Temperature = 100 °F

- Service Water evaporation is included in water budget analysis.

Cooling Water System Design

- Wet Towers
 - 52 cells – 66 ft X 66 ft
 - Tower height of approximately 80 feet, maximizes land use
 - Will consider taller towers, height will be included in the PPE
- Dry Towers
 - 100 cells – 42 ft X 44 ft
 - Tower height bounded by wet towers

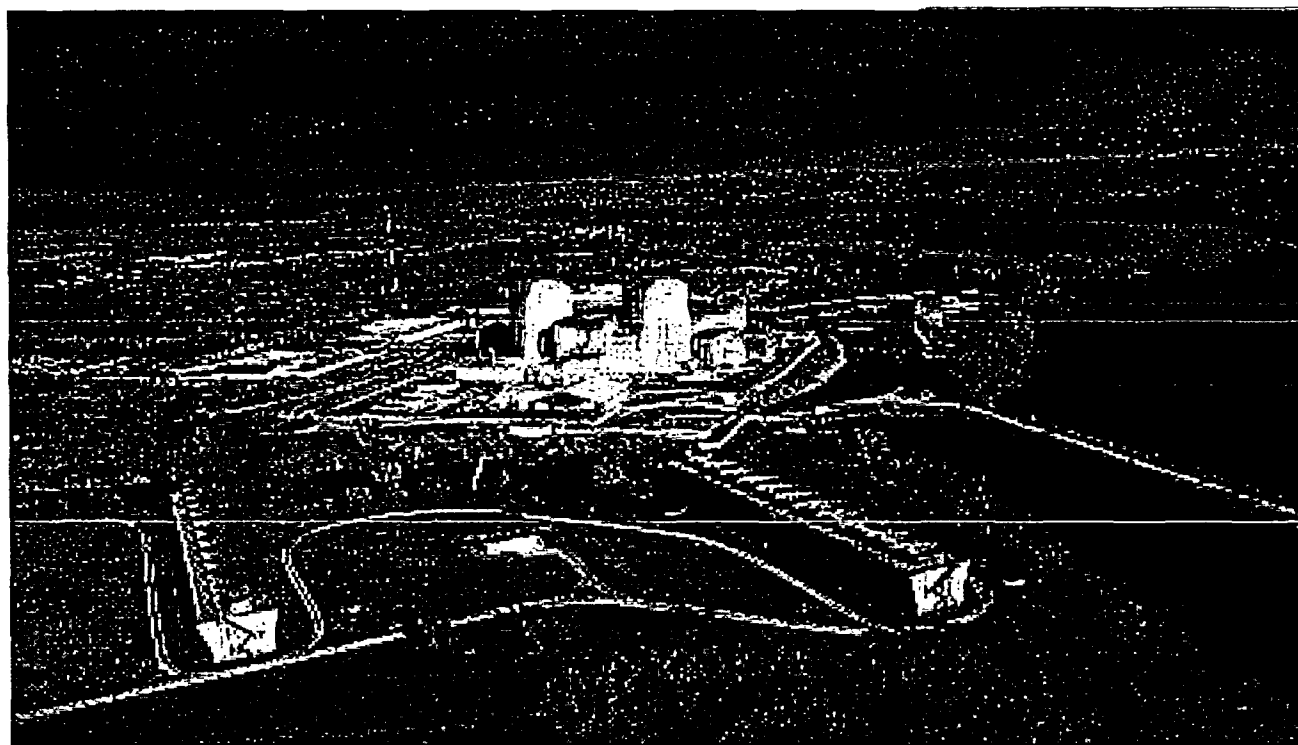
Dry Cooling Towers



465 MW CCGT plant, El Dorado Energy, Nevada

SPX Cooling Technologies

Wet Cooling Towers



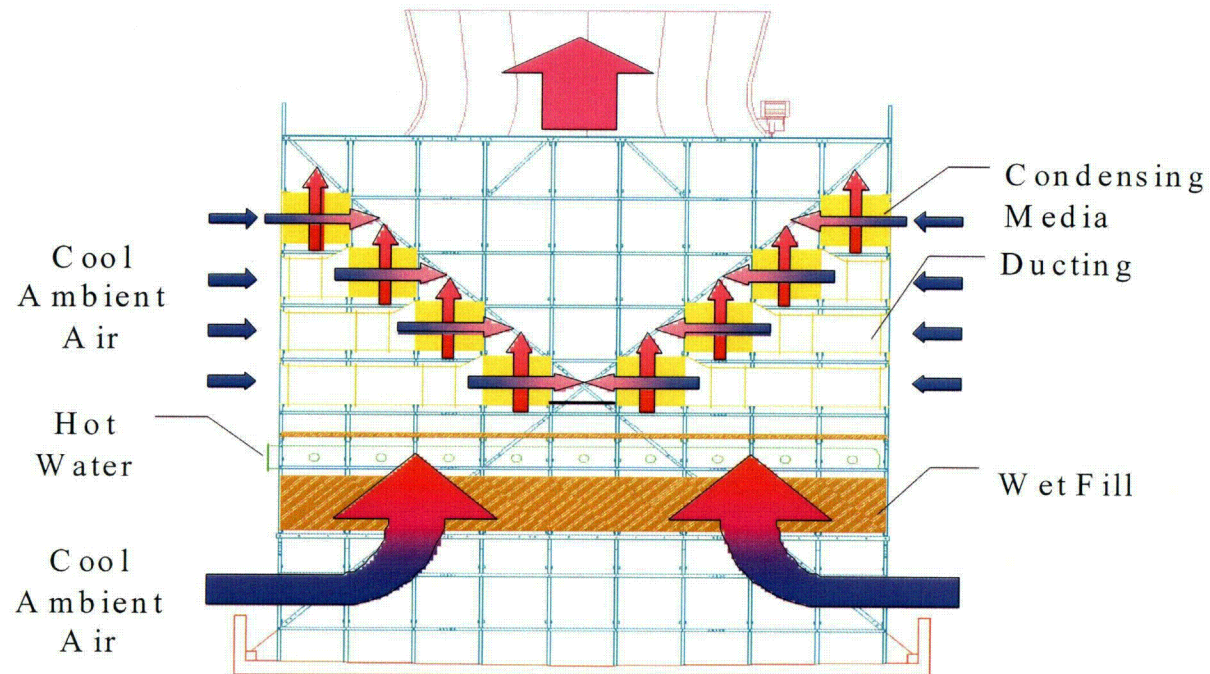
Prairie Island Nuclear Power Plant

Wet Cooling Towers



Figure 1.

Air to Air Cooling Tower



Cooling Model Comparisons

- % Time Water Level is Below 248 ft, msl
 - Existing Open Cycle Once-Through 5.2
 - Proposed Open Cycle Once Through (ESP Rev. 5) 11.6
 - Closed Wet Towers Only* 11.2
 - Closed Cycle Wet/Dry (EC & MWC) 7.3
 - Closed Cycle Wet/Dry (MWC Only) 7.1

- Lowest Lake Level During 2002 Drought (change), ft
 - Existing Open Cycle Once-Through 245.1 (0)
 - Proposed Open Cycle Once Through (ESP Rev. 5) 242.6 (2.5)
 - Closed Wet Towers Only* 242.6 (2.5)
 - Closed Cycle Wet/Dry (EC & MWC) 244.2 (0.9)
 - Closed Cycle Wet/Dry (MWC Only) 244.2 (0.9)

*unverified

Cooling Model Comparisons

Based on Historical Ambient Conditions...

■ Average Water Consumption, cfs (approx. gpm)

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| ■ Proposed Open Cycle Once Through (ESP Rev. 5) | 28 (12,600) |
| ■ Closed Wet Towers Only* | 26.4 (11,850) |
| ■ Closed Cycle Wet/Dry (EC & MWC) | 18.5 (8,300) |
| ■ Closed Cycle Wet/Dry (MWC Only) | 7.1 (3,200) |

Assumes 96% capacity factor.

*unverified



Summary

- Closed Cooling Design addresses stakeholder issues.
- Wet and Dry Cooling Tower System removes thermal impact from the lake and provides for significant water savings.



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