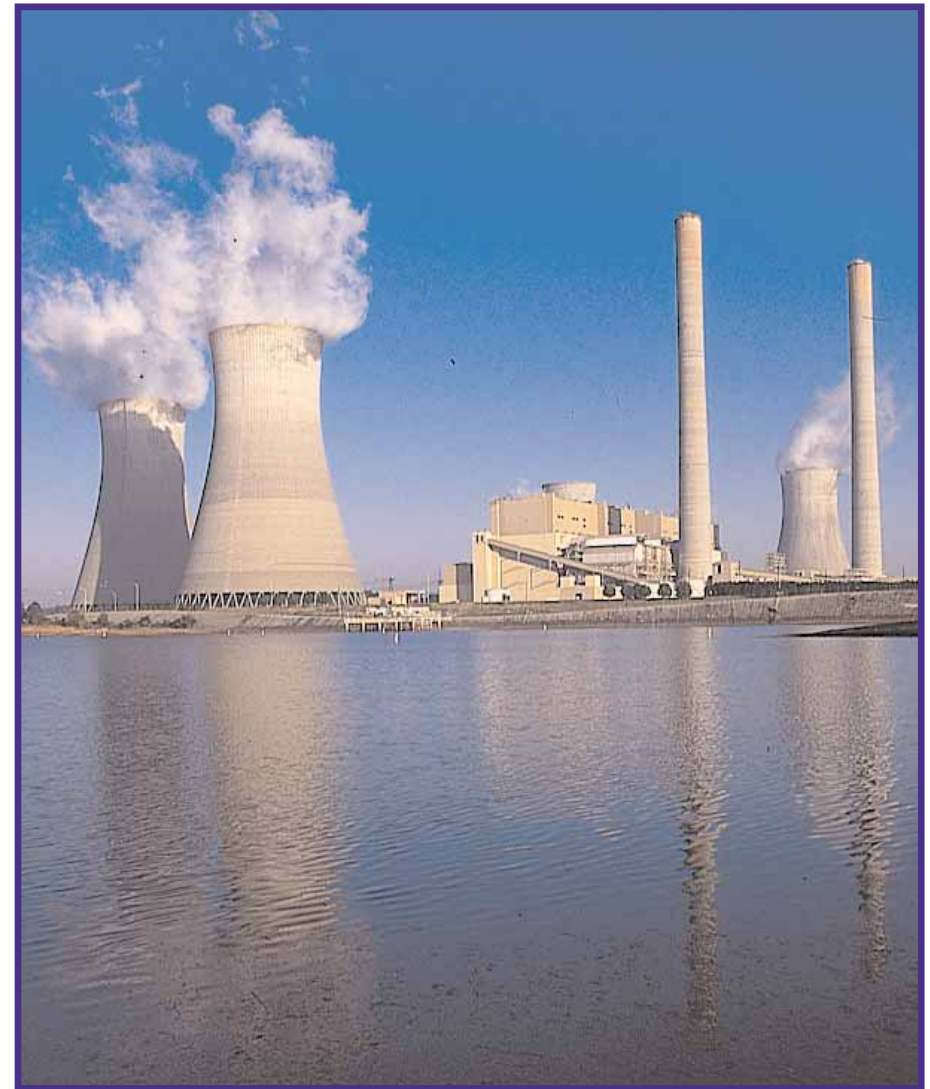


Plant Scherer  
 10986 Highway 87  
 Juliette, GA 31046  
 (912) 994-0022

*A Joint Venture of*  
 Oglethorpe Power Corporation,  
 Georgia Power Company,  
 Florida Power & Light,  
 Municipal Electric  
 Authority of Georgia,  
 Gulf Power,  
 Jacksonville Electric Authority,  
 and the City of Dalton, Georgia



# SCHERER

## PLANT ROBERT W. SCHERER

Operated And Maintained By



## OUR MISSION

*We, the employees of  
Plant Scherer,  
courageously accept the  
challenge to be  
world class.*

## PLANT SCHERER OWNERSHIP

Percentage of ownership by unit:

	UNIT 1	UNIT 2	UNIT 3	UNIT 4
OPC	60.0%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Georgia Power	8.4%	8.4%	75.0%	0.0%
FP&L	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	76.4%
MEAG	30.2%	30.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Gulf Power	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%
JEA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.6%
City of Dalton	1.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%

## POWER FOR THE FUTURE

**O**n 12,000 acres in Monroe County near Forsyth sits a vital part of Georgia's energy future and economic growth: The Robert W. Scherer Electric Generating Plant. The 3,520,000-kilowatt coal-fired facility provides enough electricity in one year to power three cities the size of nearby Macon. Plant Scherer is one of the largest single generating stations in the nation.

Named for Robert W. Scherer, former chairman and chief executive officer of Georgia Power, the \$2.1 billion facility is a joint venture of Oglethorpe Power Corporation, Georgia Power Company, Florida Power & Light (FP&L), Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia (MEAG), Gulf Power, Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA), and Dalton Utilities (DU). The plant represents a major commitment by these energy suppliers to ensure that an adequate supply of electricity is available to the Southeast for now and for years ahead. The energy Plant Scherer will provide over its 40-to-60 year life will support continued growth benefiting all Georgians.

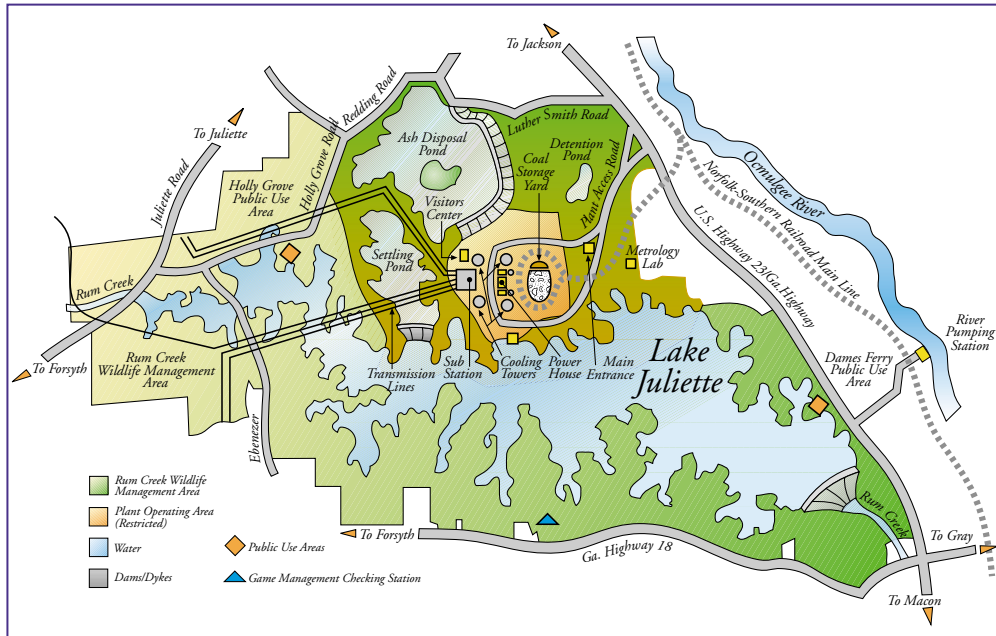
## ABOUT THE PLANT

Unit One, the first of four self-contained, 880,000-kilowatt units, began commercial operation in March 1982. Units Two, Three and Four followed in February 1984, January 1987 and March 1989, respectively. Georgia Power, a Southern Company, operates the entire facility under contract with the joint owners.

The main operating area of the plant site covers about 3,500 acres. It includes the powerhouse and the turbine area for all four units; a 750-acre ash disposal pond; a 300-acre ash settling pond; a 40-acre retention pond; a 90-acre coal storage yard; and a 500-kilovolt substation that feeds electricity generated at the plant into Georgia's Integrated Transmission System.

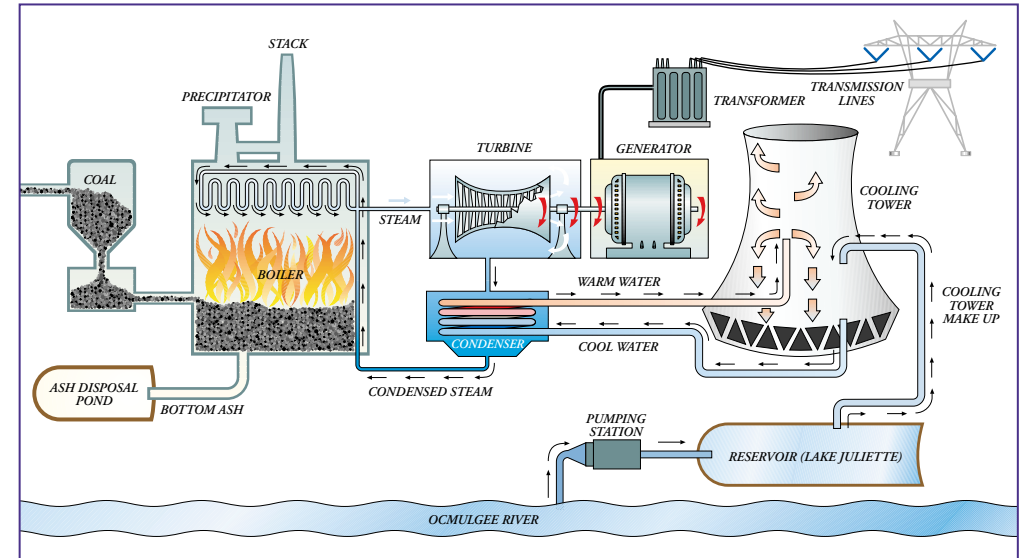
The remaining 8,500 acres of property, which includes part of 3,600-acre Lake Juliette, also is essential to Plant Scherer's primary purpose of producing electricity.

As with other power plants in the United States, Plant Scherer is operated under licenses issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The plant also meets or exceeds requirements of other agencies, including the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the state Environmental Protection Division (EPD), U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC).



## HOW ELECTRICITY IS PRODUCED AT PLANT SCHERER

Plant Scherer operates on the same principles as other fossil-fueled electric generating plants. Coal that has been ground into a fine powder by a pulverizer is blown into a furnace-like device, called a boiler, and burned. The heat produced converts water, which runs through a series of pipes in the boiler, to steam. The high-pressure steam turns the blades of a turbine, which is connected by a shaft to a generator. The generator spins and produces electricity.



Each of the four turbines at Plant Scherer is powered by a boiler capable of producing 5.8 million pounds of steam per hour. With all four units in full operation, the boilers burn about 1,288 tons of coal an hour, or 11 million tons a year. The enormous amount of coal needed to operate Plant Scherer is kept in a storage and handling area next to the powerhouse. The plant has a sophisticated coal-handling system capable of unloading a 100-car train in a half-hour.

The trains travel continuously between coal mines and the plant. An ample supply of coal is maintained at the site at all times, allowing the plant to continue operations should there be an interruption in coal deliveries.

A condenser for each unit converts turbine exhaust steam back into water so it can be returned to the boiler for reuse in the steam-making process. In this closed cycle, the same water is used repeatedly.

A separate loop of water drawn from Lake Juliette serves as coolant in the condensers. After its trip through the condensers, this cooling water is pumped through four huge cooling towers, each measuring 530 feet tall and 400 feet in diameter at the base, until it is cool enough to be run through the condensers again.

Each cooling tower circulates 268,000 gallons of water per minute in this continuous, closed-loop cycle, losing 8,000 gallons of that through evaporation. This lost cooling water constantly is replenished with more from the lake.

Because the stream that feeds into Lake Juliette, Rum Creek, is too small to supply the water needed for Plant Scherer's operation, a pumping station transfers additional water from the nearby Ocmulgee River to the lake. Pumping is done only when the river is high enough to keep downstream users from being affected.

As electricity is generated at Plant Scherer, it is conducted to a power transformer in an adjacent substation, which increases the voltage. The high voltage electricity is then fed into transmission lines for distribution throughout the state.

## ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Georgia Power incorporates strict environmental standards into operating any generating facility and Plant Scherer is no exception. More than \$718 million was invested in pollution-control equipment for this facility, about one third of its total cost. One of Georgia's newest plants, Plant Scherer was built under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), and has to meet strict air-quality standards.

Samples of the plant's coal supply are analyzed regularly to ensure it complies with state air-quality regulations. To further protect the environment, electrostatics precipitators are used to remove more than 99 percent of the fly ash from the flue gases that leave the boiler after the coal-burning process. Opacity and gas monitors in the facility's two 1,000-foot-tall stacks continually measure and record the plant's emissions. The use of cooling towers and the closed-loop steam cycle prevent any thermal pollution of Lake Juliette or nearby streams or rivers.

Environmental stewardship also is demonstrated through involvement in various habitat enhancement activities and participation by employees in environmental activities within the company and the community. Through the plant's recycling program, tons of cardboard, paper and metal are recycled annually.

Through participation in Southern Company's Environmental Excellence Program, Plant Scherer monitors all environmental trends and makes continuous



improvements to the plant. Protecting the air, soil, water and wildlife is of paramount importance to Plant Scherer's employees. The Environmental Excellence Program helps create the highest possible awareness among employees. They take pride in seeing that their plant attains or exceeds all environmental regulations, helping to solidify the company's position, as an environmental leader. It is our policy to comply with or exceed all environmental laws and regulations. Plant Scherer's management gives this issue the highest priority.

## ECONOMIC EFFECT

Plant Scherer has had a significant effect on the economic vitality of Butts, Jones, Monroe and Bibb counties. It will continue to do so throughout its 40-to-60 year operating life.

The facility permanently employs about 400 people, most of whom live in Monroe and adjoining counties. It has an annual payroll of nearly \$16 million.

In addition, Monroe County receives more than \$6 million each year in property taxes. The plant's recreational facilities also help make the region attractive to industry, business, homeowners and tourists.

Plant Scherer not only contributes to the economy of central Georgia but also helps assure an adequate supply of electricity for the entire Southeast's economic growth.



## SAFETY & HEALTH

The health and well being of employees at Plant Scherer is of the utmost importance. Safety is top priority in each of the many daily work activities, which stretch over this large facility. The employees' commitment to creating the safest work environment in the nation is exemplified by their various actions ranging from daily safety briefings, training and safety observations, to signs and banners, recognition programs and even the safety flag that soars above the plant's entrance.



The safety philosophy of all Plant Scherer workers can be found in one simple statement by Anthony James, plant manager, who says “No job is so urgent or so important that it can't be done safely.” Remembering this one simple statement lets everyone know that the safety and health of employees truly is priority No.1.

## EMPLOYEES AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Plant Scherer's team of employees is the foundation of the plant. They participate in many programs through the Citizens of Georgia, a non-profit employee service organization.

Employees also actively participate and contribute to many community service organizations including March of Dimes, United Way and Habitat for Humanity. They actively join in American Red Cross blood drives and “Marrowthons.” They act as mentors and participate in programs such as Adopt-A-School, Powertown, an electricity safety program, and Environmental Teacher Corp. They are educating the community about energy, safety, and Georgia Power.



## RUM CREEK WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

The dual-purpose concept of the land within Plant Scherer's boundaries that constitutes the Rum Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA) is an example of what a public utility and a state agency can do in partnership to promote both outdoor recreation and research. It also afforded Plant Scherer the opportunity to host and provide a training site for the 1996 U.S. Olympic Rowing Teams.

Georgia Power acquired the land, and the company entered into a lease agreement with the Game and Fish Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources to manage Lake Juliette and some of its surrounding uplands, a total of about 8,500 acres. According to the agreement, this area is available to Georgians for hunting, fishing, boating and sailing as long as the activities comply with agency rules and regulations and do not interfere with plant operations.

The lake has two secure public-use areas managed by Georgia Power's Land Department: The 65-acre Dames Ferry Public Use Area, located on the east side of the lake on Hwy. 87, and the 25-acre Holly Grove Public Use Area, located on the upper west side on Holly Grove Road. Each site features a double-lane concrete boat-launching ramp, paved parking lot, small boat dock, picnic tables and restroom facilities. Dames Ferry Park also features a staffed full-service campground complete with pavilions, showers, grills, ice, drinks, full campsite hookups and dump station.

When land was being cleared for the lake, standing timber was left in designated areas to provide nesting and shelter for waterfowl and to provide protection for smaller fish. Fish habitats also were constructed in shallow water, and there are marked boat trails throughout. Lake Juliette is designed as a quiet fishing lake, therefore water skiing and boats with more than 25-hp engines are not permitted.



The lands and waters of Lake Juliette are scientifically managed to provide and attract diverse wildlife habitats beneficial to a number of species, including white-tailed deer, grey and red fox squirrels, rabbits and several bird species.

The area is being used as an outdoor laboratory by wildlife biologists who are conducting a number of research projects to protect endangered plant species and to explore ways in which wildlife populations can expand and thrive. Students of all educational levels come to Rum Creek to observe and learn about Georgia's wildlife management.

### OGLETHORPE POWER CORPORATION

Oglethorpe Power Corporation (OPC) is America's top power supply corporation in numbers of people served. More than two million people receive their electricity from the 39 electric membership cooperatives that founded Oglethorpe in 1974. Since then, Oglethorpe Power has become the nation's largest electric cooperative in kilowatt-hour sales. Oglethorpe also ranks among the nation's top 10 electric utilities in areas served, providing power to its member systems for distribution across 71 percent of Georgia.

### GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

Georgia Power is the fourth largest electric utility in the nation. It also is the largest company in the Southern Company electric system, which provides electricity to 11 million people in the Southeast. Georgia Power operates a 14,437-megawatt system, which includes 40 generating units and the state's Integrated Transmission System. In addition to serving more than 1.7 million customers directly, Georgia Power sells wholesale electricity to municipal and cooperative suppliers.

### FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

Florida Power & Light Company, founded in 1925, provides electricity to nearly half the population of Florida, more than six million people along the east coast and across the southern portion, including some of the fastest growing areas in the nation. FPL's 13 power plant sites use a diverse and balanced fuel supply, including nuclear power, natural gas, coal and oil, with an emphasis on economy and environmental compatibility. FPL's employees have been recognized for their contributions to the electrical industry, to their communities and, in 1989, for their commitment to the advancement of quality customer services when they received Japan's prestigious Deming Prize.

### MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC AUTHORITY OF GEORGIA

Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia (MEAG) was created by the 1975 Georgia General Assembly. It is the wholesale power supplier to 47 cities and one county, each of which operates its own distribution system. Approximately 750,000 Georgians receive electricity from these participants. MEAG's primary power sources are four jointly owned electric generating plants. MEAG also owns 1,135 miles of transmission lines and 125 substations that are part of the state's Integrated Transmission System.

### GULF POWER COMPANY

Gulf Power is an investor-owned utility serving more than 296,000 customers in 10 counties in northwest Florida. It is one of the five operating companies that make up the Southern Company electric system. Gulf Power wholly owns and operates three power plants with a generating capacity of 1,469 megawatts. The company is a joint owner of Plant Daniel in Mississippi and Unit 3 of Plant Scherer. The company has operating revenues of more than \$529 million.

### JACKSONVILLE ELECTRIC AUTHORITY

Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA), owns operates and manages a municipal electric system, established in 1895. JEA is the largest municipally owned utility in Florida. It currently serves more than 330,000 customers in the Jacksonville area. JEA is a joint owner with FPL of the St. Johns River Power Park. JEA's total generating capacity is 2,600 megawatts.

### DALTON UTILITIES

One of the oldest power suppliers in Georgia, Dalton Utilities (DU) provides electricity for 25,000 people. A department of the city of Dalton, it also provides water, gas and sewage services. One of its most significant undertakings was to invest in generating and transmission facilities with Georgia Power and other suppliers. The citizens of Dalton voted to issue municipal bonds for this project to minimize the cost of electricity for Dalton users.