

6.3.20 UNIT 65 - ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION

6.3.20.1 INTRODUCTION

This section delineates the engineering required to establish the design basis for the electrical distribution system in the Crow Tribe of Indians, Syngas Feasibility Study.

To meet this requirement the ensuing design philosophies and general system descriptions have been developed. A more complete and detailed explanation of the proposed system is illustrated in accompanying drawings and sketches.

In addition to establishing the electrical design basis, the results of this section have been used to support the capital cost estimate.

6.3.20.2 SUMMARY

This section of the final report evaluates and defines the electrical requirements of the Base Case and Power Self-Sufficiency Case. These reviews are based upon preliminary load listings and power generation figures furnished by Fluor's process engineering department. This section:

- Establishes electrical design criteria
- Defines an electrical operating philosophy
- Addresses the phased construction approach
- Supports the capital cost estimate

Coproduction and Shell Coal Case are assumed to be equivalent to the Base Case from an electrical standpoint. This assumption is based upon the facts that the total quantities of power generated onsite and base plant loads, in each of these three cases is within a narrow band. Table 6.3.20-1 displays these relationships.

6.3.20.2 (Continued)

TABLE 6.3.20-1

<u>Case</u>	<u>Onsite Generation</u>	<u>Base Plant Load</u>	<u>Export Power</u>
Base	3 machines 131.7 MW ea.	113.0 MW	282.1 MW
Power Self-Sufficiency	2 machines 88.7 MW ea.	88.7 MW	0
Coproduction	3 machines 106.0 MW ea.	109.5 MW	208.5 MW
Shell Coal	3 machines 141.1 MW ea.	121.1 MW	302.2 MW

The Power Self-Sufficiency Case is dramatically different. Power generation is drastically reduced from the quantities in the other three cases. This impacts the design of the main plant switchyard and utility interconnections. In addition, there is a reduction in the amount of base plant load. This variation eliminates the need for some of the capacity built into the Base Case distribution system. The capital cost estimate for the Self-Sufficiency Case considers these variations.

6.3.20.3 CRITERIA

The continuity of production in an industrial plant is only as reliable as its electrical power distribution system. This section outlines the design and performance objectives of the overall system.

General

The overall objective of the power distribution system is to provide maximum reliability, flexibility, and continuity of service and to meet these objectives with the lowest investment costs that satisfy system requirements.

6.3.20.3 (Continued)

Safety

Safety of life and preservation of property are two of the most important factors in the design of the electrical system. Safety to personnel involves no compromise. Codes, standards, and established practices are followed closely in the selection of all equipment.

Simplicity

Many total shutdowns have resulted from complicated systems. Industrial operators do not get emergency switching practice everyday. If they have complicated systems, experience proves they are apt to make mistakes in an emergency. Simple systems are easy to understand and easy to operate during both normal and emergency conditions.

Flexibility

Flexibility of the electrical system means the adaptability to development and expansion as well as to changes to meet varied requirements during the life of the plant. Considerations include plant voltages, equipment rating, space for additional equipment and capacity for increased load.

Service Reliability

High service reliability generally can be obtained in two ways. One is by providing duplicate channels to route power to any load. The other is by installing only the highest grade electrical equipment available and using the best installation methods. It can be added that service reliability can be increased through simplicity of design, a fact that was emphasized previously.

6.3.20.3 (Continued)

Selection of Equipment

The main fundamental in selecting equipment is to choose the best available. It costs no more in the end and pays dividends in service continuity and low maintenance.

Maintenance

The system design can aid in this problem by being configured in such a way as to provide alternate power channels to permit one to be taken out for maintenance without dropping essential loads. Use of drawout equipment wherever possible enable maintenance on circuit breaker elements to be done in a clean service ship. Spare elements are specified to replace the one being maintained.

6.3.20.4 EVALUATION

Electrical Power Transmission

A definition of the transmission system linking the synfuels plant with the regional utility network is beyond the scope of Fluor's statement of work. The proper method of determining the design criteria of the utility system is to perform a transmission planning study.

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) prepared a preliminary study for the proposed Crow 1000 MW coal fired generating plant tentatively located near Hardin, Montana. Studies of this kind base their recommendations upon the following information:

Plant power output

Generator size

Power flow

6.3.20.4 (Continued)

Stability

Proposed additions to the regional transmission system

The WAPA study indicates that a 230 kV system would be inadequate for a Crow plant above 950 MW. It recommends a 345 kV design. The study also shows the Crow power plant as a junction for three transmission lines connecting various other generating stations.

For the synfuels project study Fluor has assumed that the reduced order of magnitude of the generating plant in the Base Case and Alternate Cases will fit comfortably into a 230 kV design. It has also been assumed that two parallel lines would provide ample ties to the regional system. These assumptions are the basis for the design and layout of the switchyard.

For the Power Self-Sufficiency Case a small single tie to the utility system is provided to supply emergency power. Because this tie is on the order of magnitude of 35 MW, a 69 kV service is considered adequate. This arrangement will not need as much analysis as required in the other cases.

Montana Power Company

Montana Power Company of Butte, Montana is the electrical utility most likely to purchase Crow export power. In telephone conversations with a MPC representative it was indicated that the contractual arrangement and the rate schedules developed for the Crow synfuels project would be effected by transmission costs and would be compared to such costs for alternate, better placed projects on the Montana system.

It should be pointed out that the WAPA study stated "contractual arrangements and joint participation in new transmission may have a significant impact on the development of the actual Crow transmission scheme."

6.3.20.4 (Continued)

This same representative also stated that the service arrangement could be designed to accommodate reverse power flow. The Crow electrical design takes advantage of this capability and uses it for startup and emergency power. This eliminates the need and problems associated with installing, operating, and maintaining diesel engine or turbine driven emergency generators.

This type of service is normally provided for Montana Power's own generating plants, but has never been contracted out to a client. The impact of this arrangement upon the Agreement for Purchase of Power is not known at this time.

Big Horn County Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Big Horn County Electric of Lodge Grass, Montana will provide power for operation of the raw water supply pumping stations.

Electrical service to the pumping stations is more straight forward than the export, startup, emergency agreement with Montana Power. Each pumping station has been designed to be connected to a 69 kV transmission line.

The average charge for electrical power from the present schedule works out to be approximately two cents per kWh.

Base Case

Normal System

Electrical power for operation of the Crow synfuels plant is produced onsite in Unit 42, Power Generation. Three 1500 psig steam turbogenerators produce 131.7 MW each. These machines operate at 24 kV, 60 Hz with a 0.8 power factor (PF).

6.3.20.4 (Continued)

Plant generation capabilities total approximately 395 MW. Of this 113 MW are consumed within the plant itself. The remaining 282 MW is export via two parallel transmission lines and sold as a byproduct to the local utility, Montana Power.

The main switchyard functions as the connecting and switching point for the transmission lines, generation circuits and step-up and step-down transformers. It is located adjacent to Unit 42 and designed to operate at 230 kV.

The main switchyard is arranged in a break-and-a-half scheme. This scheme has three breakers in series between two main buses. Two circuits are connected between the three breakers. This pattern is repeated along the main buses so that one and a half breakers are used for each circuit.

Under normal operating conditions all breakers are closed and both buses are energized. A circuit is tripped by opening the two associated circuit breakers. Either bus may be taken out of service at any time with no loss of service. Breaker maintenance can be done with no loss of service, no relay changes and simple operation of the breaker disconnects.

Generators are connected by 24 kV isolated phase bus to step-up, captive transformers in the switchyard. Plant power is drawn through two 230-13.8/13.8 kV three winding transformers. This arrangement allows the main substation equipment to be broken down into two independent switchgear lineups. The ultimate benefit of this design is the decrease in the required duty of the switchgear in both short circuit and continuous current ratings. The result is a primary distribution system designed at 13.8 kV.

6.3.20.4 (Continued)

Without this splitting of the system the primary distribution voltage would be forced to the next higher standard voltage. As 15 kV equipment is the maximum rating of economical indoor metal-clad switchgear, the advantages over outdoor oil or gas insulated equipment would be lost. Indoor metal-clad switchgear is compact, easy to maintain, flexible, and presents a system that is simpler to operate.

Primary power is distributed at 13.8 kV to substations located adjacent to the units and close to the centers of the loads. Here it is stepped down to utilization voltages and delivered by short secondary feeders to points of use. Medium voltage 4.16 kV circuits power the larger electric drivers and supply small adjacent units. Low voltage 480 volt circuits distribute the bulk of the power to the large number of small consumers.

The electrical distribution system from the switchyard through to the loads is a classical secondary-selective design. The system utilizes two primary feeder circuits and two transformers to supply each load center. Duplicate paths of supply from the source to each secondary bus make it possible to provide power when a transformer or primary circuit is out of service due to failure, testing, maintenance, or expansion. No single problem on any circuit can interrupt service.

The secondary-selective scheme is achieved through the use of double ended substations. The tie breaker is normally open and the system operates as two parallel radial systems. The tie breakers are interlocked with the transformer breakers so that they cannot close unless one of the transformer breakers is open. This practice minimizes the short circuit duty imposed on low voltage circuits.

6.3.20.4 (Continued)

With the loss of one primary circuit each load center may be totally supplied by the complementary circuit. To allow for this condition all transformers have been sized so that the forced air cooling rating is of sufficient size to carry both loads.

Emergency System

An emergency system is provided for semi-critical loads to supply the necessary lighting and equipment to facilitate a safe and orderly plant or unit shutdown in case of a complete or partial failure of the normal electrical supply.

The emergency distribution system is independent of the normal system both in its derivation of an energy source and in its distribution systems. For reasons of plant operating security and electrical system stability most critical loads are normally powered from the emergency system and transferred to the normal system during an upset.

Power for the emergency system shall be drawn from the switchyard through a dedicated 40 MVA, 230-13.8 kV transformer. Reliable operation is derived from the:

Double bus, double breaker switchyard arrangement of the emergency equipment.

Three onsite steam turbines

Ability of local utility to reverse the normal export power flow to provide emergency and startup service.

The emergency system is tied to the loads through 600 volt automatic transfer switches and 5 kV switchgear type circuit breakers. Automatic transfer switches include a bypassing arrangement to allow servicing of the switch while the load is energized.

6.3.20.4 (Continued)

The aforementioned, multiple feeders, alternate energy sources and segregated systems assure a maximum degree of reliability and flexibility in the operation of the emergency system.

In addition to the emergency system an Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) is used to supply a continuous source of ac power to critical loads. During any interruption of the ac input to the UPS system a battery bank supplies dc power to an inverter without variation in inverter output voltage or frequency.

The main critical load supplied from the UPS system is the computer and its peripheral equipment. Other loads are dictated by process control requirements.

Phased Construction

The general plant electrical design has been laid out using a two phased construction approach. Every effort has been made to design a system which minimizes the expenses associated with the future expansion of the project during initial construction.

The design does make some allowances for the extension of the electrical system to service loads in the future segments of the plant.

Manholes in areas designated for future expansion have been sized and located as if both phases were to be built initially. Without this approach it would be impossible to cross existing ducts during the expansion.

The switchyard is configured in a fashion which will allow the addition of the future generation and the new distribution system designed for the future loads without shutting down generation and electrical export activities.

6.3.20.4 (Continued)

The electrical system for the plant expansion will originate in a mirror image of the existing switchyard as shown on Drawing 00-5-603A. A separate 13.8 kV primary distribution system will be dedicated to the new and expanded units.

Capital Cost Estimate

The capital cost estimate presents a total picture of the price tag for the entire synfuels project. The electrical portion of the estimate is composed of two distinct segments.

Due to the time restraints on this project, the electrical segment of the estimate is based upon a preliminary issue of the overall plot plan, not included in the report. Onsite power generation, base plant load, and the outside dimensions of the plot all remained substantially unchanged when the final information became available. Therefore, the capital cost estimate is assumed to represent the value of the electrical system for the plant arrangement submitted as part of this report. The first segment of the estimate evaluates the cost of the electrical systems within the boundaries of the individual areas and units. The cost of these items is included in the computer estimating program.

The second portion encompasses the interconnecting systems such as the primary distribution network and overall street lighting and grounding systems. The primary distribution system includes all equipment and wiring at and above the "80 volt switchgear level.

Because each of these systems is dependent upon the magnitude of the load and dimensions of the plot, they cannot be estimated by the computer. Therefore, these and similar systems were defined and manually estimated.

6.3.20.4 (Continued)

As previously stated a detailed evaluation was completed for the Base Case and assumed to be equivalent to the systems in Alternate Cases 2 and 3. The Power Self-Sufficiency was factored off the Base Case with allowances made for the variations in the switchyard design and reduction in overall plant load.

Almost all electrical drawings produced for this project have been used to support this portion of the estimate. The following are brief descriptions of each of these drawings and the systems they present. Appendix 6.3.20-1 list all electrical design drawings included in this section of the final report.

Area Classification 00-5-602

A preliminary definition of the extent and degree of hazard is presented in Drawing 00-5-602. Areas and process units are classified as to the type and degree of hazard as defined by the National Electrical Code (NEC) supplemented by recommendations in the American Petroleum Institute "Recommended Practices" RP 500A, RP 500B, RP 500C, and National Fire Protection Association Standard 70C, where applicable.

Each classifications refers to a different set of electrical installation guidelines in the NEC. The code defines the requirements for electrical equipment and wiring in these locations where fire or explosive hazard may exist due to flammable gases or vapors, flammable liquids, combustible dust or ignitable fiber or flyings.

Locations are classified depending on the properties of the flammable vapors, liquids, or gases or combustible dust or fibers which may be present, and the likelihood that a flammable or combustible concentration or quantity is present. During detailed engineering, area classification

6.3.20.4 (Continued)

drawings shall be produced for areas and process units as required and shall indicate the limits both horizontally and vertically of classified areas.

The area classification drawings are used by the estimators to determine the type and degree of hazard of the particular area. With this information the installation practices dictated by the NEC can be allowed for in the estimate.

One Line Diagrams 00-5-603A thru H

The one line diagrams show by means of graphical symbols and conventional nomenclature an overall distribution system arrangement. During detailed engineering the simplified diagrams included with this report will be upgraded to show the entire power distribution system from the incoming source to the ultimate motor loads and other electrical users. The drawings presented here are used solely to evaluate the primary distribution system. They define:

- Major electrical equipment items
- Switchyard design requirements
- Interconnecting conduit and cabling
- High voltage motors
- Underground duct banks

Standard Drawings 00-4-605G and 00-4-605 LA thru LD

These Fluor standard grounding and lighting drawings, used with the plan drawings, provide the estimator with a model upon which to base pricing. Use of these drawings also allow electrical designers to move quickly

6.3.20.4 (Continued)

produce installation plans. The designer has only to reference the detail for each case. Fluor uses this approach extensively during detailed engineering.

Power Distribution System Layout 00-5-607A

The Power Distribution System Layout is an overall plant plot which include electrical substations, manholes, and duct banks. This drawing locates the substations and defines the routing of underground conduit systems.

Switchyard Plans 00-5-611A thru 611C and 00-4-611E

These sketches are preliminary switchyard arrangements for the Base Case and Power Self-Sufficiency Case. The layouts are based upon standard arrangements used by Fluor Power Services. The drawings are used for allocating space on the overall plot plan and for estimating major electrical equipment.

Grounding, Street, and Perimeter Lighting 00-5-612A

The grounding portion of this drawing defines the extent of the interconnecting system used to establish a single ground reference point within the plant. Overall area and security lighting is presented here as well.

The use of this drawing in conjunction with the Fluor standard drawings previously listed provides the estimator with a tool that defines the extent of the grounding and lighting systems outside the boundaries of the individual unit.

6.3.20.4 (Continued)

Distributed Control System Layout 00-5-613A

The Distributed Control System Layout is an overall plot plan drawing which shows the routing and installation of the all conduit and hardware associated with the distributed control system data highway.

Fluor Standard Substation Layout 00-2-14A

Fluor Standard Substation Layout is included to give a more complete picture of what to anticipate in regards to the electrical system design. The drawing presents an equipment layout that Fluor has found through the course of past projects to offer the best compromise in coordinating all the systems included in the substation.

This design is an idealized arrangement and may not be adaptable to all installation. A final substation design will depend upon the particulars of each individual situation as well as client requirements.

**Power, Lighting, and Grounding Plan; Raw H₂O Supply Pumping Stations
44-5-607A**

This drawing has been developed to define and estimate all electrical equipment and systems associated with the Raw Water Supply Pumping Stations.

Power Self-Sufficiency Case

Onsite generation and the base plant load for the Self-Sufficiency Case are significantly different than the quantities developed in the Base Case. See Table 6.3.20-1 for a comparison.

6.3.20.4 (Continued)

The plant design in the Self-Sufficiency Case is capable only of supplying its own electrical energy requirements. No design consideration are included for the plant to be a net electricity exporter.

One hundred percent redundancy in the power generation plant assures an adequate degree of on-time energy production. A standby utility service increases overall system security.

With the elimination of export power the 230 kV switchyard design level dictated by the utility connection in the other cases is no longer applicable. Design considerations in the Power Self-Sufficiency Case indicate that a 69 kV level is adequate.

The revised plant design considerations also indicate that the breaker-and-a-half scheme used in the other cases exceeds acceptable engineering practices. A double bus, single breaker scheme has been evaluated and found to be an acceptable approach.

This scheme uses two main buses and each circuit includes two bus selector disconnect switches. A bus tie connects to the two main buses and when closed allows transfer of a feeder from one bus to the other without deenergizing the feeder circuit.

Generation and base plant power supplies are connected to the switchyard in a manner which is substantially the same as in the Base Case.

The capital cost estimate of the Power Self-Sufficiency Case does make allowance for the reduction in generation and base plant load as well as the reconfiguration of the switchyard.

6.3.20.5 CONCLUSION

The drawings and writings included in this section of the final report provides a preliminary design and description of the electrical system for the synfuels plant.

The engineering approach to the design of the electrical system follows established industry standards and proven Fluor practices.

The electrical system is economically designed for reliable service and safety to personnel and equipment, ease of maintenance and operation, minimum power losses, mechanical protection of equipment, interchangeability of equipment and addition of future loads. Additionally, the electrical layout takes into consideration the total size of the installation, generation capacity, utility service, and load density.

Special attention has been given to those items which have a large influence on the overall cost and selection of system voltages. These items include switchgear, fault duty, feeder circuits and circuit arrangement. Sectionalization and segregation have also been considered as important factors in ensuring reliability. This approach is designed to limit a failure to small portions of the system.

The basis engineering philosophy is to distribute power at the most economical distribution voltage level to areas of concentrated electrical load. The distribution voltage shall be transformed to a lower utilization voltage and delivered to the utilization equipment via relatively short secondary feeders.

Voltage insulation levels, interrupting capacities, circuit protection, continuous current capacities and mechanical strengths shall be selected and coordinated in accordance with calculations, and the recommendations of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE), the National

6.3.20.5 (Continued)

Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA), the National Standards Institute (ANSI), and the Insulated Cable Engineers Association (ICEA). Necessary calculations will be made to ensure all equipment is suitable for the duty required and the application.

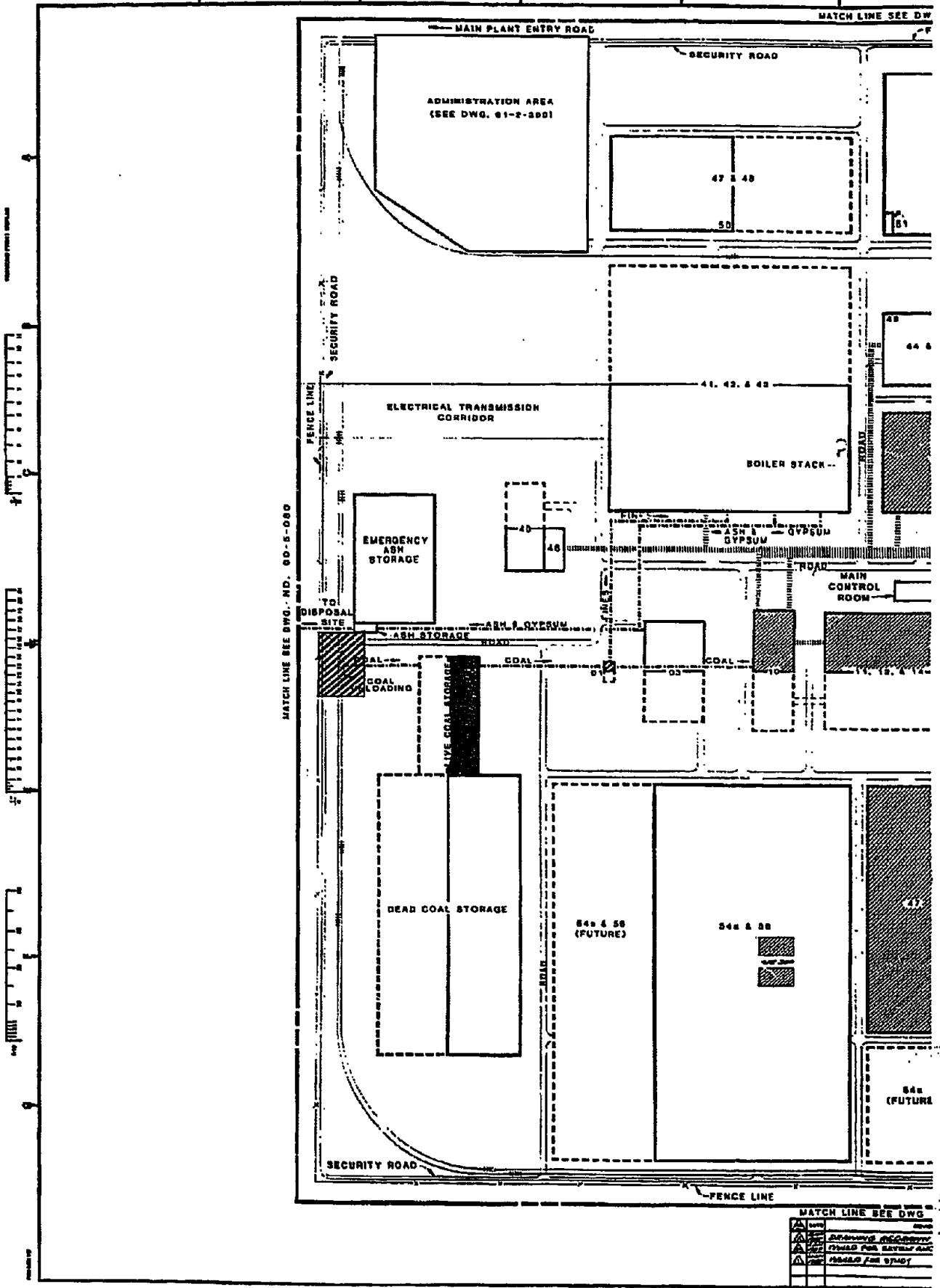
APPENDIX 6.3.20-1

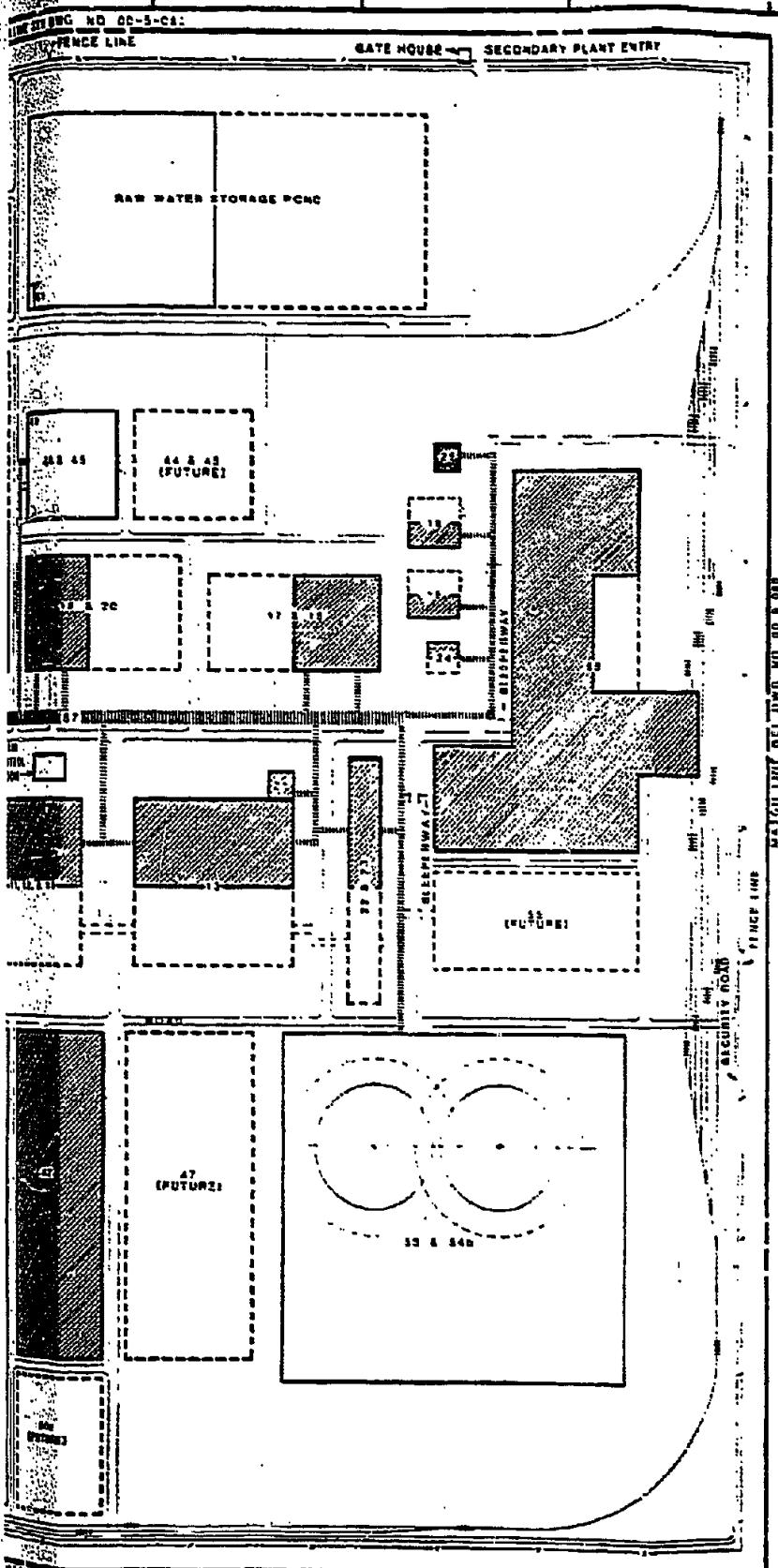
ELECTRICAL DESIGN DRAWINGS

<u>DRAWINGS</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REVISIONS</u>
835704-00-5-602	Area Classification	1
835704-00-5-603A	Utility & Distribution System	
	Base Case	1
835704-00-5-603B	Power Distribution, Generation	
	Plant	1
835704-00-5-603C	Power Distribution, Northern Area	1
835704-00-5-603D	Power Distribution, Central &	
	Eastern Areas	1
835704-00-5-603E	Power Distribution, Central &	
	South Eastern Area	1
835704-00-5-603F	Power Distribution, Western Area	1
835704-00-5-603G	Power Distribution, Unit 13 Rectisol	1
835704-00-5-603H	Utility & Distribution System	
	Alternate 1	1
835704-00-4-605G	Standards Grounding	
835704-00-4-605LA	Standards Lighting	1
835704-00-4-605LB	Standards Lighting	1
835704-00-4-605LC	Standards Lighting	1
835704-00-4-605LD	Standards Lighting	1
835704-00-5-607A	Power Distribution System Layout	1
835704-00-5-611A	Switchyard Plan	1
835704-00-4-611B	Switchyard Plan	1
835704-00-4-611C	Switchyard Plan	1
835704-00-4-611E	Switchyard Plan (Alternate 1)	1

APPENDIX 6.3.20-1 (Continued)

<u>DRAWINGS</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REVISIONS</u>
835704-00-5-612A	Grounding, Street, and Perimeter Lighting	1
835704-00-5-613A	Distributed Control System Layout	1
835704-00-2-14A	Fluor Standard Substation Layout	1
835704-44-5-607A	Power Lighting and Ground Plan Raw H ₂ O Supply Pumping Stations	1





THE OTHER SIDE OF REPORT DATA
IS SUBJECT TO THE RESTRICTION IN THE
NOTICE PAGE AT THE FRONT OF THIS REPORT

PREVAILING WIND

- 61 COAL SCREENING
- 62 ASH HANDLING
- 10 GASIFICATION
- 11 CO SHIFT
- 12 RAW GAS COOLING
- 13 RECTIFER
- 14 GAS LIQUOR SEPARATION
- 15 TAR DISTILLATION
- 16 RAPHTHIA HYDROTREATING
- 17 PHENOSOLVAN
- 18 AMMONIA RECOVERY
- 19 SULFUR RECOVERY
- 20 PROCESS STEAM SUPERHEATING
- 21 METHANOL SYNTHESIS
- 22 METHANATION
- 23 ONG PURIFICATION & COMPRESSION
- 24 PARTIAL OXIDATION
- 25 HYDROGEN PRODUCTION
- 40 OXYGEN PRODUCTION
- 41 STEAM GENERATION
- 42 POWER GENERATION
- 43 FLUE GAS DESULFURIZATION
- 44 RAW WATER TREATING
- 45 EFW & CONDENSATE TREATING
- 46 AIR & NITROGEN SYSTEMS
- 47 PROCESS COOLING WATER
- 48 UTILITY COOLING WATER
- 49 POTABLE WATER
- 50 UTILITY WATER
- 51 FIREWATER
- 52 PLARCS
- 53 STORM & DRY WATER AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT
- 54 SOLAR EVAPORATION POND
- 55 TANK FARM & DISPATCH
- 56 SANITARY SEWAGE TREATMENT
- 57 INTERCONNECTING PIPEWAY

NOTE:
THIS OVERALL AREA CLASSIFICATION HAS BEEN DETERMINED
BASED ON THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE THAT CERTAIN ACTIVITIES
ARE PRESENT OR UNITS IT IS ASSUMED THAT PRESENCE
OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES ARE CONTROLLED BY NORMALLY CLOSED DOORS
IN ORDER TO PREVENT ANY LEAKAGE OF SPECIFIC
SUBSTANCES (ACIDS & C, S, O) WITHIN THE UNIT AREA NOT
YET DETERMINED.

LEGEND

- OVERHEAD PIPEWAY
 - CONVEYOR
 - RAILROAD
 - FUTURE
 - █ CLASS I, DIVISION 1 (GROUP A)
 - █ CLASS I, DIVISION 2 (GROUP B)
 - █ CLASS II, DIVISION 1 (GROUP C)
 - █ CLASS II, DIVISION 2 (GROUP D)
 - NON-HAZARDOUS
- 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000
8000 6000 4000 2000 0

REDUCED PRINT SCALE

FILE NO. 00-5-607

DATE

10/20/89

DRAWN BY

CHIEF ENGINEER

DESIGNED BY

STRUCTURAL DESIGNER

STRUCTURAL ANALYST

STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS

STRUCTURAL CHECKS

STRUCTURAL APPROVALS

STRUCTURAL LAYOUT

STRUCTURAL COMMENTS

STRUCTURAL APPROVALS

FLUOR

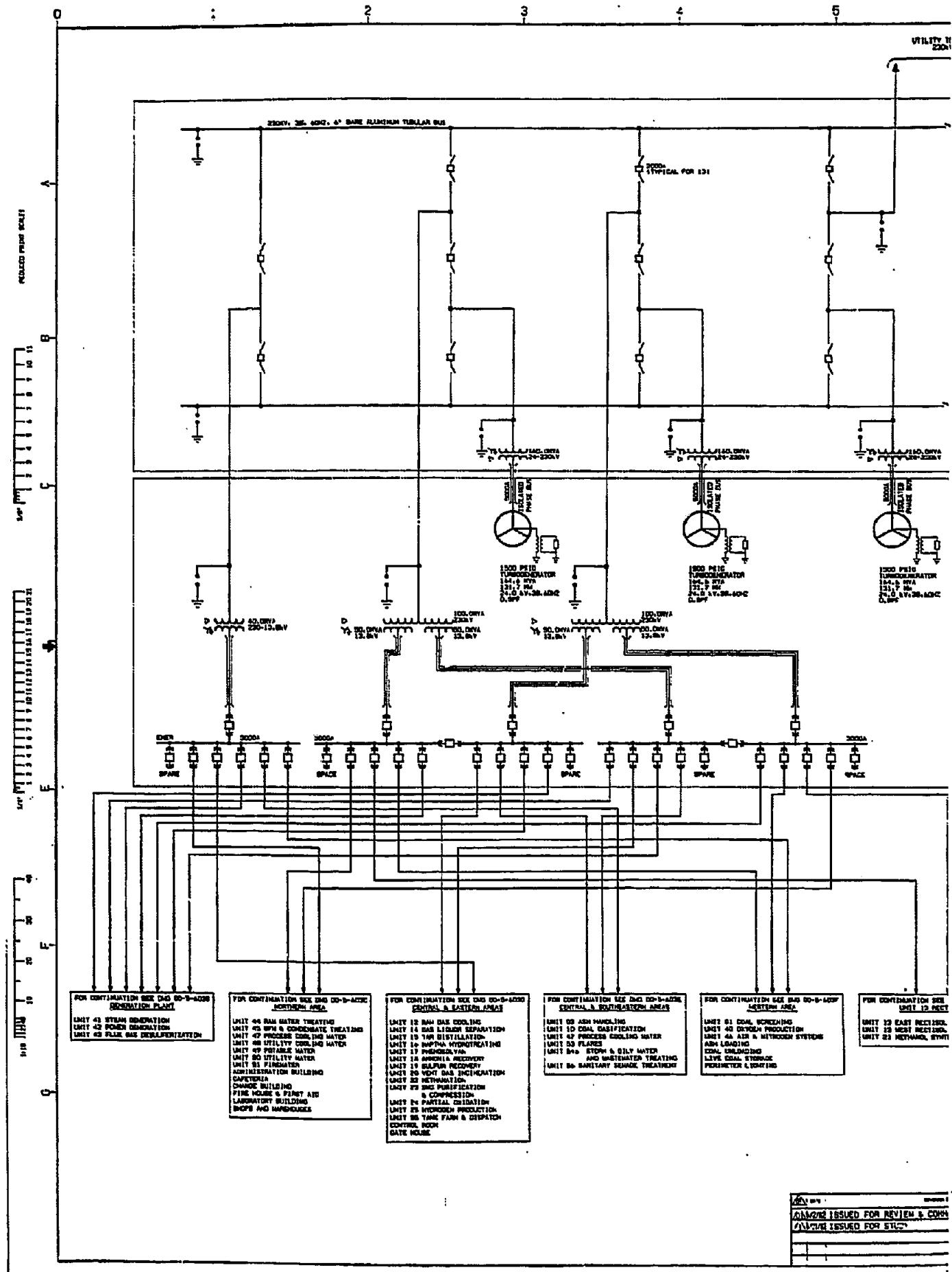
ELECTRICAL
AREA CLASSIFICATION
SYNTHETIC FUELS FEASIBILITY STUDY

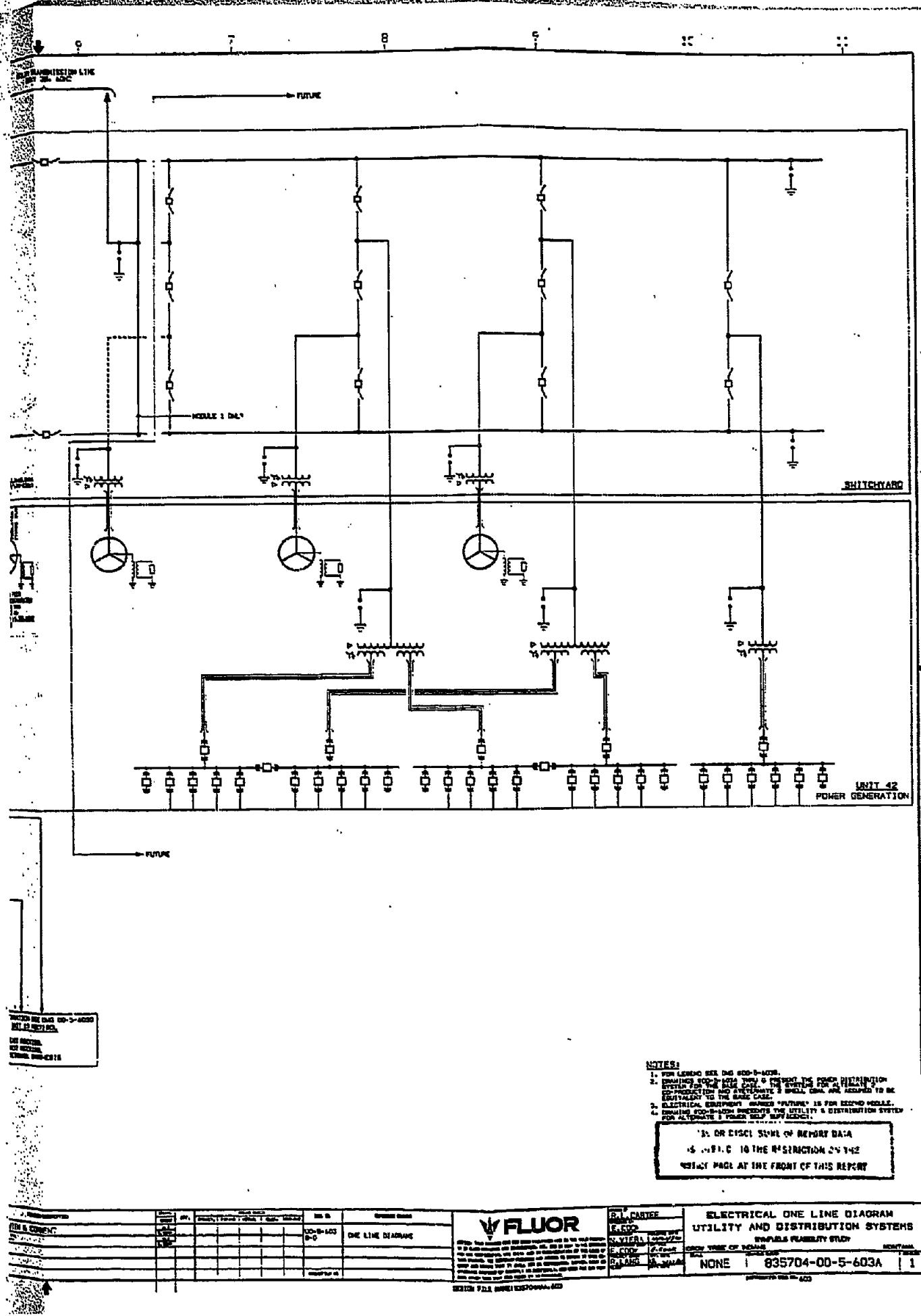
CITY OF BOZEMAN MONTANA

SCALE 1" = 100'

835KM-00-5-602

ACROSS	ELECTRICAL	
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6000	0	6000
4000	0	4000
2000	0	2000
0	0	0



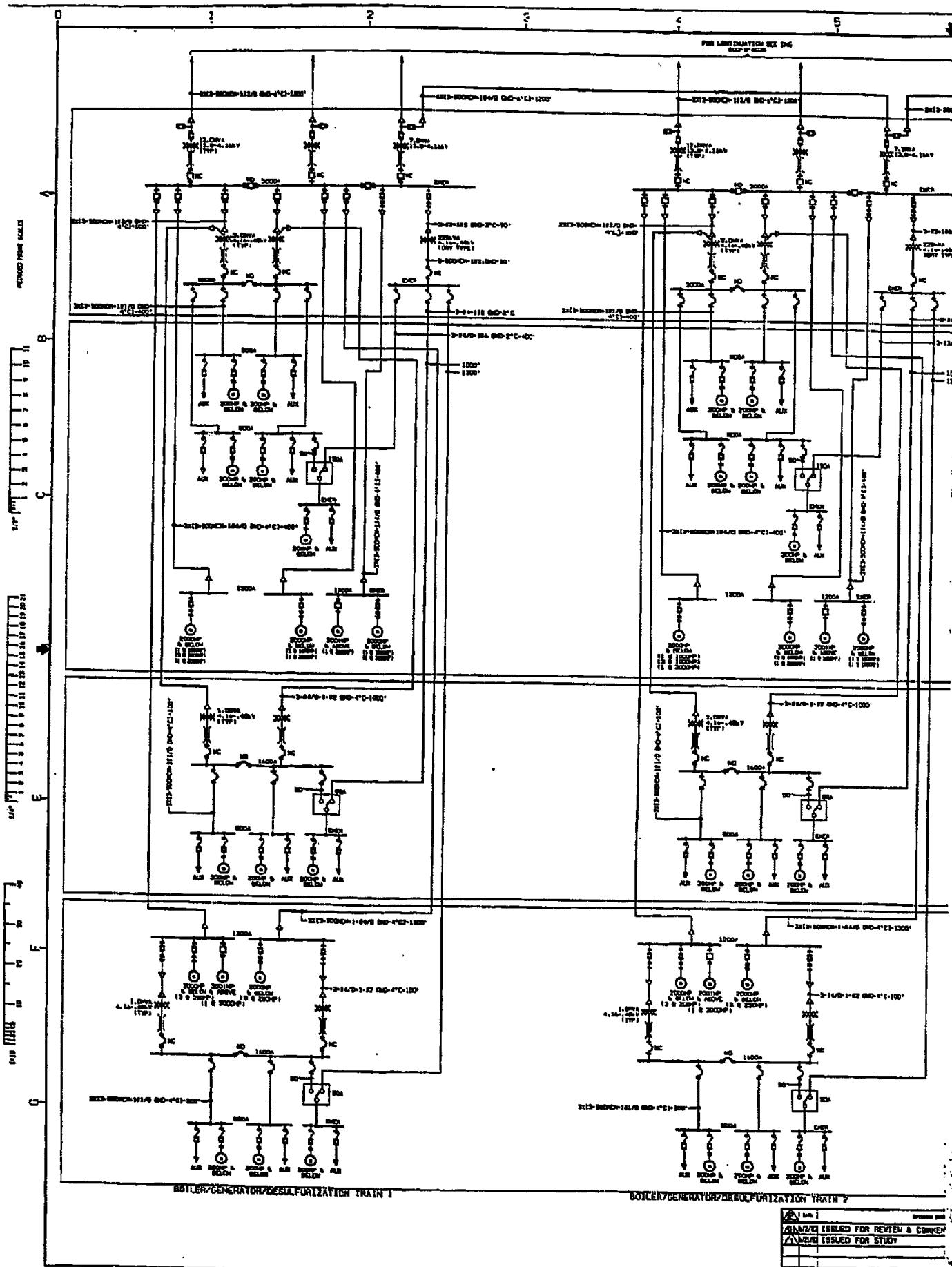


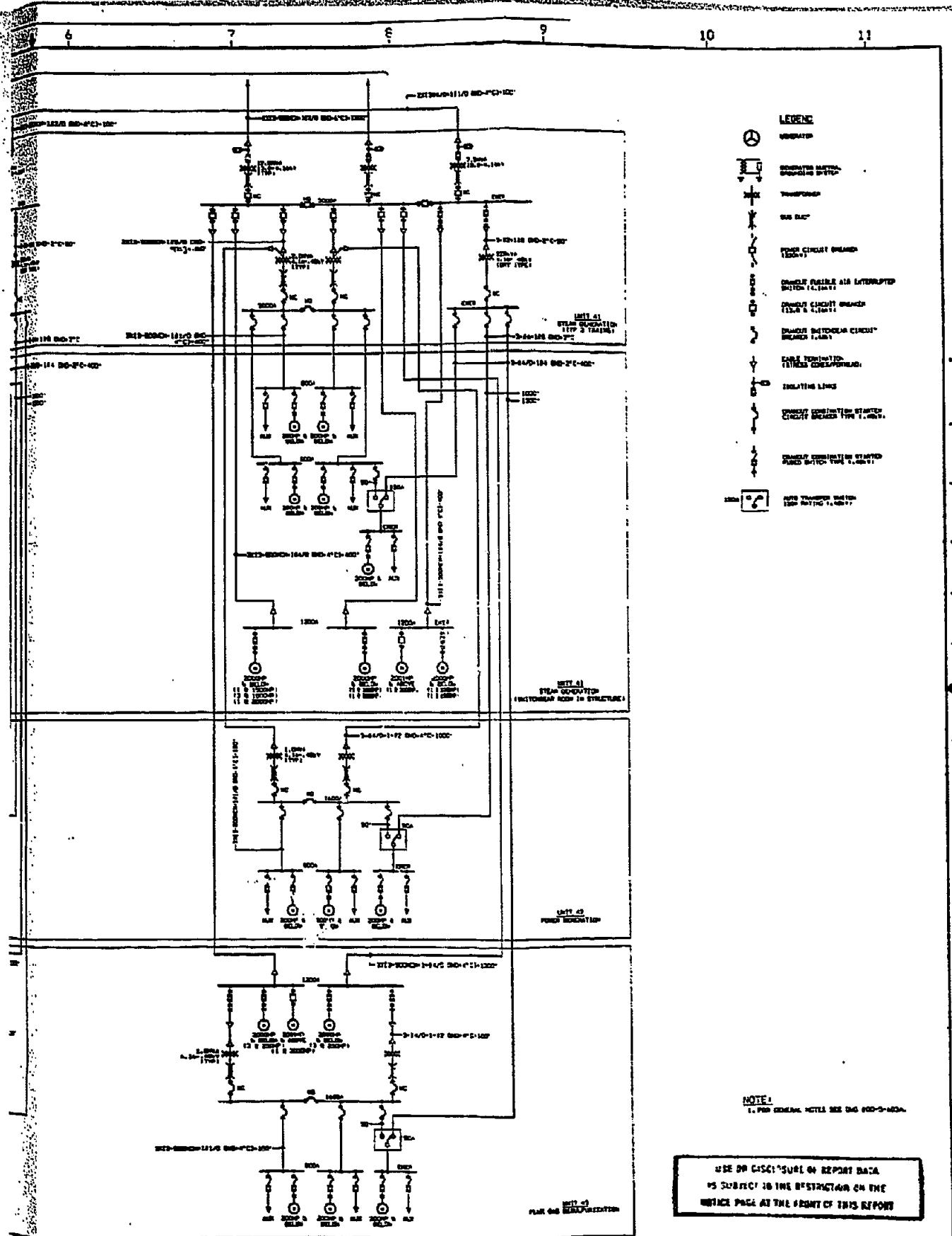
NOTES:

1. FOR LONDON SEE Dwg 400-5-MODE.
2. DRAWINGS 400-5-MODE THROUGH 400-5-PRESENT THE POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM FOR THE BLUE PLATE AREA. THE SWITCHES FOR ALL VOLTAGES ARE LOCATED ON THE SYSTEM. 2 SMALL CIRCUITS ARE ASSUMED TO BE EQUIVALENT TO THE BASE CASE.
3. ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT DESIGN "FUTURE" IS FOR SECOND MODE.
4. DRAWING 400-5-BASE PRESENTS THE UTILITY & DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

13. OR EACH STATE OF MEMORY DATA
14. USE C TO THE RESTRICTION 25 342
15. USE PAGE AT THE FRONT OF THE MEMORY

PROJECT NUMBER	SPN	GENERAL NAME	EDD ID	GENERAL OWNER	R/L CARTER	ELECTRICAL ONE LINE DIAGRAM UTILITY AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS SYNTHETIC PLASMA STUDY
100-1000		EDD-1003	D-0	ONE LINE DIAGRAM	V. KOPP V. WILSON C. WILSON E. KOPP E. KOPP P. LANGE	SEARCH TYPE OF RECORD SEARCH CODE NONE 835704-00-5-603A 1 SEARCHED DATE 08/03/2002
						APPROVED BY SPN - 400





NOTE:
1. FOR COMING NOTES SEE DIA 900-0-100A.

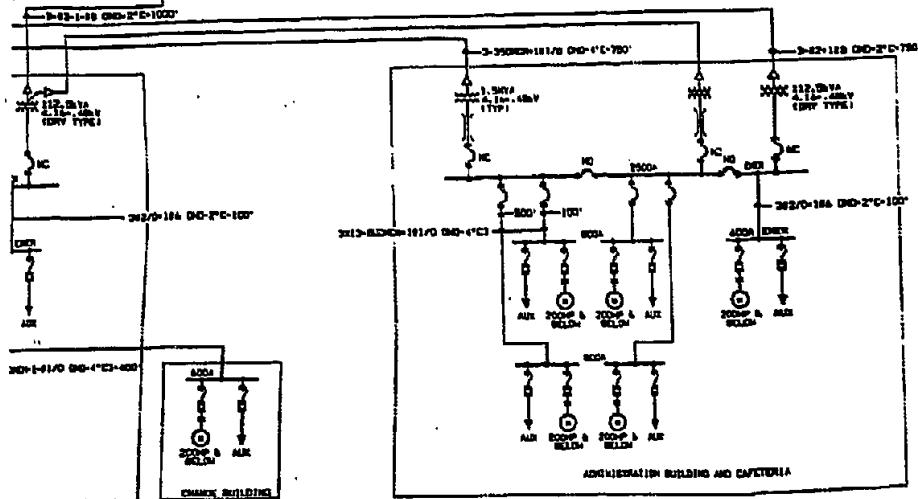
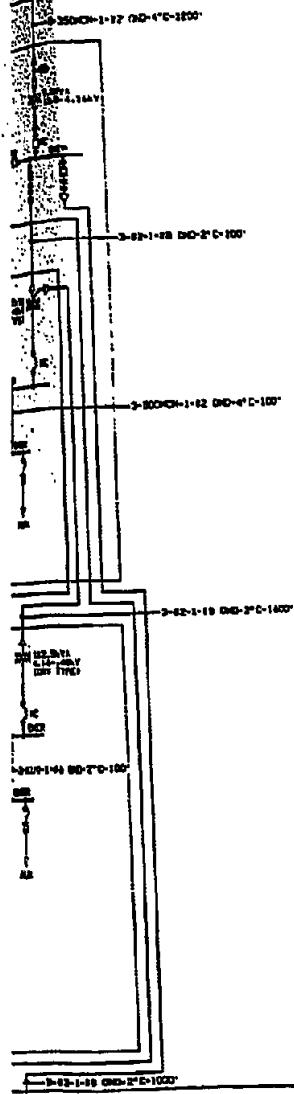
USE OF DISCLOSURE OR REPORT DATA
IS SUBJECT TO THE RESTRICTION ON THE
TITLE PAGE AT THE FRONT OF THIS REPORT

ELECTRICAL ONE LINE DIAGRAM
POWER DISTRIBUTION-GENERATION PLANT
PROJECT FEASIBILITY STUDY
CROSS REFERENCE OF PLANS
NONE | 825704-00-5-603B | 1

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	1000 KW	2	1000 KW
3	1000 KW	4	1000 KW
5	1000 KW	6	1000 KW
7	1000 KW	8	1000 KW

FLUOR

REF ID: 900-0-100A



NOTE:
1. FOR GENERAL NOTES SEE DDG 800-5-473A.

USE OR DISCLOSURE OF MEMBER DATA
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NOTICE PAGE AT THE FRONT OF THIS REPORT

DESIGNATION	REF.	DATE	DESIGNER	RELEASER	APPROVED	RELEASER	DATE	RELEASER	DATE	RELEASER	DATE
107	100-1000-1-100	100-1000-1-100	DD-17C-100	A-17C-100	ONE LINE DIAGRAM	W FLUOR	100-1000-1-100	W FLUOR	100-1000-1-100	W FLUOR	100-1000-1-100

DESIGN FILE NAME: 100-1000-1-100

**ELECTRICAL ONE LINE DIAGRAM
POWER DISTRIBUTION-NORTHERN AREA**

IMPULSE STABILITY STUDY

MONTANA

CROSS SECTION OF AREA

MONTANA

None

None

None

None

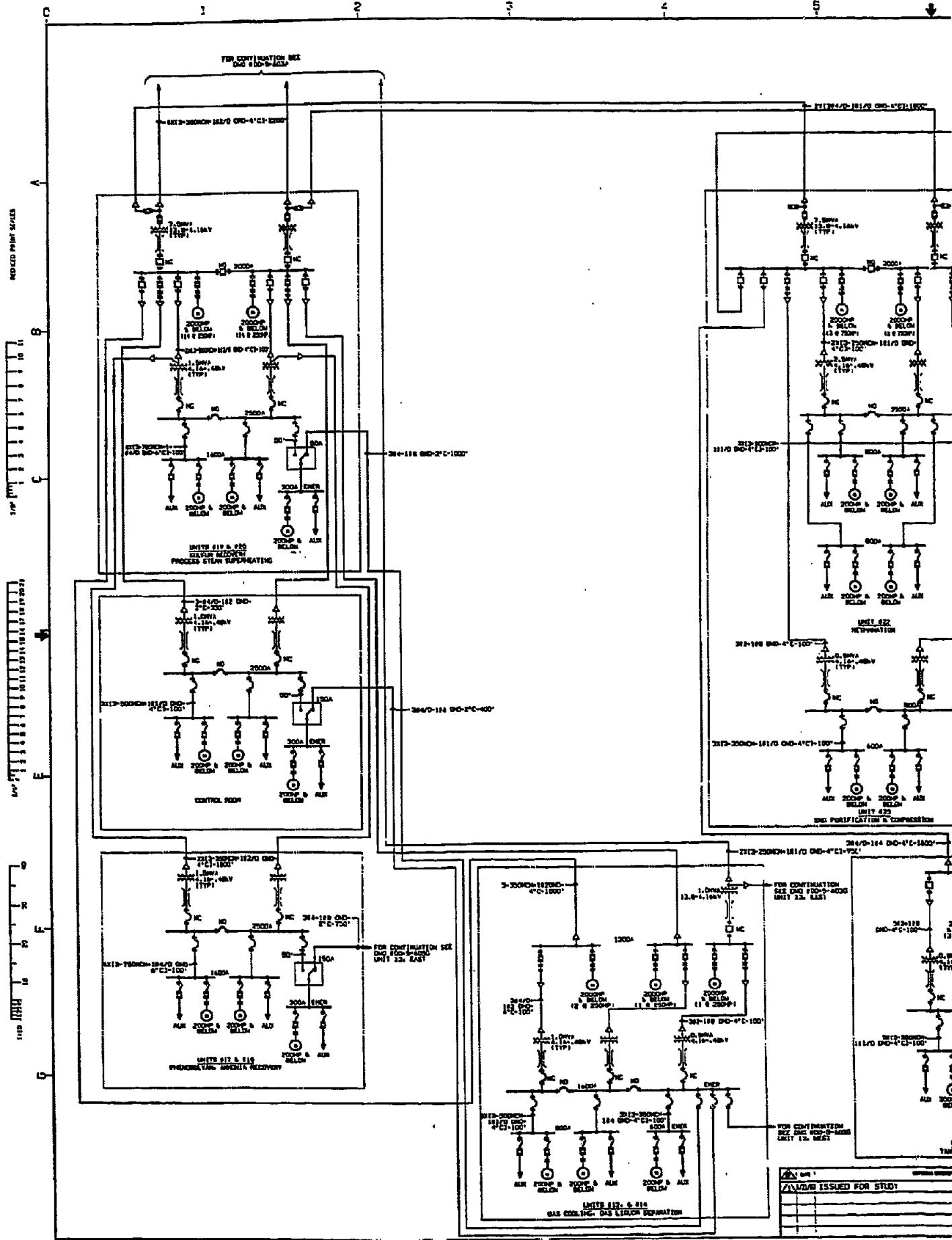
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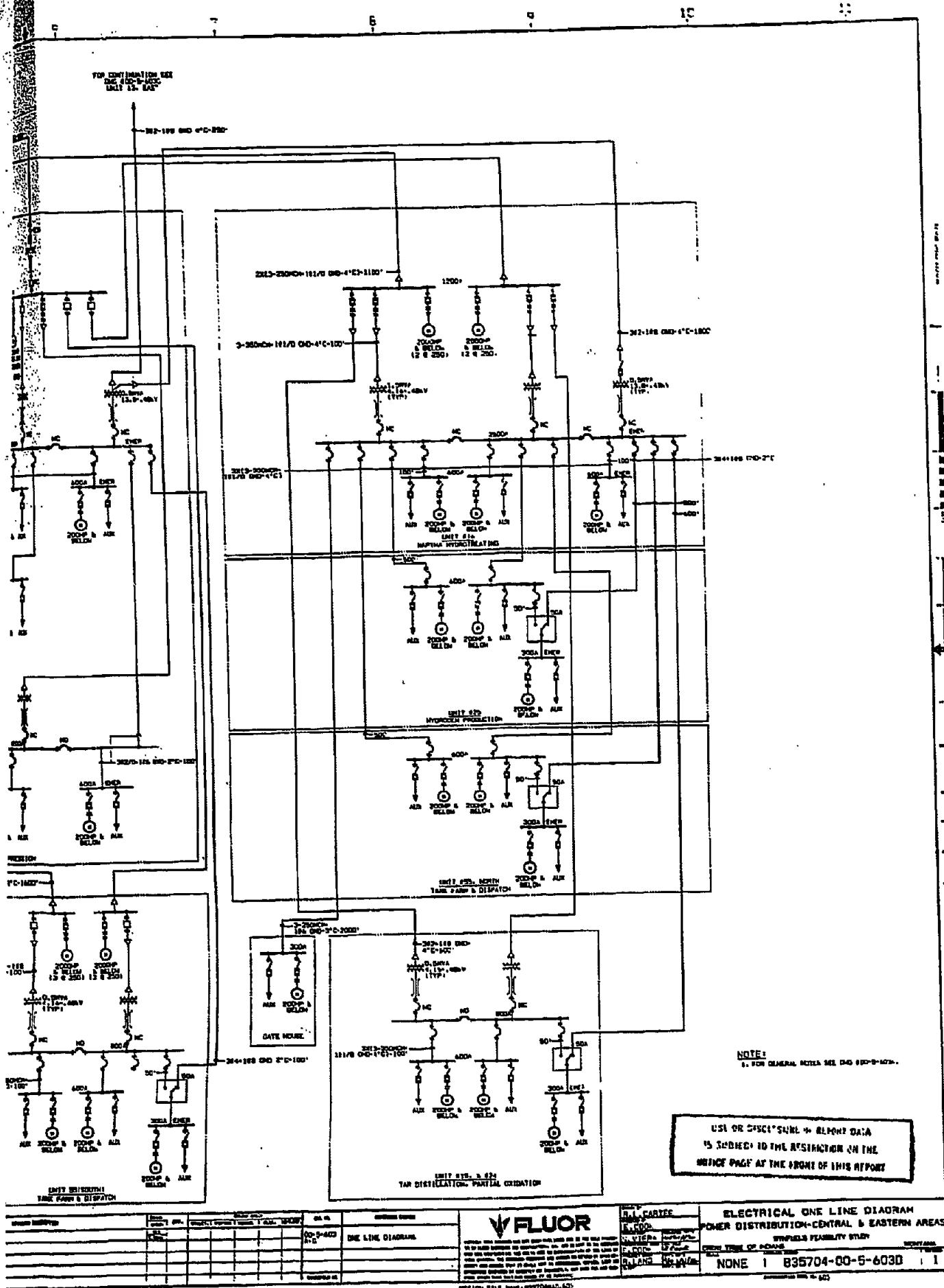
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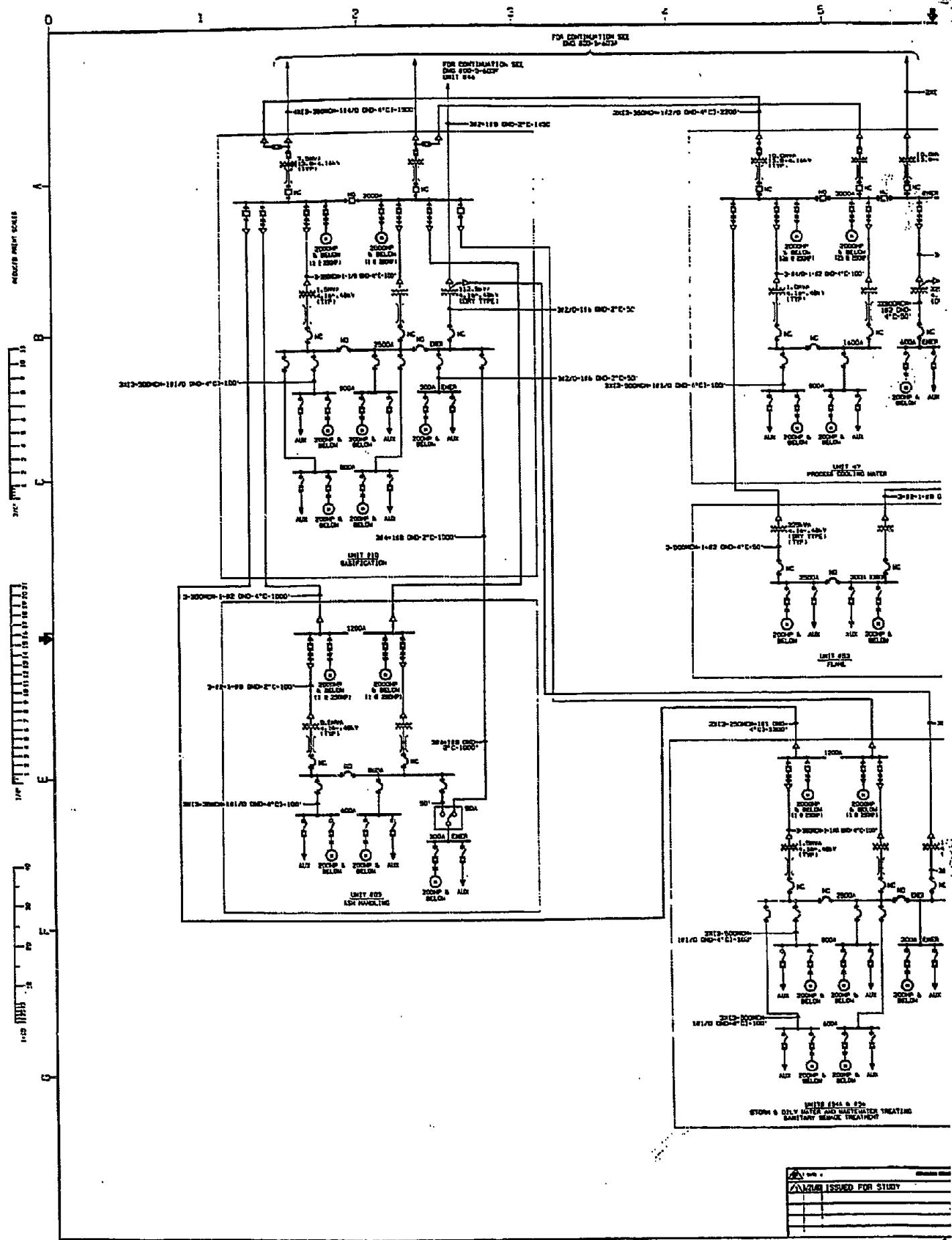
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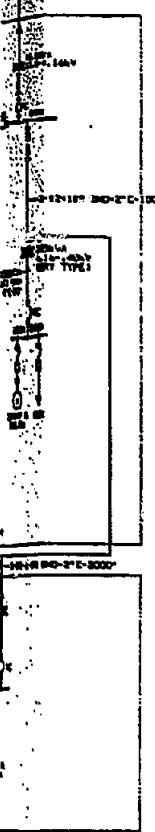
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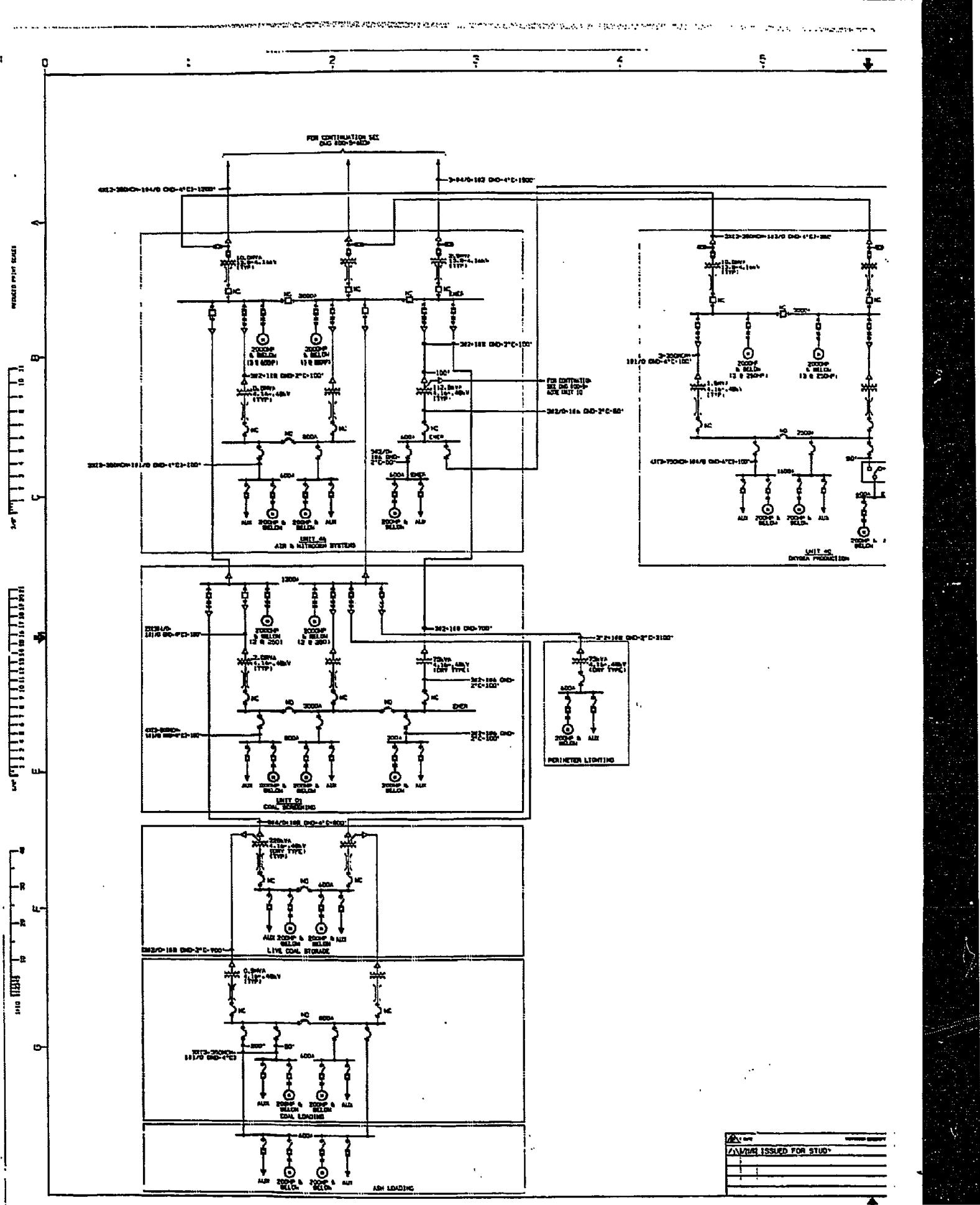
REPORT NO. 102-01 DOD-0-C-2000

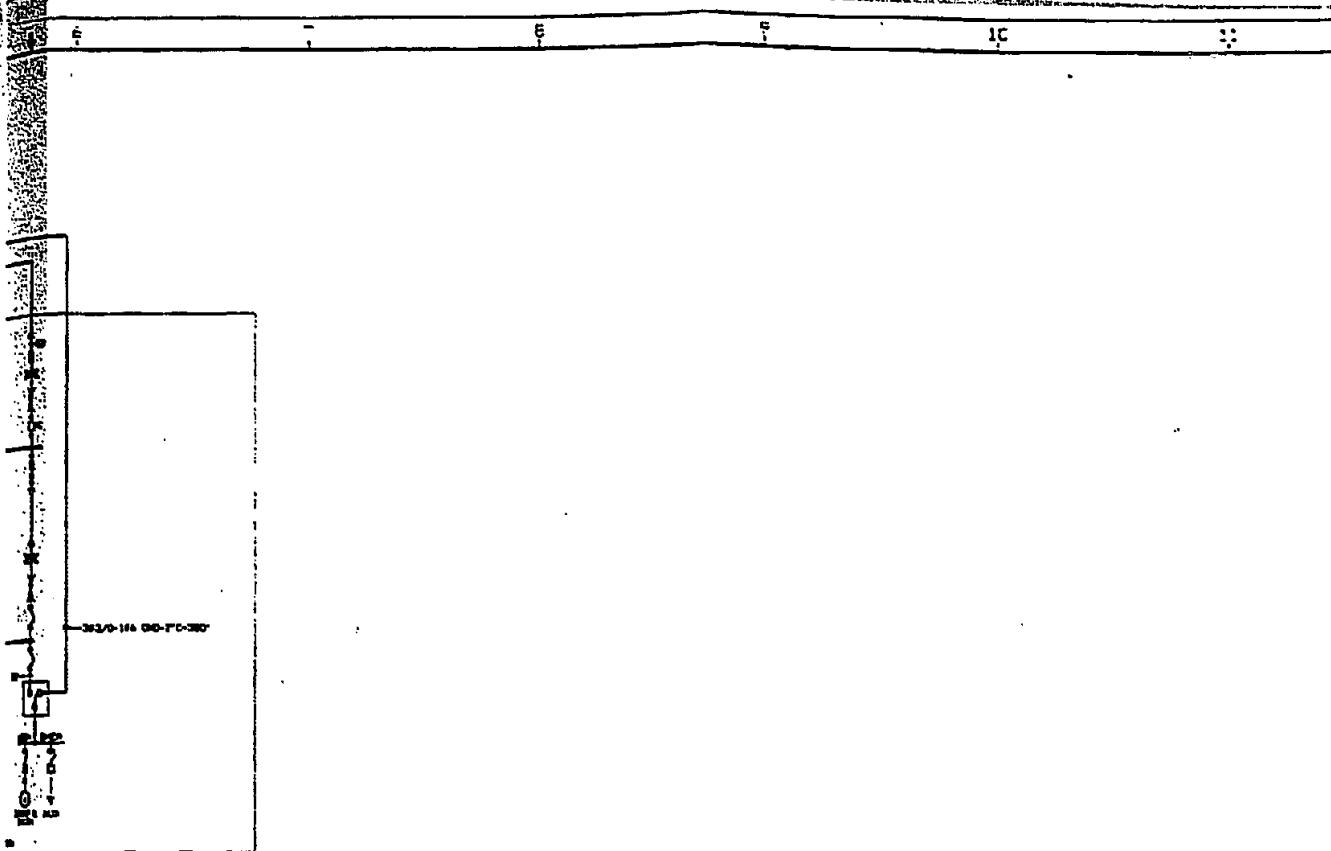


NOTE:
1. FOR GENERAL NOTES SEE DOD 800-5-403A.

SEE OR DIRECTOR IN REPORT OR A
IS TO BE MADE IN THE INSPECTION ON THE
INSPECTION PAGE AT THE FRONT OF THIS REPORT

Form No.	DESCRIPTION	Rev. No.	SPRINT DATE	FLUOR	Part No.	DESCRIPTION	REV. NO.	SPRINT DATE
102-01	ONE LINE DIAGRAM	DOD-0-C-0001	00-0-0001	ONE LINE DIAGRAM	102-01	ELECTRICAL ONE LINE DIAGRAM	1	00-0-0001
102-02	ONE LINE DIAGRAM	DOD-0-C-0002	00-0-0002	ONE LINE DIAGRAM	102-02	POWER DISTRIBUTION-CENTRAL & SOUTH EASTERN AREA	1	00-0-0002
102-03	ONE LINE DIAGRAM	DOD-0-C-0003	00-0-0003	ONE LINE DIAGRAM	102-03	IMPULSE PENETRATION STUDY	1	00-0-0003
102-04	ONE LINE DIAGRAM	DOD-0-C-0004	00-0-0004	ONE LINE DIAGRAM	102-04	CROSS SECTION OF MASTERS	1	00-0-0004
102-05	ONE LINE DIAGRAM	DOD-0-C-0005	00-0-0005	ONE LINE DIAGRAM	102-05	NOTES	1	00-0-0005
102-06	ONE LINE DIAGRAM	DOD-0-C-0006	00-0-0006	ONE LINE DIAGRAM	102-06	NOTES	1	00-0-0006
102-07	ONE LINE DIAGRAM	DOD-0-C-0007	00-0-0007	ONE LINE DIAGRAM	102-07	NOTES	1	00-0-0007
102-08	ONE LINE DIAGRAM	DOD-0-C-0008	00-0-0008	ONE LINE DIAGRAM	102-08	NOTES	1	00-0-0008
102-09	ONE LINE DIAGRAM	DOD-0-C-0009	00-0-0009	ONE LINE DIAGRAM	102-09	NOTES	1	00-0-0009
102-10	ONE LINE DIAGRAM	DOD-0-C-0010	00-0-0010	ONE LINE DIAGRAM	102-10	NOTES	1	00-0-0010



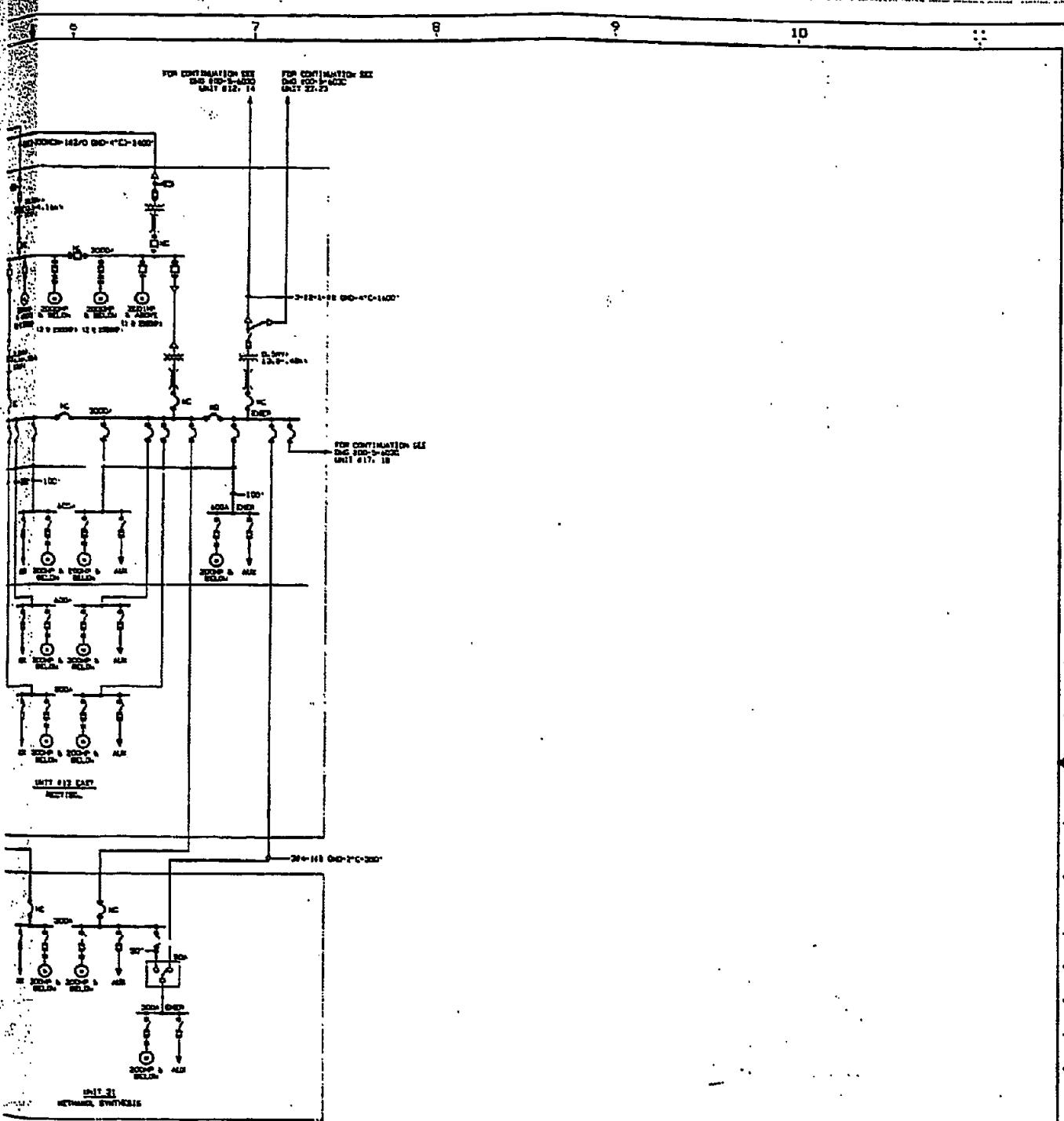


NOTE:
1. FOR GENERAL NOTES SEE DIA 400-5-472A.

USE OR DISCLOSURE OF REPORT DATA
IS SUBJECT TO THE RESTRICTIONS ON THE
SOURCE PAGE AT THE FRONT OF THIS REPORT

REPORT NO.	REPORT DATE	REF ID	REPORT NAME	FLUOR	DET. CARTER	ELECTRICAL ONE LINE DIAGRAM
363704	1985-04-01	DIA 400-5-472A	M-5-603	ONE LINE DIAGRAM	FLUOR CORP. P.O. BOX 1000 1000 N. WILMINGTON ST. SEATTLE, WA 98103	POWER DISTRIBUTION - WESTERN AREA
						WAPLES FEASIBILITY STUDY
						MONTANA
						CROSS SECTION OF POWER
						LINE
						NONE
						635704-00-5-603F
						1

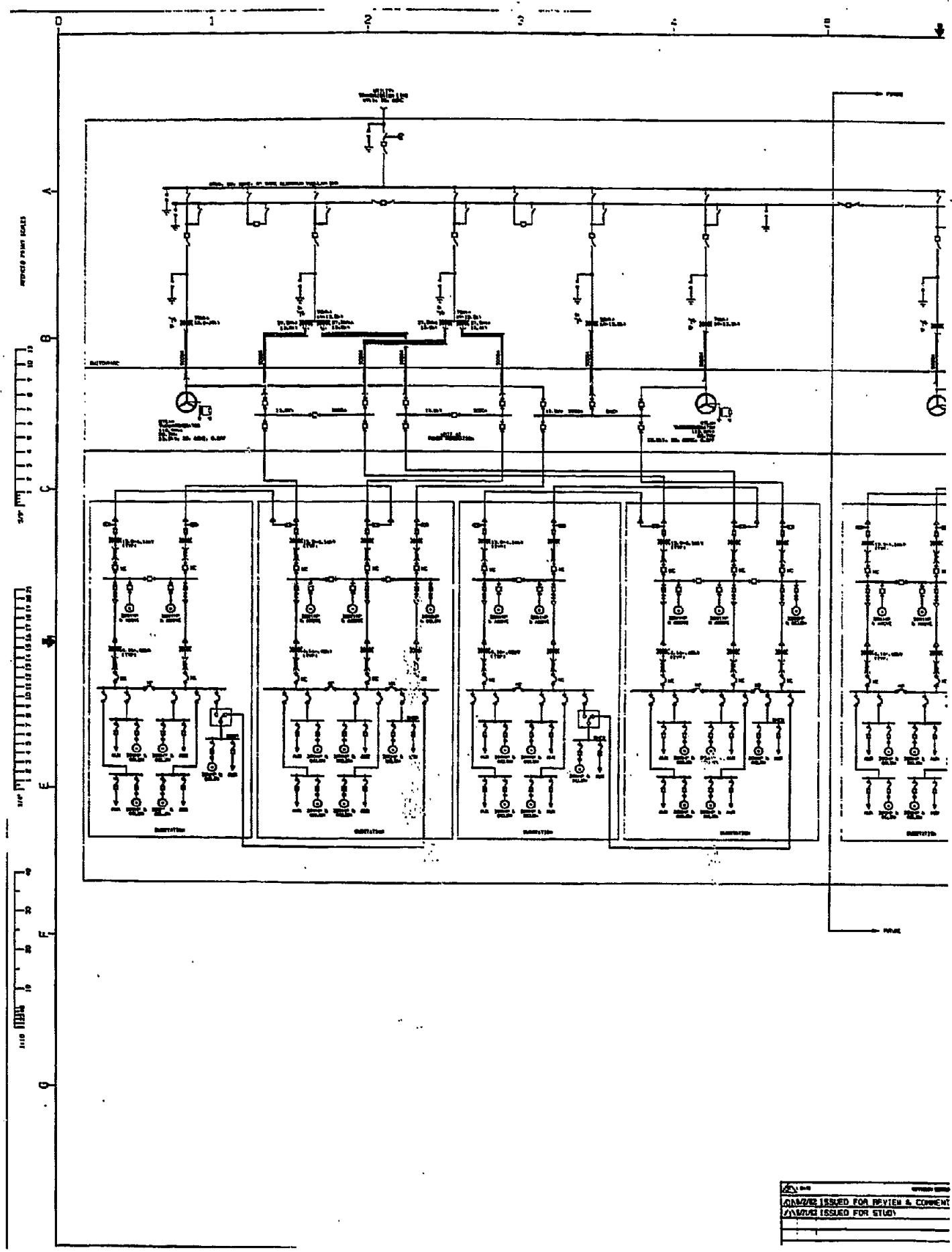
REPORT FILE NUMBER: 363704-00-5-603F



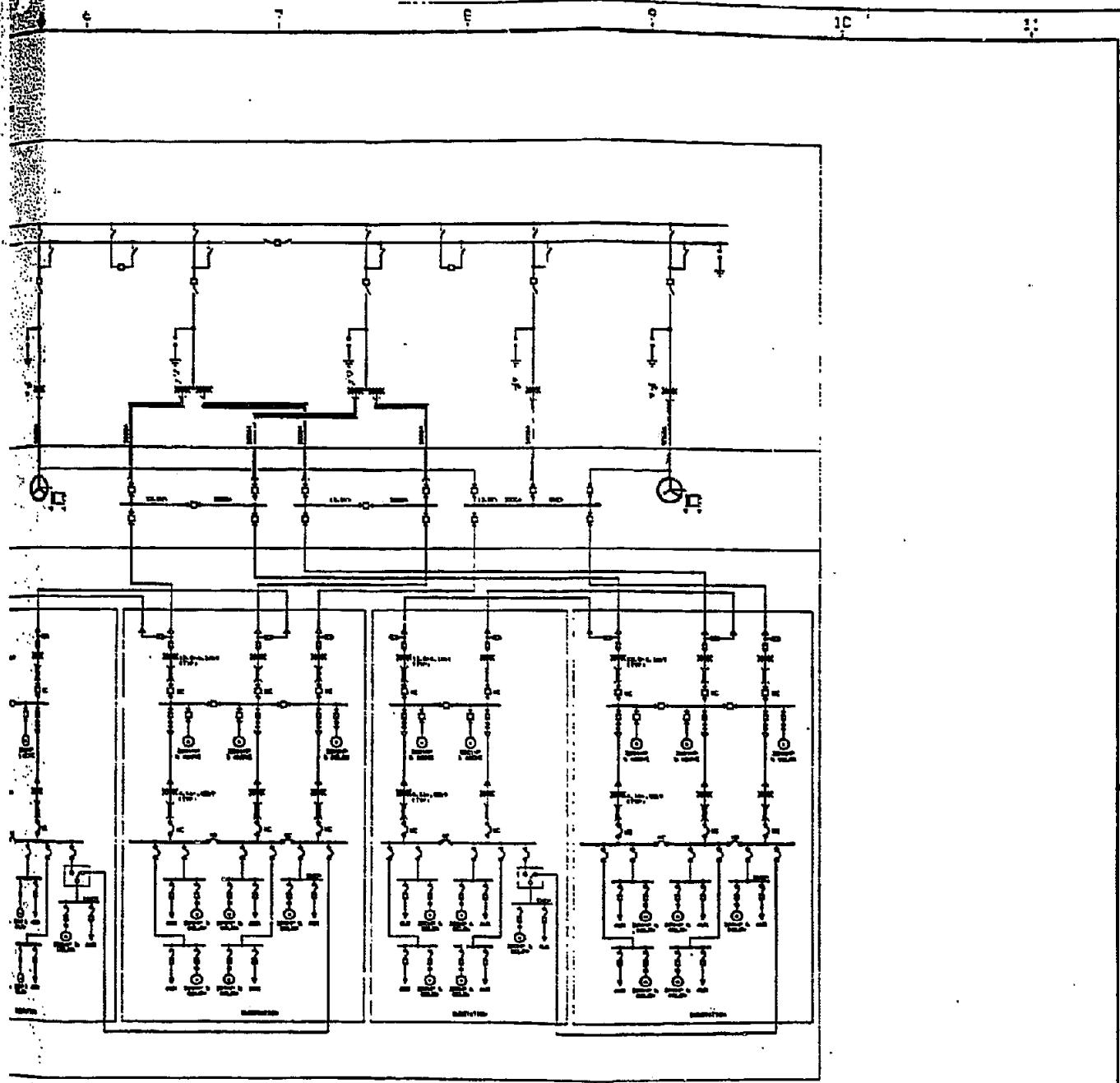
NOTE 1:
1. FOR GENERAL NOTES SEE DIO-TC-1400.

1. OR DISCLOSURE OF REPORT DATA
IS UNLESS OTHERWISE RESTRICTION ON THE
NOTICE PAGE AT THE FRONT OF THIS REPORT

DATE	REPORT NUMBER	NAME	DESIGNATION	TYPE	REVISION
10/10/85	835704-00-5-6030	ONE LINE DIAGRAM	FLUOR	ELECTRICAL ONE LINE DIAGRAM POWER DISTRIBUTION-UNIT 13 RECTIFER SWITCHES FUSIBLES TRIPS CIRCUIT BREAKERS	1
				PRINTED BY: [Signature]	
				REVIEWED BY: [Signature]	
				APPROVED BY: [Signature]	
				DATE: 10/10/85	
				REVISION: 1	
				PRINTED ON: 10/10/85	
				REVISION: 1	

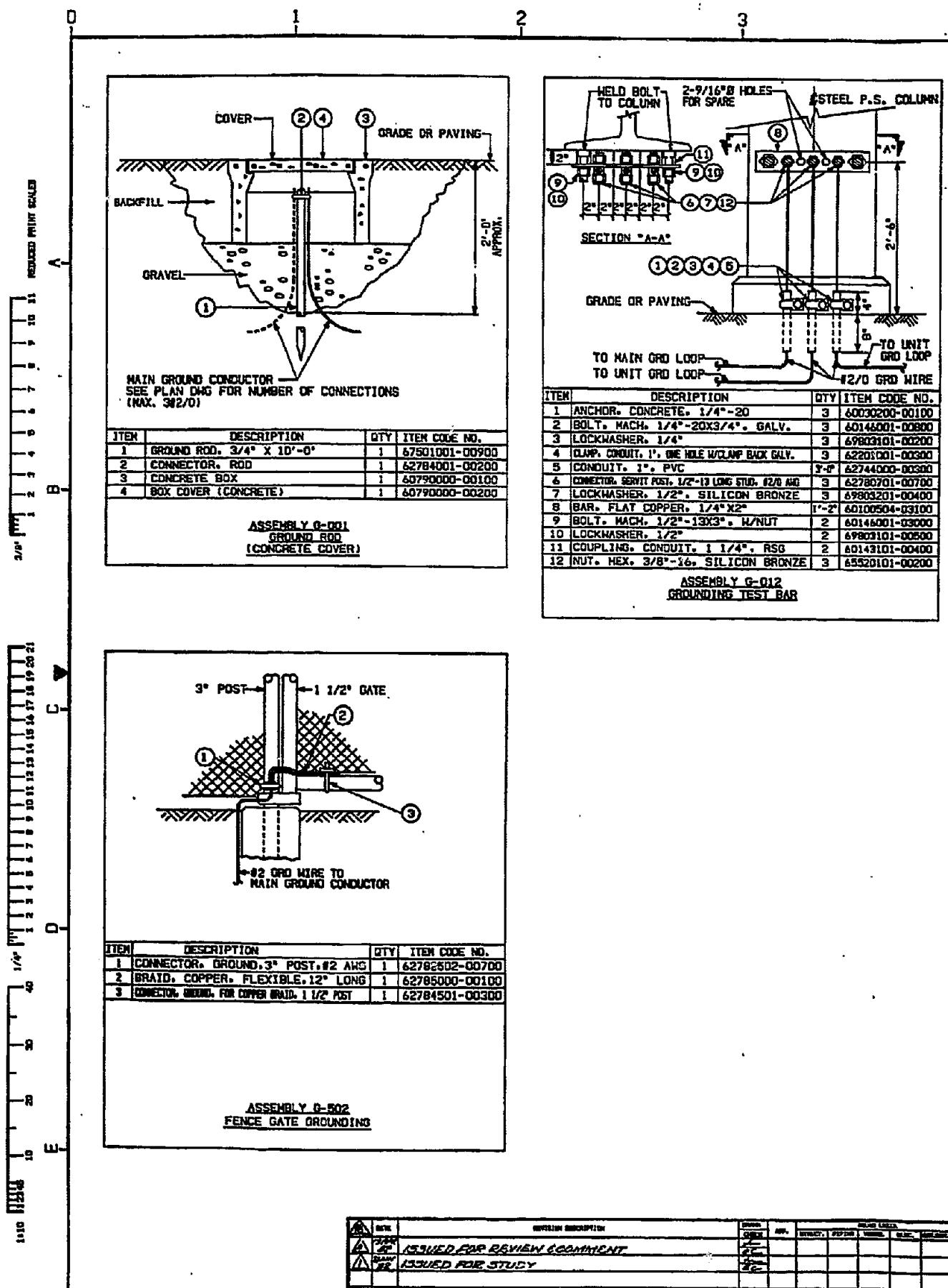


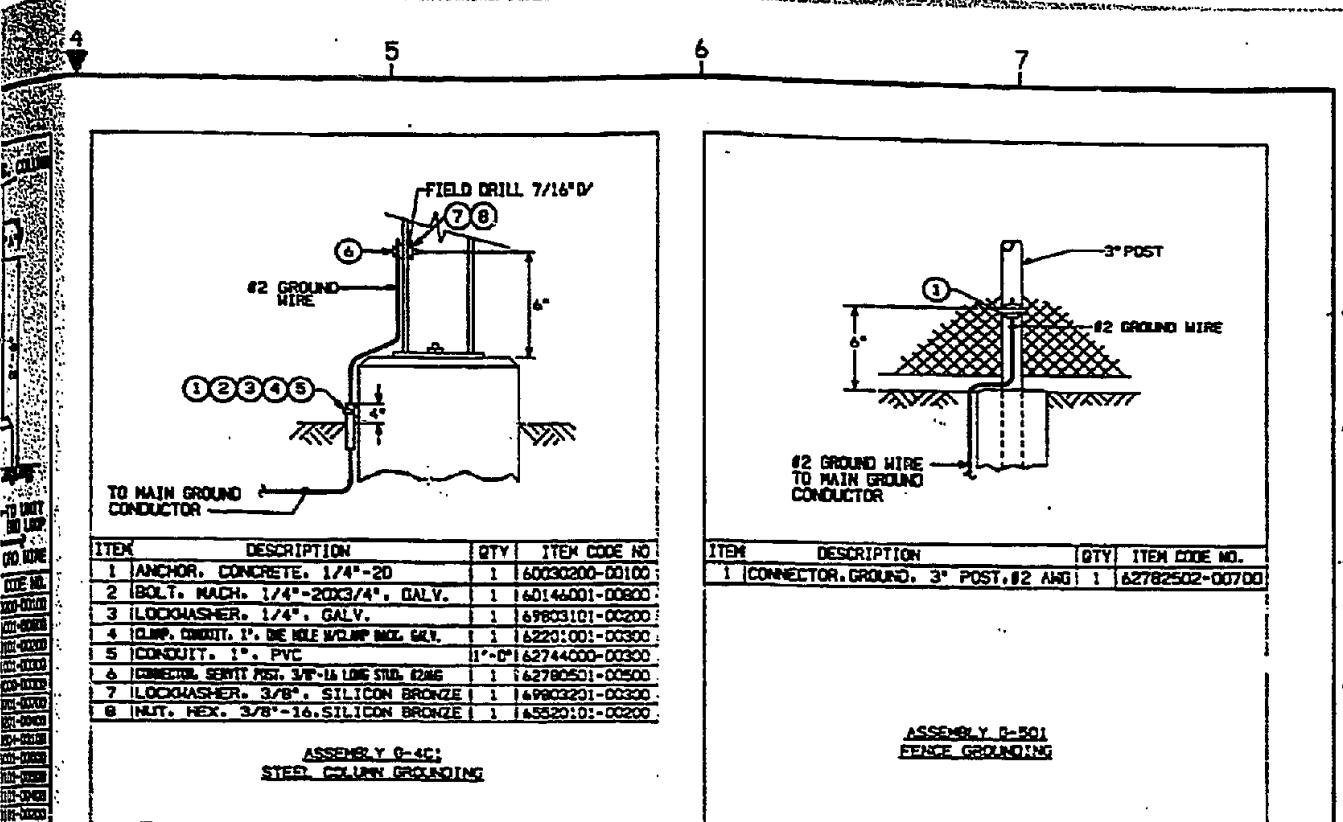
100-000-00000
CIA/DR ISSUED FOR REVIEW & COMMENT
CIA/DR ISSUED FOR STUDY



NOTE:

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IS SUBJECT TO THE RESTRICTION ON THE
REFERENCE PAGE AT THE FRONT OF THIS REPORT



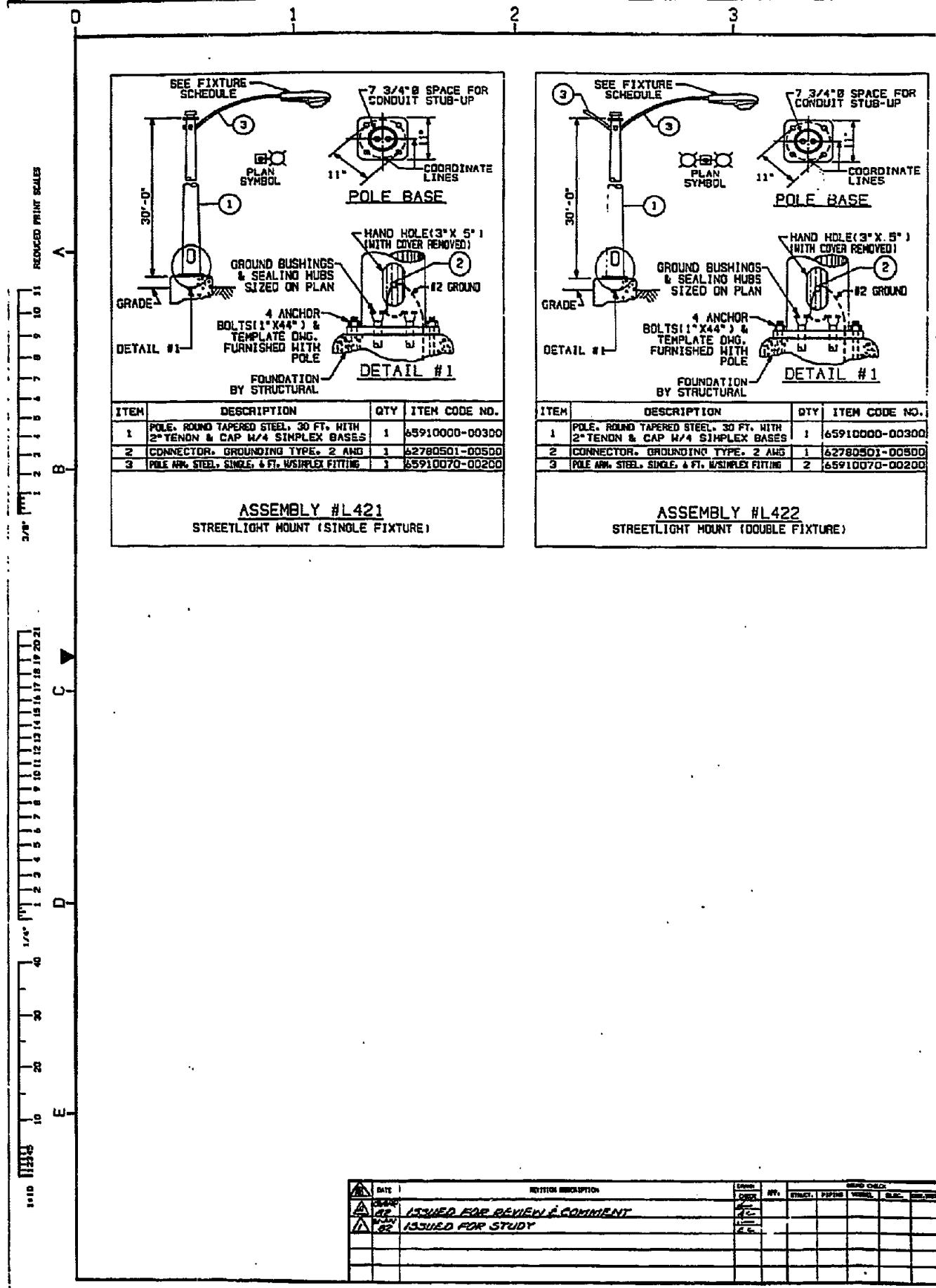


SEE THE DRAWINGS AS 1- GENERAL DATA
IS CLOSER TO THE INFORMATION IN THE
RIGHT PAGE OF THE FRONT OF THIS REPORT

FLUOR	REVIEWED ANDERSON LUMBER APACIFIC CORP. CLARK GROUP	ELECTRICAL STANDARDS GROUNDING SYNTHETIC FEASIBILITY STUDY CROTCHES OF MONTANA
REVISION DATE	DATE	HOME 835706-00-4-6056
REVISION NUMBER	REVISION NUMBER	DISTRIBUTION CODE NO.

REVISION FILE CONTROLLED BY:

LSC DISTRIBUTION CODE NO.



DESIGN NUMBER	REV. NO.	ORIGINAL DESIGN



DESIGN FILE# 835704LAD.405

NAME: M. HIERON
TITLE: PROJECT MANAGER
PHONE: (406) 222-1112
FAX: (406) 222-1113
EMAIL: mhieron@cottonlick.com

ELECTRICAL
STANDARDS LIGHTING
SYNFUELS FEASIBILITY STUDY
CROW TRIBE OF INDIANS, MONTANA
NONE 835704-00-4-605LA 1

-56A DISTRIBUTION CODE NO.

USE OF CONFIDENTIAL OR REPORT DATA
IS SUBJECT TO THE RESTRICTION ON THE
NOTICE PAGE AT THE FRONT OF THIS REPORT

4

5

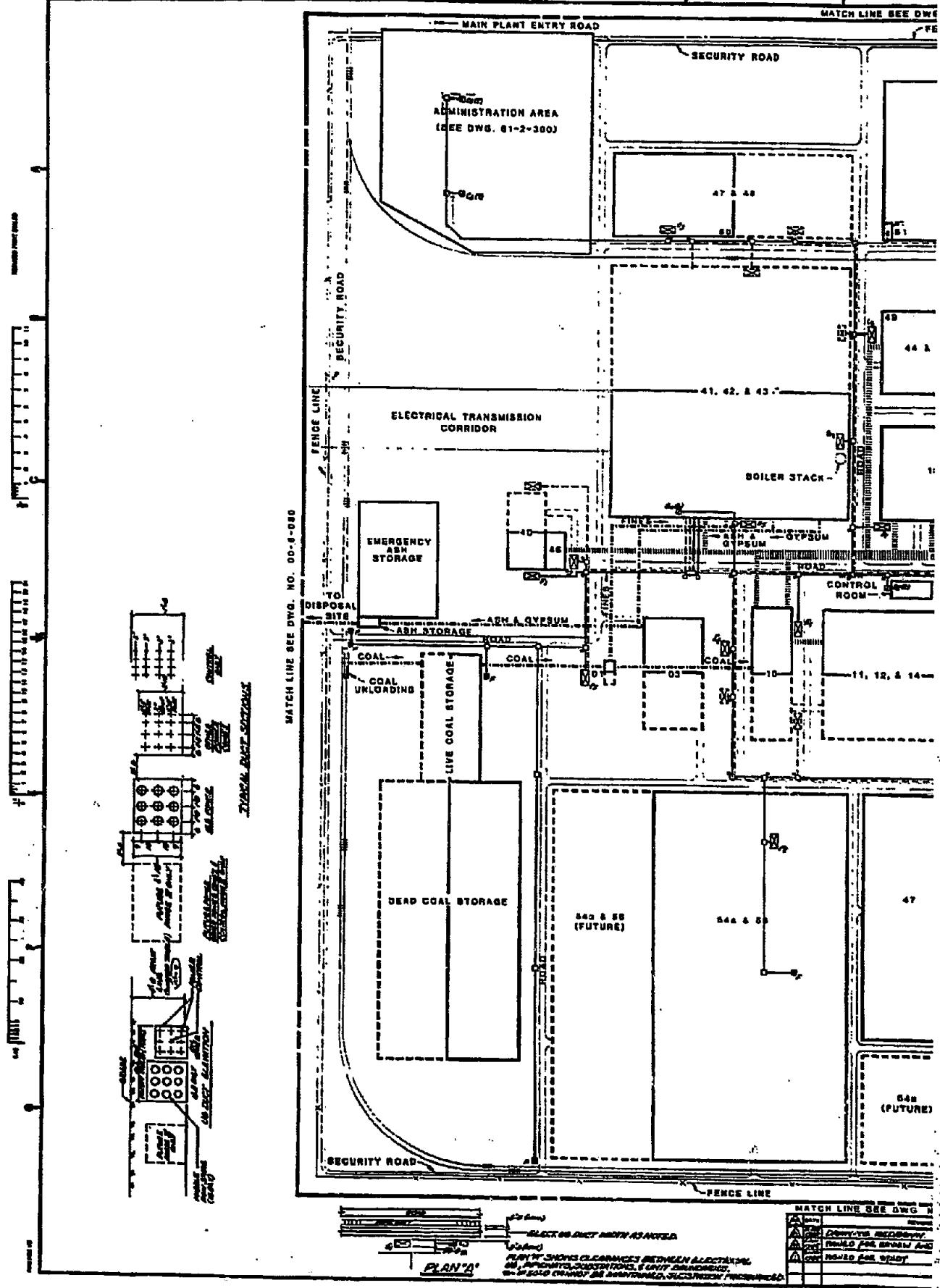
6

7

REDUCED PRINT SCALE

1:1000 1:1250 1:1500 1:1750 1:2000 1:2500 1:3000 1:3500 1:4000

1:5000 1:6000 1:7000 1:8000 1:9000 1:10000 1:12000 1:14000 1:16000

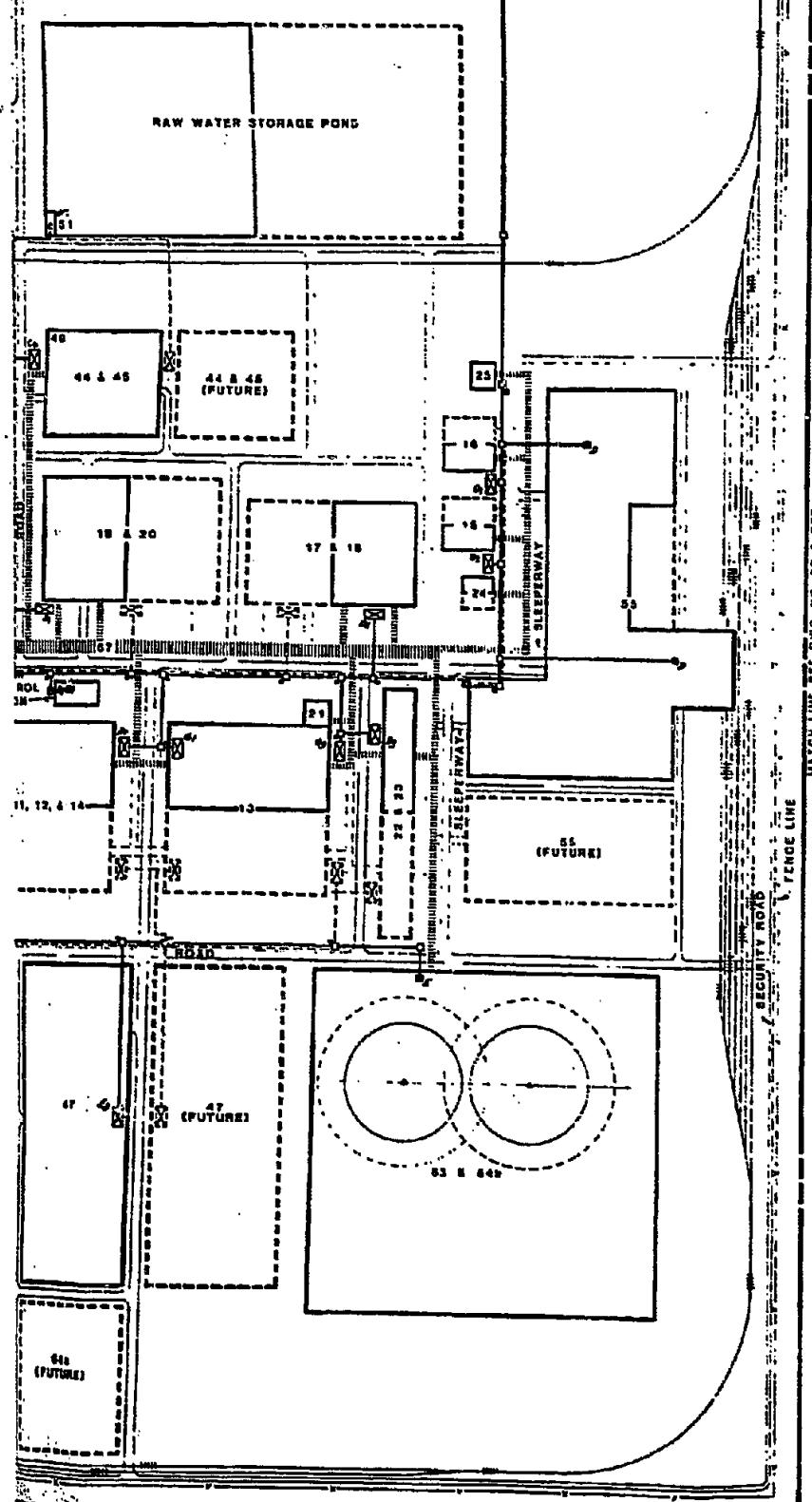


LINE SEE DWG. NO. 00-5-06C

FENCE LINE

GATE HOUSE

SECONDARY PLANT ENTRY



USE OR DISCLOSURE OF REPORT DATA
IS SUBJECT TO THE RESTRICTION ON THE
NOTICE PAGE AT THE FRONT OF THIS REPORT

- 61 COAL SCREENING
- 62 ASH HANDLING
- 63 GASIFICATION
- 64 CO SHIFT
- 65 RAW GAS COOLING
- 66 RECTIBOL
- 67 GAS LIQUOR SEPARATION
- 68 TAR DISTILLATION
- 69 KARNTNA HYDROTREATING
- 70 PHENOSOLVAN
- 71 AMMONIA RECOVERY
- 72 SULFUR RECOVERY
- 73 PROCESS STEAM SUPERHEATING
- 74 METHANOL SYNTHESIS
- 75 METHANATION
- 76 SNG PURIFICATION & COMPRESSION
- 77 PARTIAL OXIDATION
- 78 HYDROGEN PRODUCTION
- 79 OXYGEN PRODUCTION
- 80 STEAM GENERATION
- 81 POWER GENERATION
- 82 FLUE GAS DE-SULFURIZATION
- 83 RAW WATER TREATING
- 84 BFW & CONDENSATE TREATING
- 85 AIR & NITROGEN SYSTEMS
- 86 PROCESS COOLING WATER
- 87 UTILITY COOLING WATER
- 88 POTABLE WATER
- 89 UTILITY WATER
- 90 FIREWATER
- 91 FLARES
- 92 STORM & OILY WATER AND WASTEWATER TREATING
- 93 SOLAR EVAPORATION POND
- 94 TANK FARM & DISPATCH
- 95 SANITARY SEWERAGE TREATMENT
- 96 INTERCONNECTING PIPEWAY

SUBMISSION EXCLUDED FROM SOURCE

- 41 UTILITY SUBSTATION 45-A-10 (PLANT 4A) TO 45-B-10 (PLANT 4-B)
- 42 UTILITY SUBSTATION 45-H-40 (PLANT 4B) TO 45-D-40 (PLANT 4-B)
- 43 UTILITY SUBSTATION 45-L-40 (PLANT 4B) TO 45-B-40 (PLANT 4-B)
- 44 UTILITY SUBSTATION 45-J-40 (PLANT 4B) TO 45-C-40 (PLANT 4-B)
- 45 UTILITY SUBSTATION 45-L-40 (PLANT 4B) TO 45-B-40 (PLANT 4-B)

LEGEND

- OVERHEAD PIPEWAY
- - - CONVEYOR
- RAILROAD
- FUTURE
- FUTURE INDUSTRIAL CONNECTION TO A SPECIFIC ONLY FOR USE OF CONVEYOR CIRCUIT.
- UTILITY SUBSTATION (CONTINUOUS OPERATION CIRCUIT)
- FUTURE UTILITY SUBSTATION
- LAND CENTER
- ELECTRIC - MAINPLANE
- UTILITY SUBSTATION WITHOUT BUILDING
- UNDERGROUND DUCT
- FUTURE UNDERGROUND DUCT



DWG. NO. 00-5-06C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNPUBLISHED

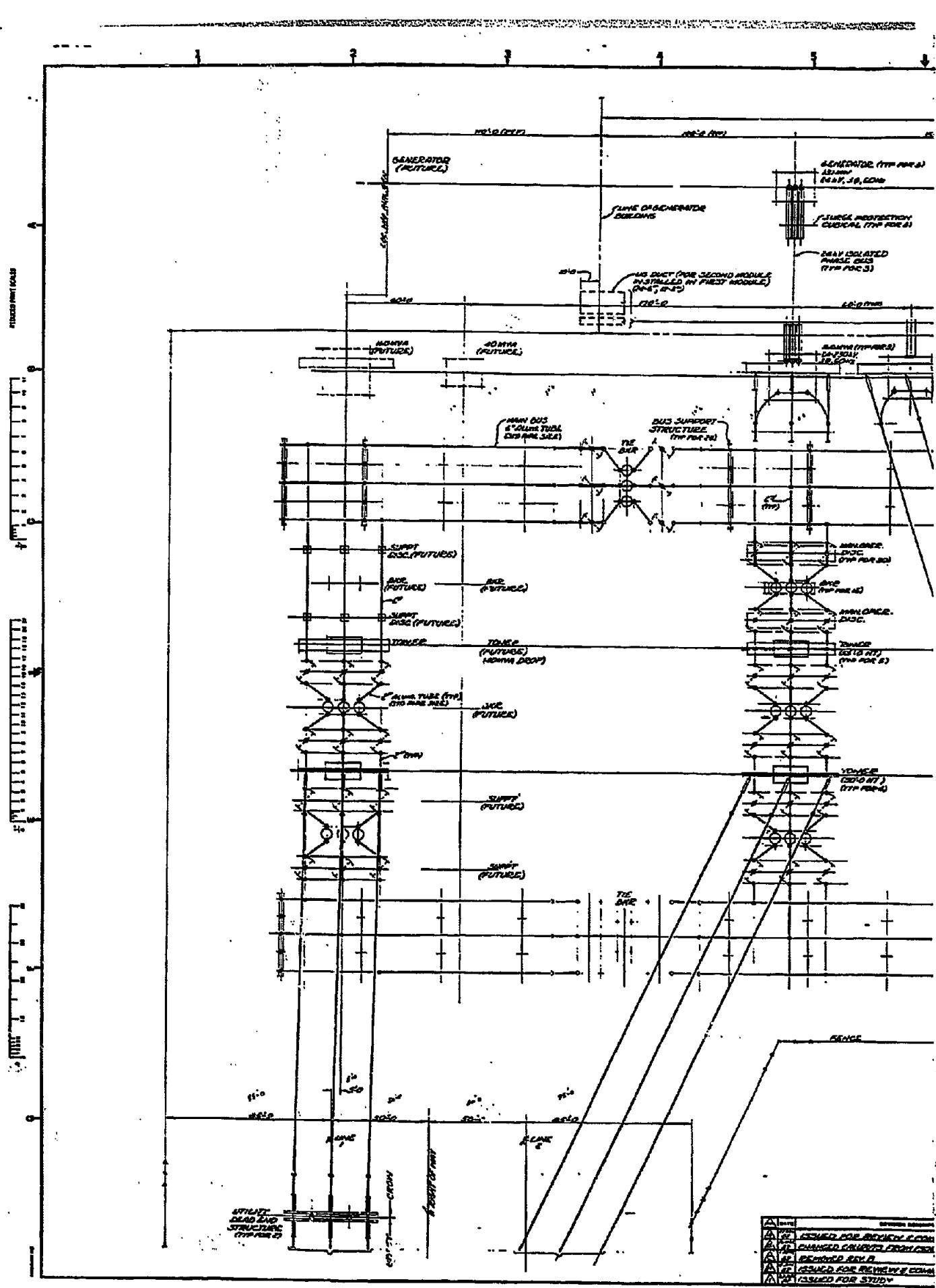
PROPERTY OF FLUOR

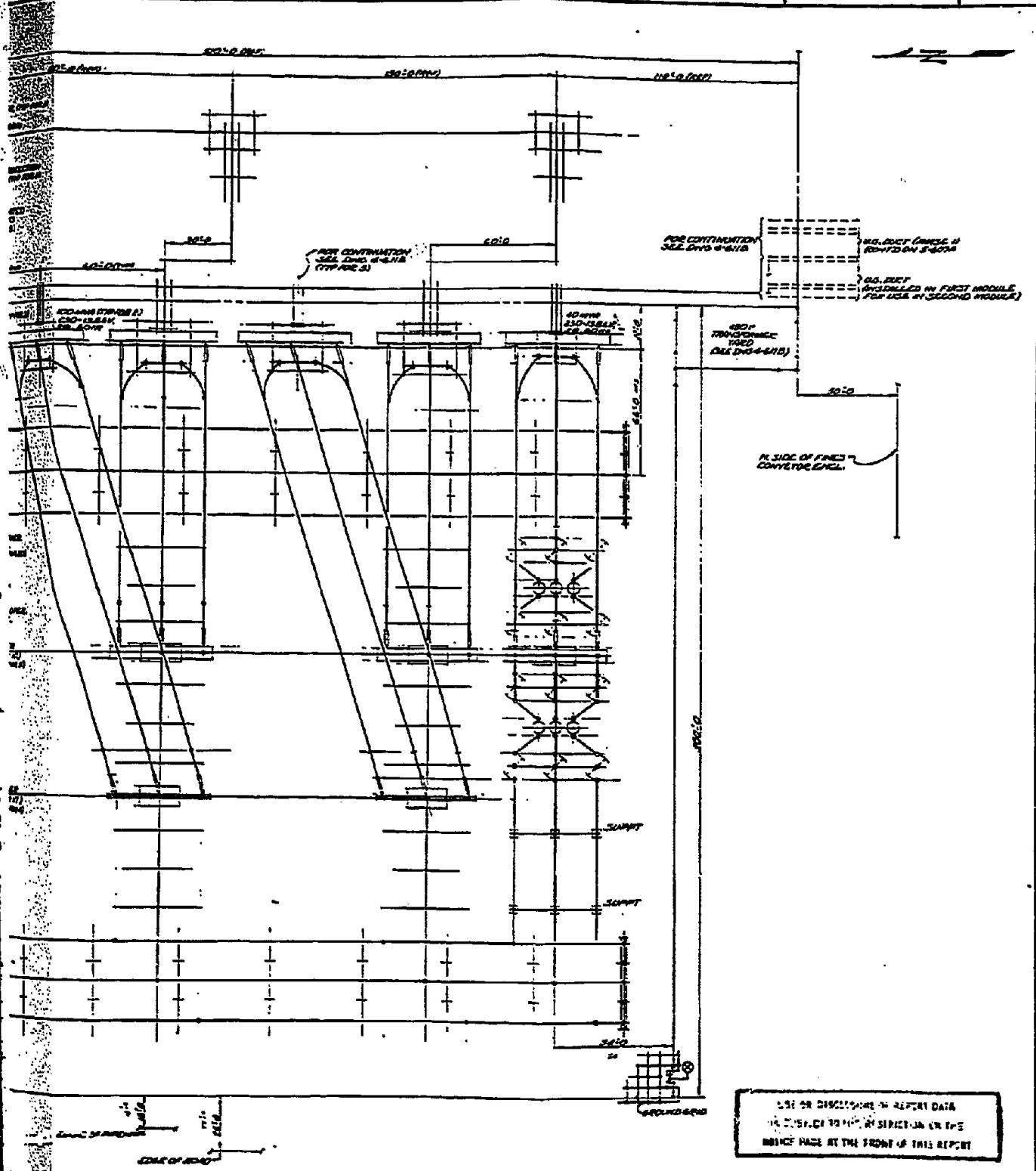
UNAUTHORIZED COPIES OR DISSEM

FLUOR

JOHNSON

ELECTRICAL
POWER DISTRIBUTION SUBSTRATE LAYOUT
SATELLITE FEASIBILITY STUDY
COPY TABLE OF INVESTIGATIONS
MONITORING
CLIQUE ENGINEERS
1"=80'
833704-00-5-607A
1





NOTE:
1. FOR DETAILS OF SWITCHGEAR ROOM IN GENERATOR BUILDING SEE SHEET 0100-0018.

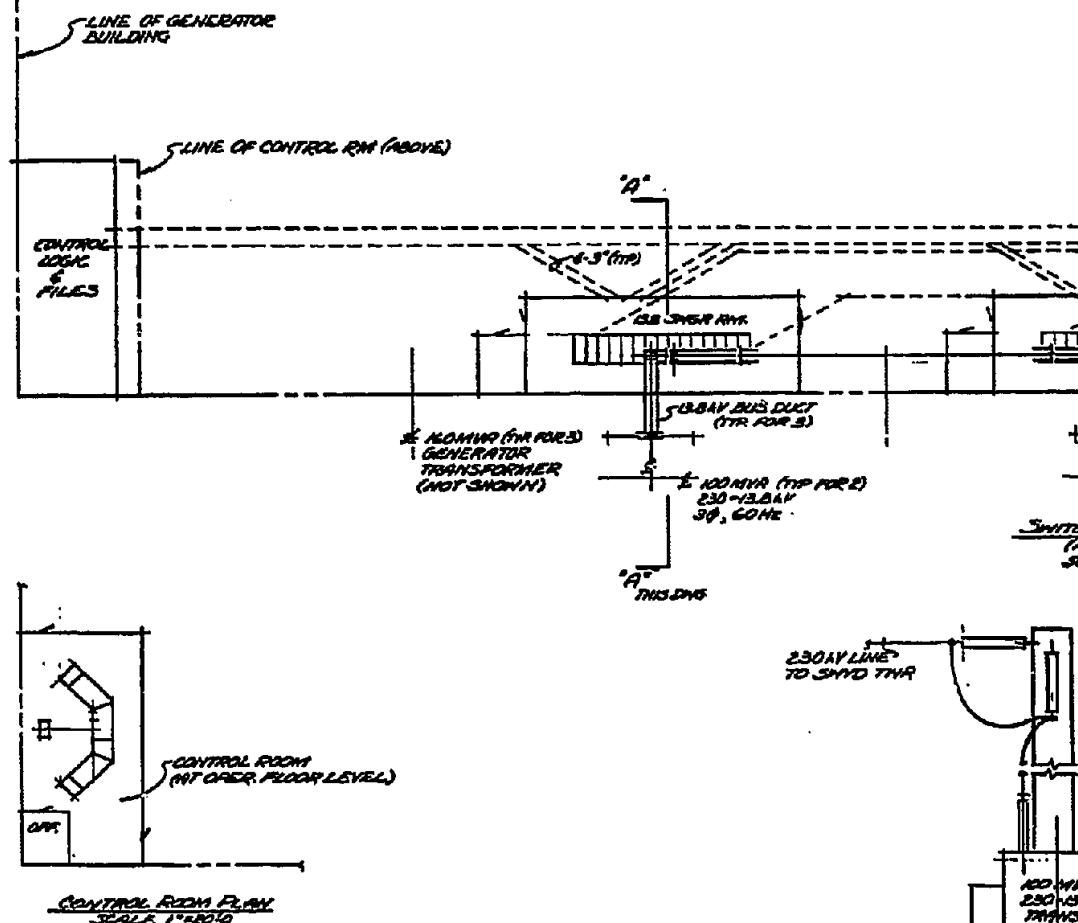
FLUOR	GENERAL CONTRACTOR ECCOM SYSTEMS ECCOM INCORPORATED ECCOM INC.	ELECTRICAL SWITCHGEAR PLAN SOUTHERN FEASIBILITY STUDY CREDIT UNION OF MONTANA ECCOM INC.
		1/20/00 235706-00-S-GNA..

REDUCED DRAWING SCALES

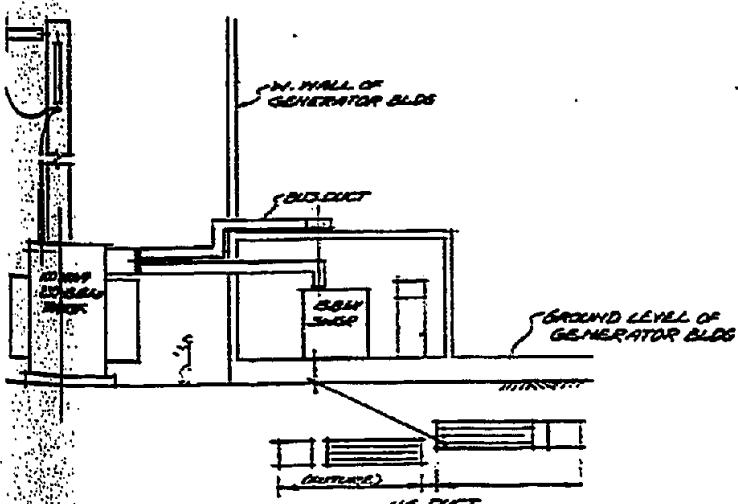
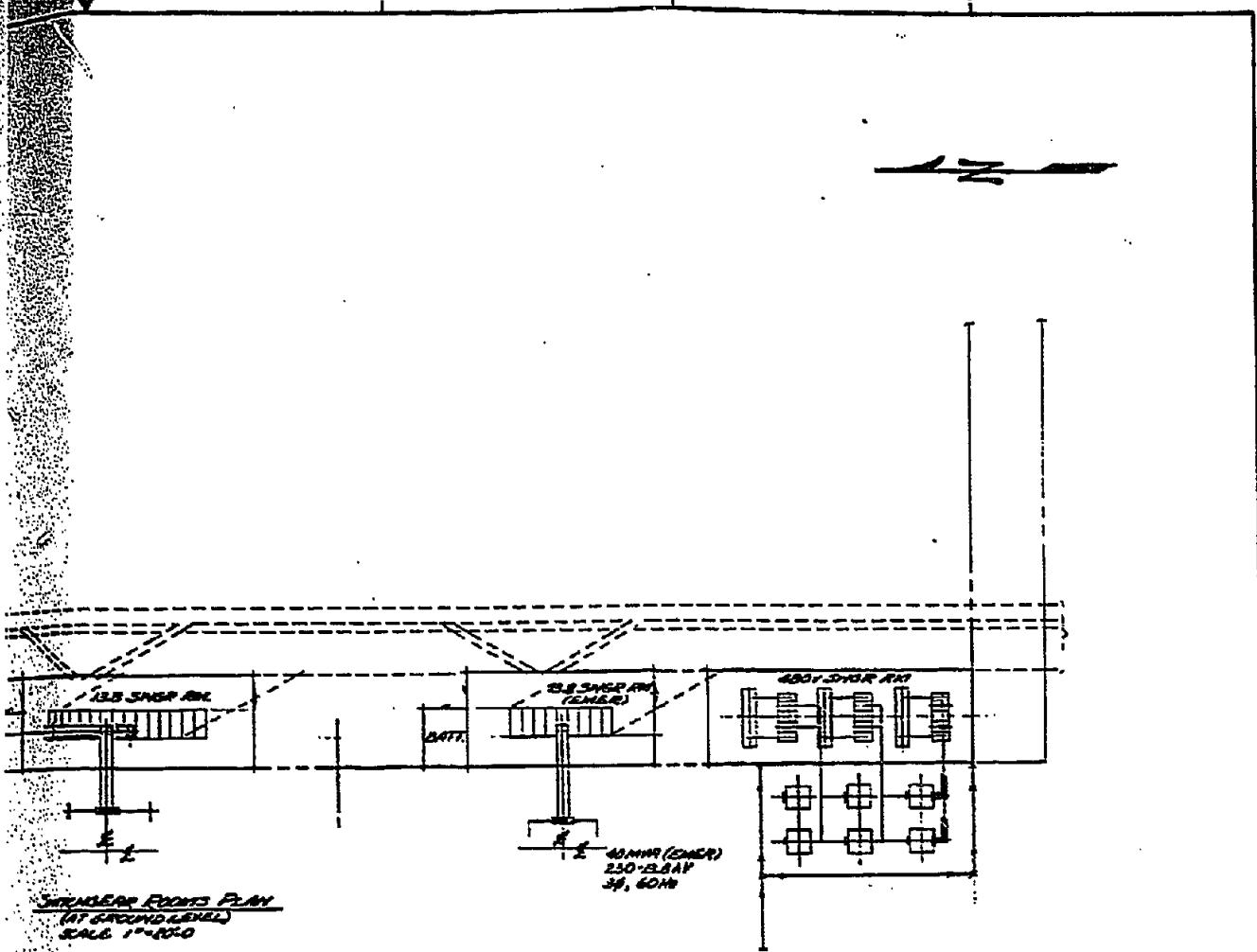
1' 0" 1' 1" 1' 2" 1' 3" 1' 4" 1' 5" 1' 6"

1' 7" 1' 8" 1' 9" 1' 10" 1' 11" 1' 12" 1' 13"

1' 14" 1' 15" 1' 16" 1' 17" 1' 18" 1' 19" 1' 20"



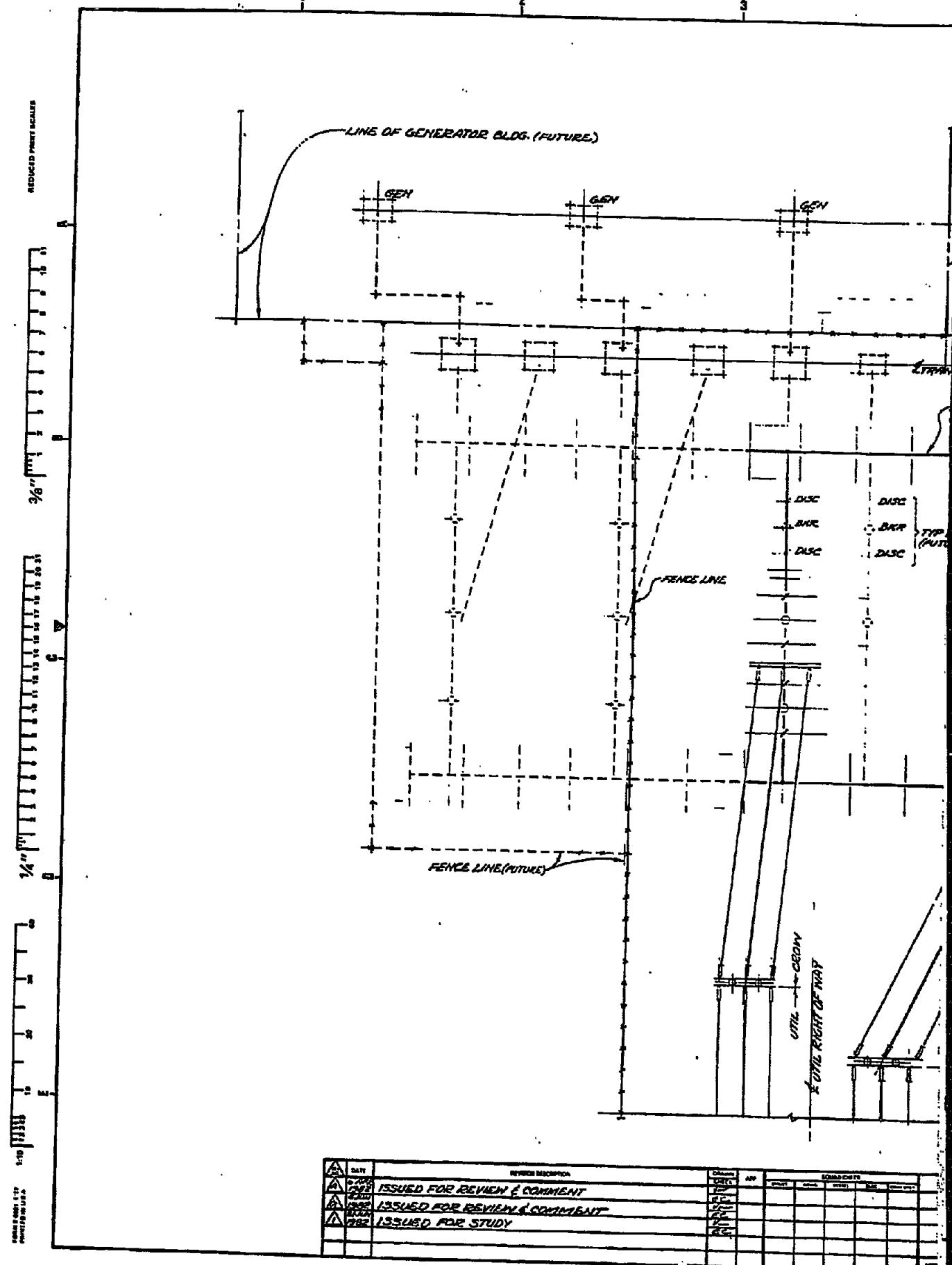
REV	DATE	CHANGE DESCRIPTION	OWNER	APPROV	REASON	APPROV DATE	APPROV BY
A	10/20/87	ISSUED FOR REVIEW & COMMENT	EDP				
B	10/20/87	CHANGED EQUIP OFF FROM 345 TO 230KV	EDP				
C	10/20/87	ADDED MAST SHOT & MOTORIZED ROOM SIZE	EDP				
D	10/20/87	ISSUED FOR REVIEW & COMMENT	EDP				
E	10/20/87	ISSUED FOR STUDY	EDP				

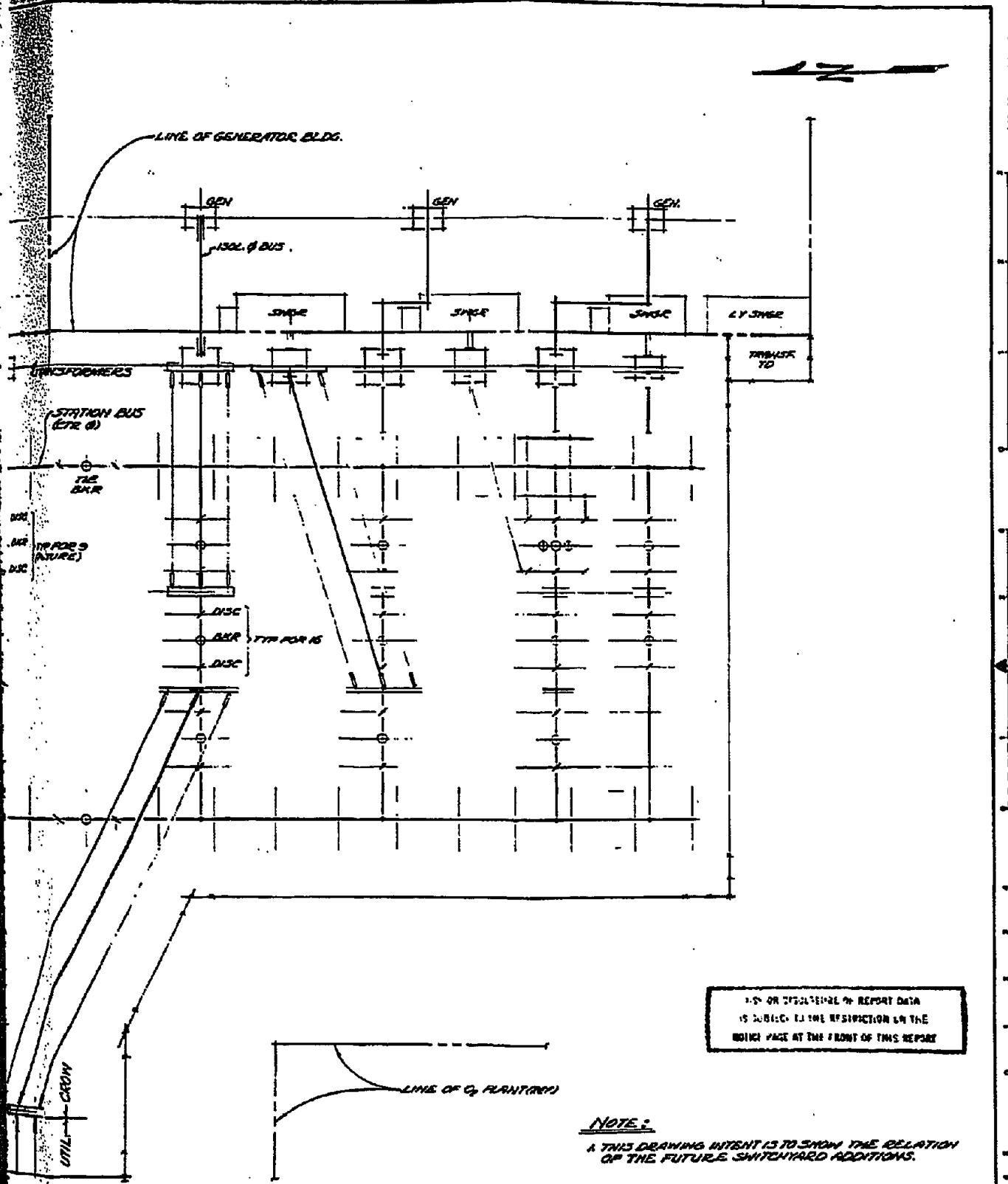


NOTE:
1. USE THIS DRAWING IN TNDING 5-611A.

THIS OR EQUIVALENT OF REPORT DATA
IS FURNISHED TO THE REQUESTOR ON THE
NOTICE PAGE AT THE FRONT OF THIS REPORT

DATE ISSUED	REFERENCE NUMBER	FLUOR	N. VIERA	ELECTRICAL SWITCHYARD PLAN SYNFUELS FEASIBILITY STUDY		
10/20/87			M. VIERA	CECOT TRIBE OF INDIANS	MONTANA	
			RIVERA, GARCIA			
			E. COOK			
			F. LONG			
			J. COOK	AS NOTED	835704-00-4-611B	1





NAME	GRADE	SECTION



NOTICE: THIS DRAWING WAS NOT MADE FOR THE USE IN CONSTRUCTION AND IS THE PROPERTY OF FLUOR. IT IS TO BE USED ONLY AS A REFERENCE IN OPERATING THE EQUIPMENT. THE USE OF THIS DRAWING IN CONSTRUCTION OR IN THE DESIGN OF ANY EQUIPMENT OR SYSTEM NOT MANUFACTURED BY FLUOR IS SPECIFICALLY PROHIBITED. FLUOR IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE USE OF THIS DRAWING IN THE DESIGN OF ANY EQUIPMENT OR SYSTEM. FLUOR IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE USE OF THIS DRAWING IN THE DESIGN OF ANY EQUIPMENT OR SYSTEM.

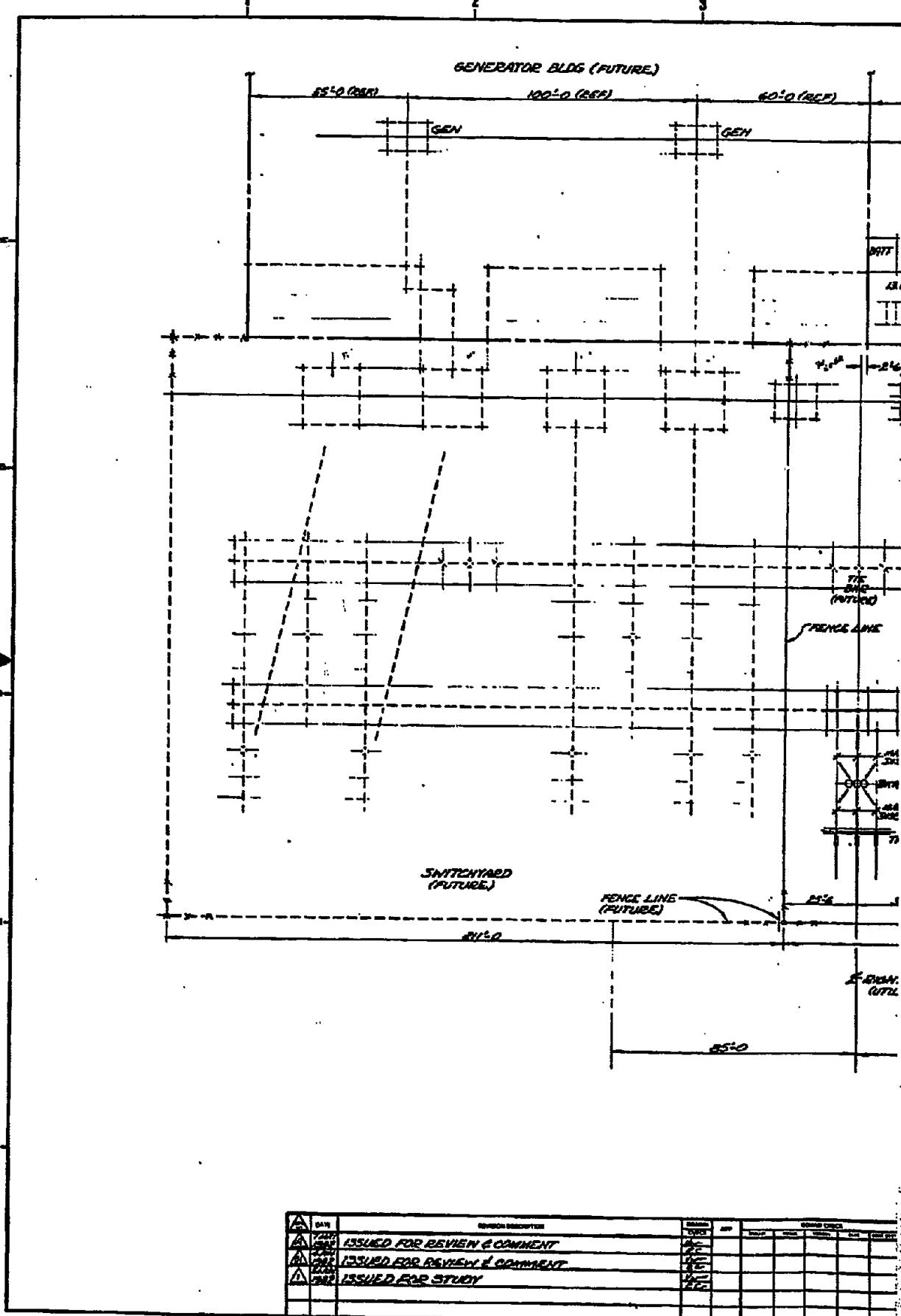
N. VIEIRA	ELECTRICAL SWITCHYARD PLAN SYNTHETIC FEASIBILITY STUDY
M. KODERA	CROW TRIBE OF INDIANS
S. COOT	MONTANA
P. LANG	1'-0" 0" 835704-00-4-611C
	1

SELECTED POINT SCALE

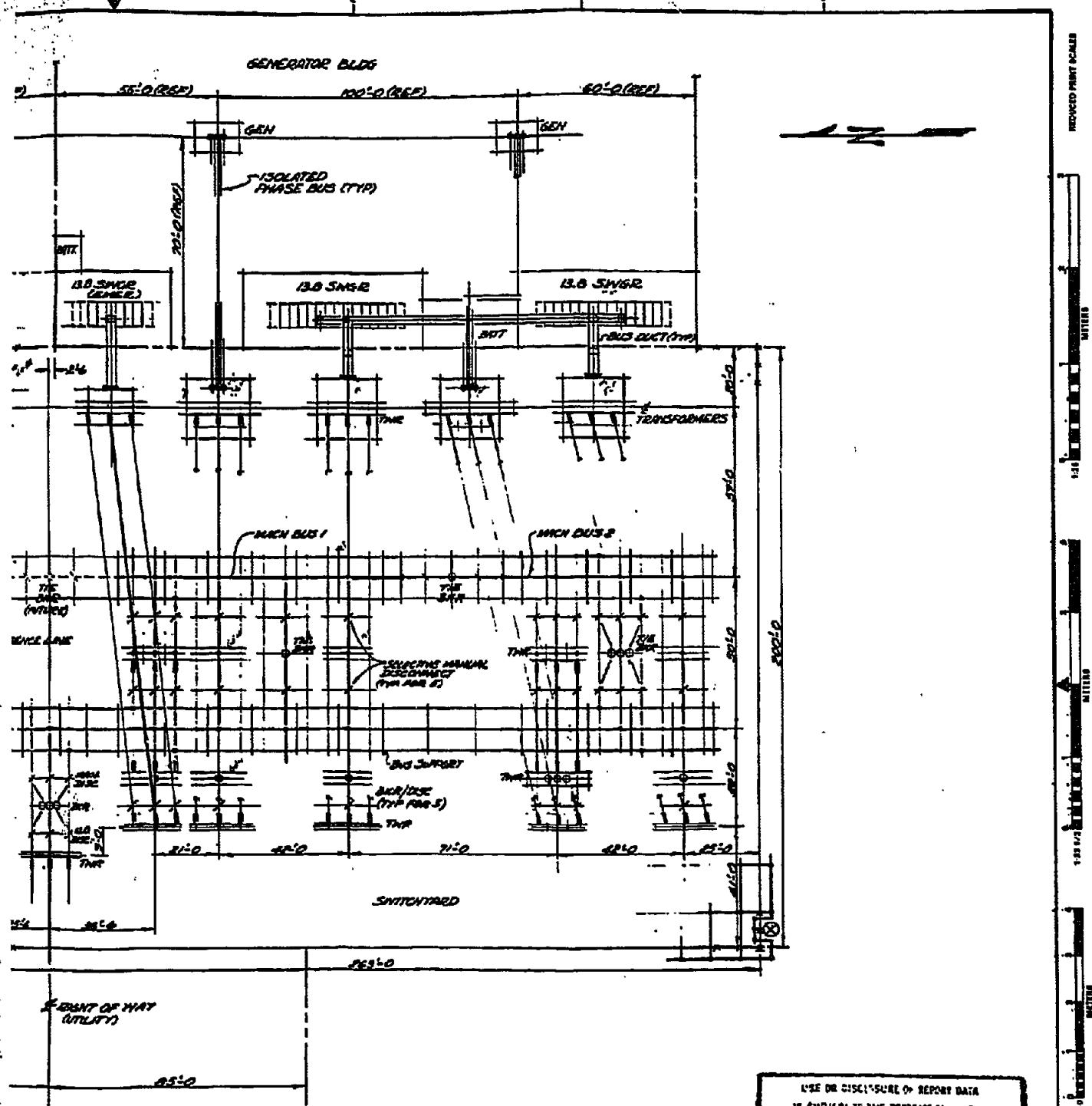
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36'-0" 37'-0" 38'-0" 39'-0" 40'-0" 41'-0" 42'-0" 43'-0" 44'-0" 45'-0"

11' 12' 13'



A	REV	REVISION DESCRIPTION	REVISION DATE	APPROVED	MAILED	STAMP	RECEIVED	STAMP	RECEIVED
A	100-1	ISSUED FOR REVIEW & COMMENT	08-26-2010						
A	100-2	ISSUED FOR REVIEW & COMMENT	08-26-2010						
A	100-3	ISSUED FOR STUDY	08-26-2010						



USE OR DISCLOSURE OF REPORT DATA
IS SUBJECT TO THE RESTRICTION ON THE
NOTICE PAGE AT THE FRONT OF THIS REPORT

NOTE:
1. ALTERNATE 1 IS THE POWER SELF-SUFFICIENCY CASE.

FLUOR	M. VIEIRA	ELECTRICAL SWITCHYARD PLAN (ALTERNATE 1) SYNTHFUELS FEASIBILITY STUDY		
FLUOR CONSULTANT	FLUOR CONSULTANT	CROWN TRIBE OF INDIANS	MONTANA	
FLUOR CONSULTANT	FLUOR CONSULTANT	1-20-0	835704-00-4-611E	1