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Date: 6/19/03 12:54PM
Subject: Dresden ER Pages 3-8 and 4-61 Revised Pages

Attached you will find the above referenced pages that can be swapped out for the corresponding pages in the Dresden ER. They have been revised to more clearly reflect the scope of transmission lines reviewed for shock.

If you should have any questions, please feel free to contact me at any time.

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<<Page Update Dresden 6-19-03.pdf>>

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Grove lines were terminated at the new Elwood Substation then continued on to the Goodings Grove Substation. Each line is identified by the substation it connects with and its line number. Figures 3-3 and 3-4 are maps of the transmission system of interest.

- Electric Junction (1221 and 1223) – The corridor for the Electric Junction lines runs east from DNPS and then turns north, crossing the Illinois River. The lines run 31.1 miles and have an ROW ranging from 130 to 380 feet in width.

- Goodings Grove (1220 and 1222) – These two lines cross the Kankakee River south of DNPS and then run northeast to the Elwood Substation and continue on to the Goodings Grove Substation. The corridor is 29.8 miles long with a 250-foot-wide ROW.

- Pontiac Mid-Point (8014) – This 43.3-mile-long line runs in a southwesterly direction, terminating to the south of Pontiac, Illinois. The Pontiac Mid-Point ROW is 145 feet wide.

- Powerton (0302) – The 104.5-mile-long Powerton line crosses the Kankakee River twice before heading southwest and terminating near the Illinois River. This is the longest corridor connecting DNPS to the power grid and has an ROW of 250 feet in most areas, with a few segments that are 210 and 240 feet wide.

- Collins Station (2311) – This line crosses the Illinois River along the Electric Junction corridor and then runs west for approximately four miles before crossing back over the Illinois River to the Collins Station. The total length is 11.8 miles with an ROW of 150 feet in width.

In total, for the specific purpose of connecting DNPS to the transmission system, Exelon has approximately 281 miles of transmission lines (220 miles of corridor) that occupy approximately 6,030 acres of land. The corridors pass through land that is primarily flat farmland with a minimal amount of forest. The areas are mostly remote, with low population densities. The longer lines cross numerous state and U.S. highways, including I-80 and I-55. Corridors that pass through farmlands generally continue to be used in this fashion. Exelon plans to maintain these transmission lines indefinitely, as they are integral to the larger transmission system. The transmission lines will remain a permanent part of the transmission system after DNPS is decommissioned.

ComEd designed and constructed all DNPS transmission lines in accordance with the Illinois Commerce Commission General Order 160, which is identical to the National Electrical Safety Code® (IEEE 1997), and industry guidance that was current when the line was built. Ongoing ROW surveillance and maintenance of DNPS transmission facilities ensure continued conformance to design standards. These maintenance practices are described in Sections 2.4 and 4.13.

Table 4-3. Results of Induced Current Analysis.

Transmission Line	Voltage (kV)	Limiting Case Peak Electric Field Strength (kV/meter)	Limiting Case Induced Current (milliamperes)
Pontiac Mid-Point (8014)	345	5.6	5.2
Electric Junction (1221)	345	2.4	2.7
Electric Junction (1223)	345	2.4	2.7
Goodings Grove (1220)	345	2.1	2.7
Goodings Grove (1222)	345	2.1	2.7
Collins (2311)	345	1.4	0.8
Powerton (0302)	345	5.1	4.9