



## **Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 Nuclear Project**

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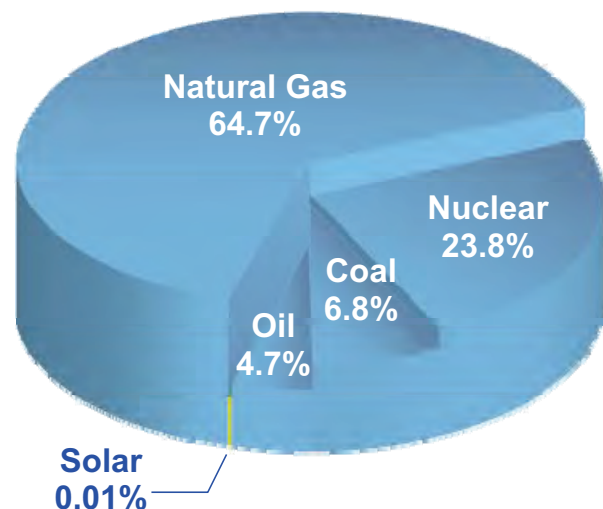
**August 13, 2010**

**FPL is a leader in energy and conservation programs as well as renewable generation, part of a combined strategy to meet the needs of our customers**

## **Nuclear Generation: Three Critical Benefits**

- **Fuel Diversity**
  - Maintaining the reliability of our system requires a balance of fuels
- **Meaningful reductions of Greenhouse Gases**
  - Achieving reduction goals will require multi-prong approach
  - Avoids future carbon costs
- **Reasonably priced power**
  - Low and stably-priced fuel provides significant savings compared to natural gas

**FPL Generation (MWH) by Fuel Type**



**Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 was designed at the outset to avoid impacts, and enhance the environment of the region by making specific design choices**

### **Turkey Point Units 6 & 7: Designed to Fit**

- **Location**

- Use of an existing site and leveraging installed infrastructure avoids new impacts

- **Transmission**

- Maximize use of existing transmission Rights-of-Way and pro-actively address unavoidable impacts

- **Water Resources**

- Use reclaimed water for cooling
- Employ innovative technology as backup

- **Experience**

- FPL has successfully operated at Turkey Point for 40 years



**The project's water features are an example of positive collaboration and consideration of community priorities that resulted in creative design features**

## **Cooling Water at Turkey Point**



**Miami-Dade County reclaimed water is the primary cooling source**

- Cost-effective
- Lessens amount of water needed
- Reduces County's waste water disposal

**Cooling towers reduce volume needed as water recirculated is to be used multiple times**

**Radial collector wells provide the back-up for reliability of operations**

- Low cost
- Reliable
- Low environmental impact

**Nine miles of pipeline would carry reclaimed water from the Miami-Dade County South District Wastewater Plant**



**FPL employs a balanced and inclusive approach to obtain input from agencies, local governments, and customers**

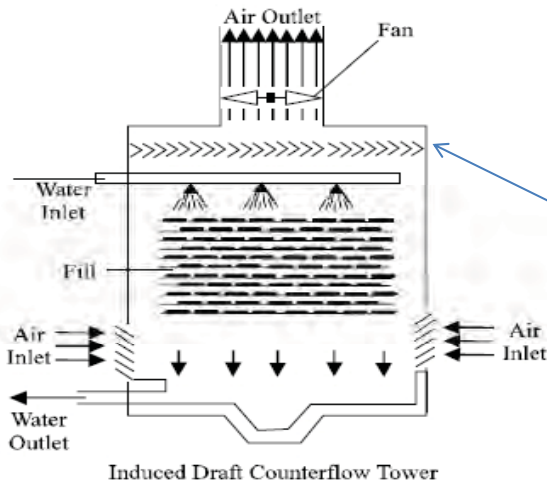
### **Project Update**

- **Since '08** Over 100 meetings with members of the public, local governments, and agencies
- **Jun '09** State (SCA) and Federal (COLA) applications were submitted
- **Oct '09** Florida Public Service Commission authorized project through 2010 (annual process)
- **Apr '10** Miami-Dade County (MDC) approved a CDMP amendment for Access Roads
- **May '10** Air Emissions (PSD) and Exploratory well (UIC) permits were issued
- **July '10** MDC approved Joint Participation Agreement for reclaimed water



**Aerosol drift is a very small component of the water used**

## **Turkey Point Units 6 & 7: Cooling Tower Drift**



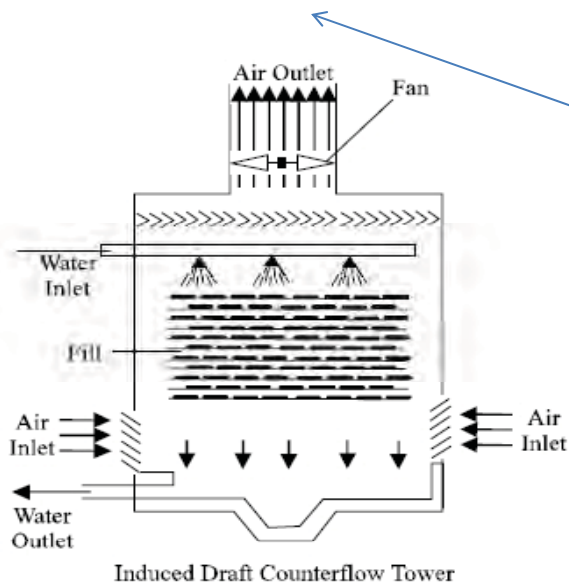
- **Less than 0.01 MGD (0.0005%) of all the water circulated through the cooling towers is aerosol drift.**
- **Aerosol is controlled by high efficiency drift/mist eliminators, air pollution control technology determined by FDEP to be Best Available Control Technology.**

**Reclaimed supply: 55.6**  
**Evaporation: 41.5**  
**Disposal: 14 blowdown**  
**(18 Total)**  
**(Units- million gallons per day)**



**Aerosol drift is highly diluted in cooling tower exhaust**

## **Turkey Point Units 6 & 7: Cooling Tower Deposition**



- For each pound of aerosol drift there is about 164,000 pounds of air.
- Maximum impact is reduced by 390 times due to dispersion.
- Deposition decreases greatly with distance from towers.

**No adverse impacts to the environment is predicted from cooling tower drift**

### **Turkey Point Units 6 & 7: Cooling Tower Deposition**



The maximum deposition occurs within the FPL site and the industrial wastewater treatment facility.

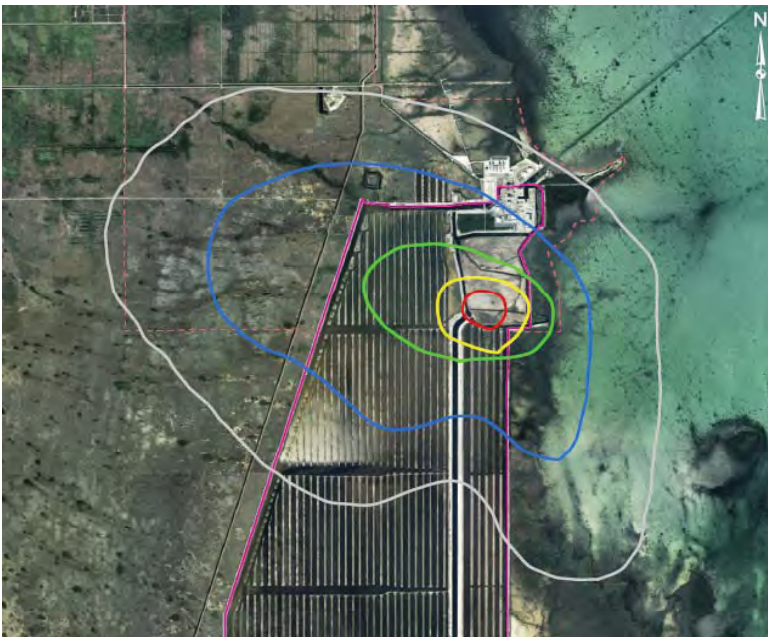
The aerosol drift outside FPL property is lower than natural background deposition that occurs in south Florida.

#### **Percent of Maximum Deposition**

<b>Red-</b>	<b>67.45%</b>
<b>Yellow-</b>	<b>39.23%</b>
<b>Green-</b>	<b>17.66%</b>
<b>Blue-</b>	<b>6.29%</b>
<b>Gray-</b>	<b>3.16%</b>



## Turkey Point Units 6 & 7: Cooling Tower Deposition



The predicted salt deposition impact in the Biscayne Aquatic Preserve is 10,000 times less than the natural conditions.

The estimated salt deposition impact in the freshwater wetland is 100 times less than the natural conditions.

### Percent of Maximum Deposition

Red-	67.45%
Yellow-	39.23%
Green-	17.66%
Blue-	6.29%
Gray-	3.16%

## **RCW SALINITY IMPACT ANALYSIS**

- **Previous analyses in the SCA process used data from the following stations:**
  - BB41 located about 3.2 miles NE of Turkey Point peninsula,
  - BISC101 located about 2.8 miles North of Turkey Point peninsula, and
  - BISC122 located about 1 mile South of Turkey Point peninsula.
- **Jeremy Stalker's work supports FPL's analysis that the salinity at Station BB41 is representative of the salinity at the Turkey Point peninsula**
- **Update to Salinity Impact Analysis:**
  - Data was provided by Biscayne National Park for Site 12,
  - Data is from a station located on the bottom, and
  - Station is located about 1 mile east of Turkey Point peninsula



**Analysis shows the fresh water content at both locations is very small and there is no significant difference between stations**

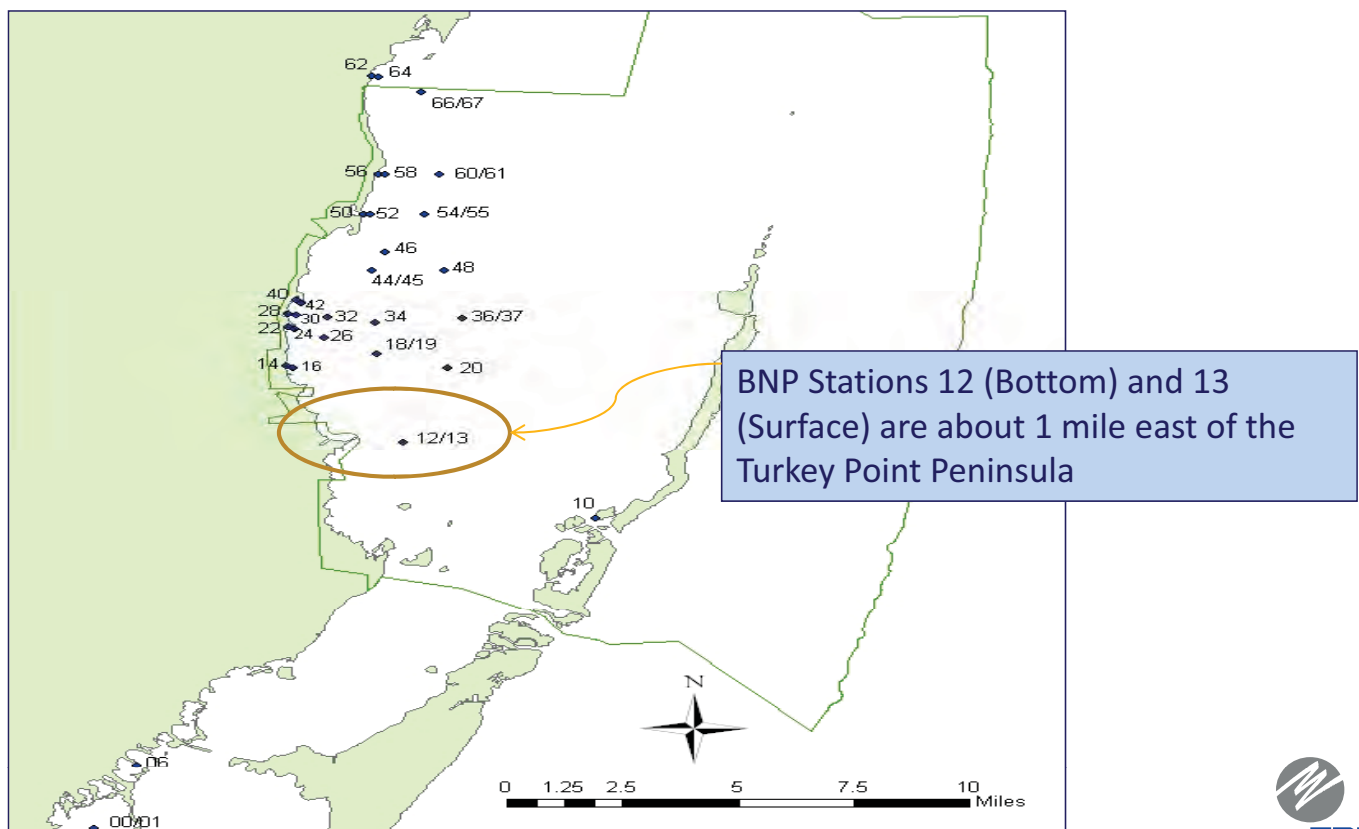
### Comparison of Station BB41 and Turkey Point peninsula

	Station BB41	Turkey Point peninsula
Mean Annual Salinity (PSU)	33.7	33.8
Total Fresh Water Content (%)	5.34	5.03
Fresh Water Sources:	est. accuracy +/- 5 %	
Canal Water (%)	46	45
Precipitation (%)	48	44
Groundwater (%)	6	11
Source: Golder 2010 Data Source: Stalker, 2008		



Another analysis was performed using BNP Station 12 data

## STATIONS 12/13 LOCATON



# Time History Plot BNP Site 12 Bottom Weekly Average Salinity, 2004-2009



Salinity w/o RCWs (psu)

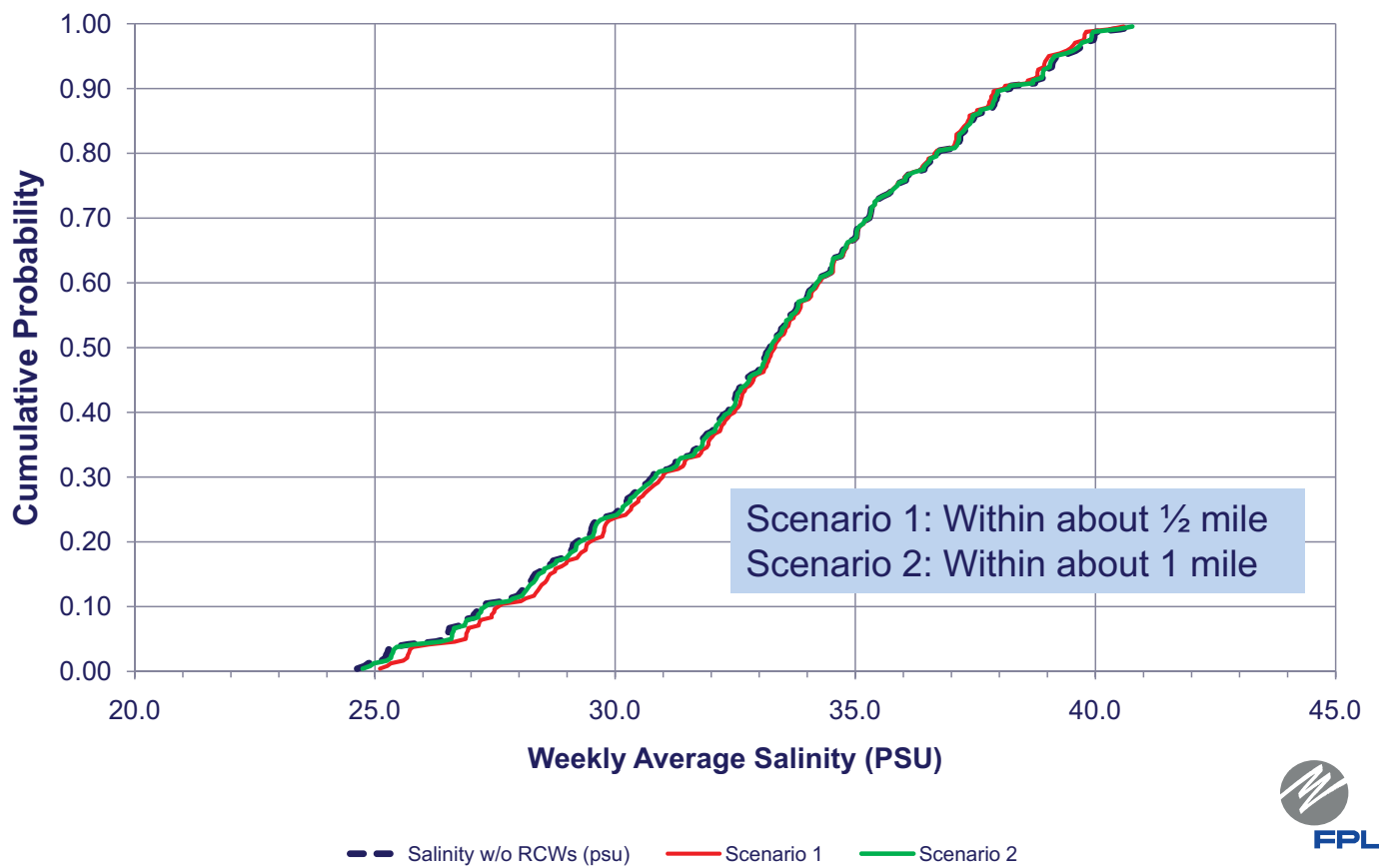
Scenario 2

Scenario 1

Mean Salinity w/o RCWs= 33.02 psu



## Cumulative Probability of Salinity BNP Site 12 Bottom



**The absolute and relative differences are a small fraction of the range of natural salinity changes**

BNP Site 12 (Bottom) Salinity Impact					
	Without RCWs	With RCWs			
		Scenario 1		Scenario 2	
		Within About 1/2 Mile		Within About 1 Mile	
		Value	% Change	Value	% Change
Maximum Salinity	40.83	40.59	-0.6%	40.77	-0.1%
Mean Salinity	33.02	33.12	0.3%	33.04	0.1%
Median Salinity	33.23	33.33	0.3%	33.25	0.1%
Minimum Salinity	24.63	25.10	1.9%	24.75	0.5%



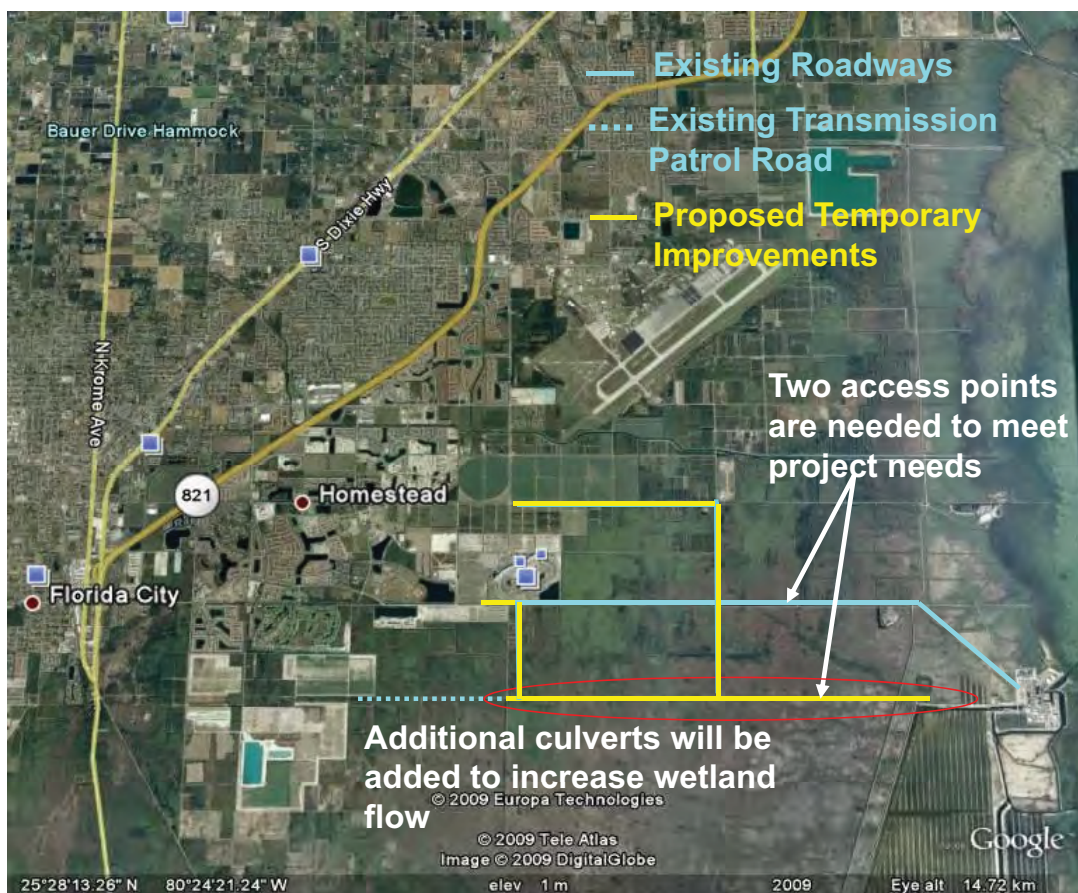
## **Conclusions of RCW Salinity Impact Analyses**

- **Changes to the mean and median salinity values in Biscayne Bay will be very small,**
- **Extreme salinity values will be moderated,**
- **The changes are calculable, but are not likely measurable, and**
- **No adverse impacts to Biscayne Bay salinity is predicted from operation of the RCWs.**

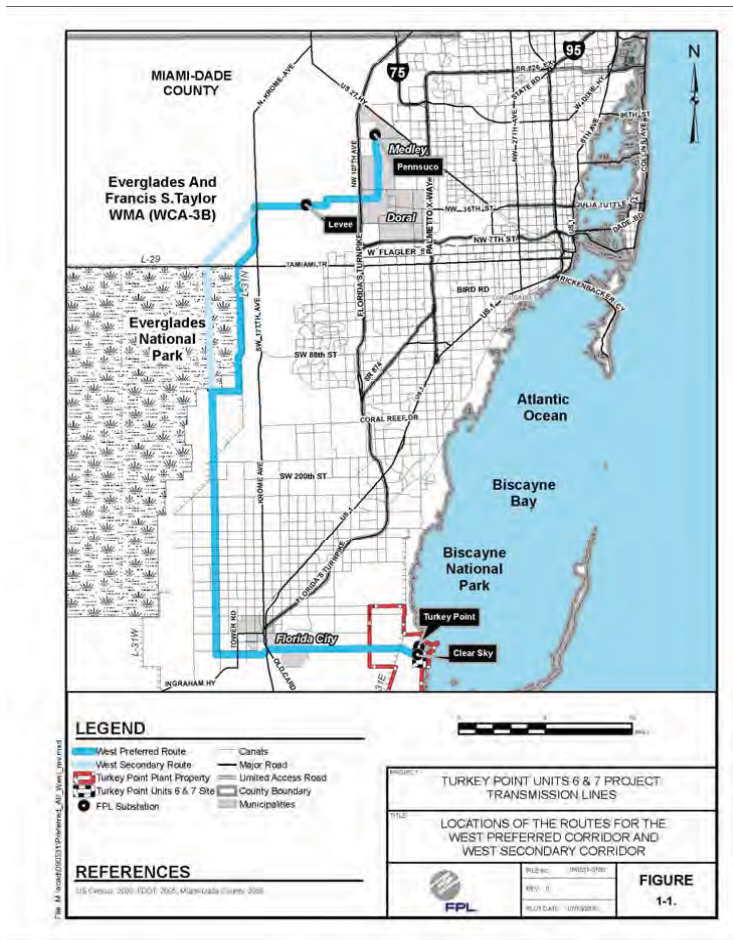




**Temporary Roadway improvements required to safely and economically allow for Unit 6 & 7 construction traffic and existing units operational traffic to access the site**



## West Corridors and ENP ROW Exchange



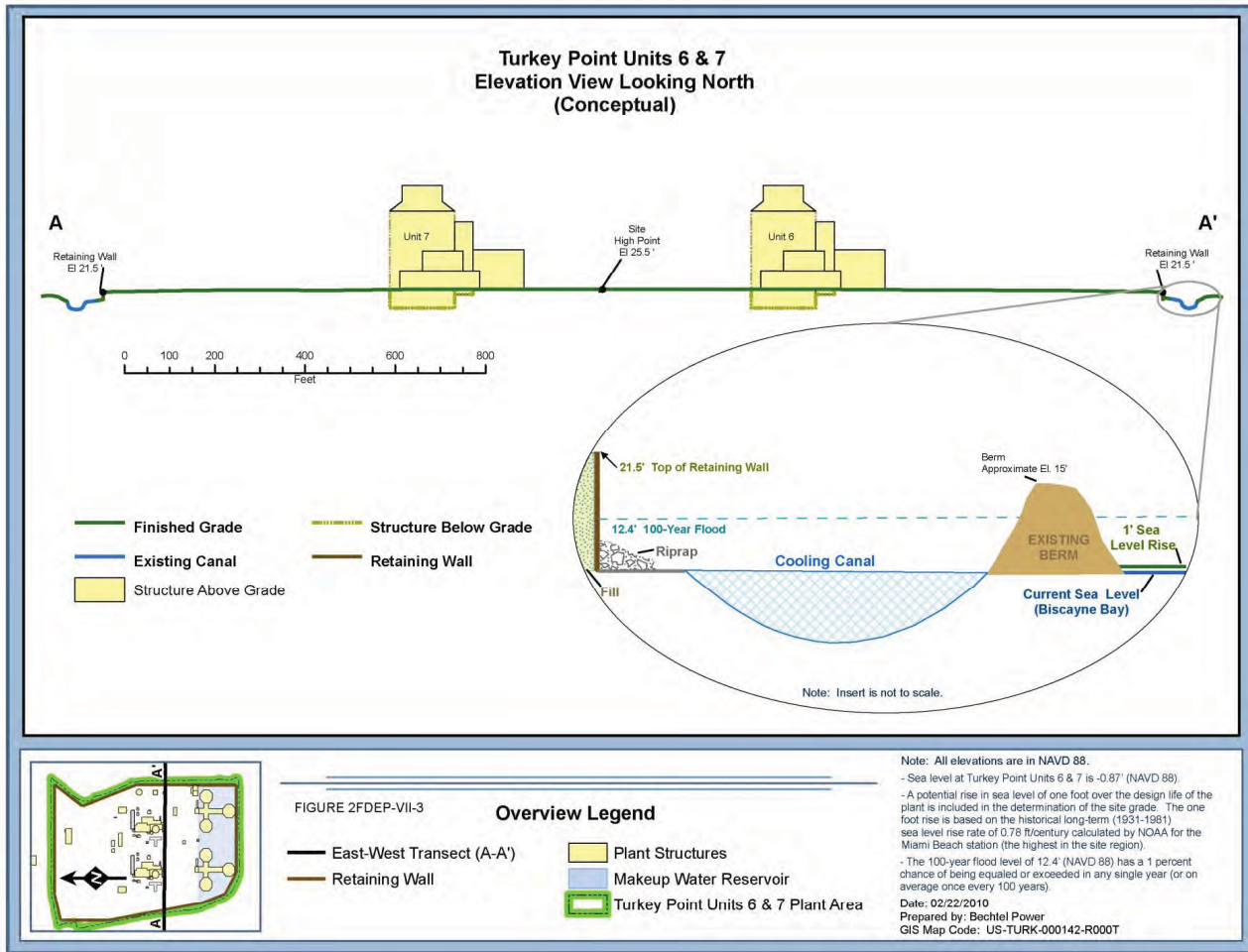
- A preferred and a secondary western corridor are proposed in the SCA and are currently under review
- The preferred corridor is the location of the proposed land swap area that relocates the FPL ROW from within ENP with no acquisition costs
- NPS is currently conducting an environmental assessment for the proposed land exchange
- The secondary corridor is the existing FPL fee owned ROW



## **Sea Level Rise**

- **The design floor elevation at Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 based on the storm surge and coincidental wave run-up during the Probable Maximum Hurricane (PMH) event**
- **Sea level rise based on the historic NOAA determined rise of 0.78 feet/100 years for the Miami area against the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88)**
- **FPL used 1 foot of rise by 2080 (60 year design life for Unit 7) - 113% more than the historic value**
- **Plant design floor elevation of 26 feet**
  - Result of these analyses
  - Accommodates the maximum expected events that have a probability of occurrence of once in a million years
- **If Units 6 & 7 are intended for use beyond 2060, license renewals will be required involving thorough review by NRC**







**Questions?**

