EXHIBIT C-3
Proposed LNP Operational Impacts springs Gulf DEIS Fig 5-3

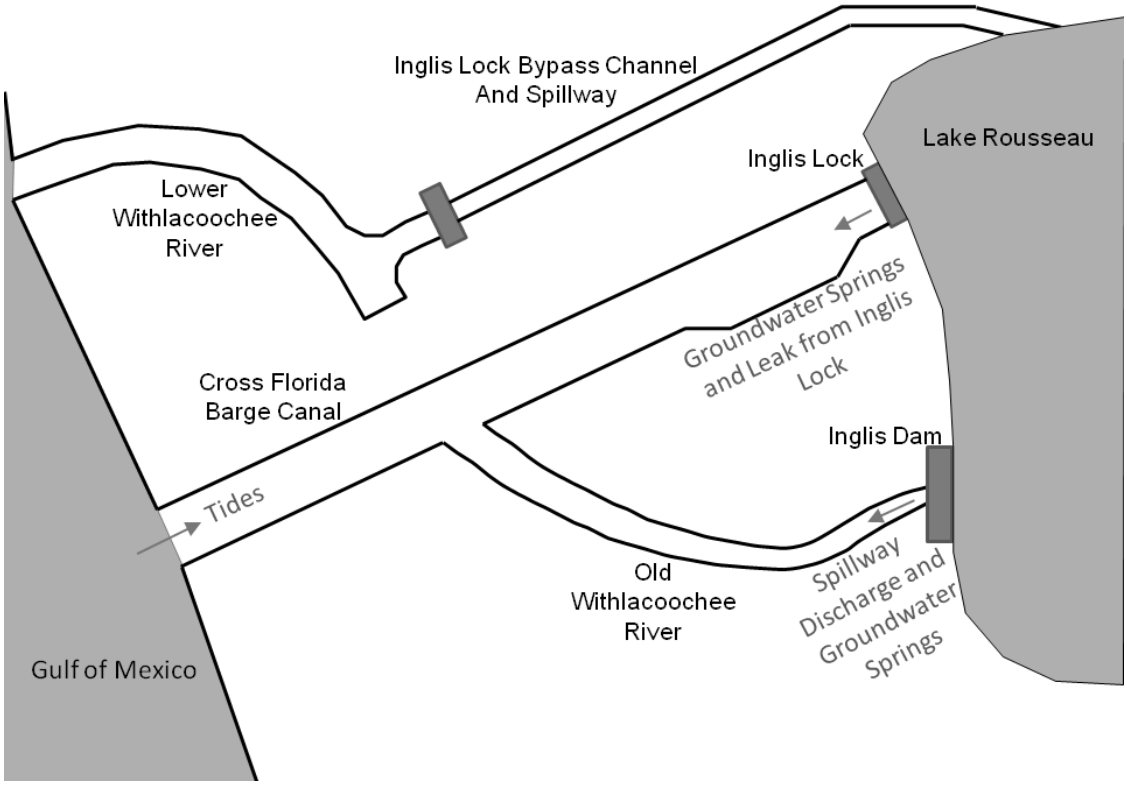

Figure 5-3. Conceptualization of Flow Within the CFBC-OWR System Under Existing Conditions (figure is not to scale)

The velocity for this average flow rate would be 0.39 fps or 4.6 in./s. The salinity at the confluence of the CFBC and the OWR depends on the freshwater discharge into the CFBC from the springs and any water released over the spillway of the Inglis Dam. Under current conditions, the CFBC starts to experience elevated salinity as a result of incoming tidal waters when the combined freshwater discharge from the Inglis Dam and spring inflow is smaller than 883 cfs, which occurs approximately 86 percent of the time.

Due to the operation of the proposed LNP intake, a net inflow to the CFBC from the Gulf of Mexico would occur (Figure 5-4). The net inflow into the CFBC has the potential to change the existing water quality in both the CFBC and the OWR. During operation of LNP Units 1 and 2, the CFBC-OWR system would be subject to the following fluxes: (1) a net intake of 122 Mgd (190 cfs) for normal plant operations, (2) discharge of leaked freshwater from the Inglis Lock and freshwater spring inflow just downstream of the Inglis Lock (estimated to be 50 cfs by PEF), and (3) discharge of freshwater from the Lake Rousseau spillway that enters the CFBC via the OWR. Freshwater is discharged from the Lake Rousseau spillway during flood events and, therefore, is intermittent. During low flow conditions (i.e., no discharge from Lake Rousseau spillway), the USGS estimated a seepage of freshwater into the OWR below the Inglis Dam of