

Harris Nuclear Plant Fact Sheet



Harris Quick Facts

Groundbreaking: 1978

Commercial operation:
Unit 1 – 1987

Number of units: 1

Reactor type: Pressurized water reactor (PWR)

Station capacity: 928 megawatts, enough to power 650,000 homes

General Information

Harris Nuclear Plant is located in New Hill, N.C. on Harris Lake, approximately 22 miles southwest of Raleigh.

Harris plant personnel remain committed to operating the unit safely, reliability and maintaining a good relationship with the community.

- Issued a 20-year extension on its license by the NRC (all U.S. reactors were initially licensed for 40 years) to 2046.
- The plant is named after Shearon Harris, former president, CEO and chairman of Carolina Power & Light.
- Harris Lake, which supplies cooling water for the plant, includes two boat ramp facilities and a county park that make the lake accessible for fishing, boating and water skiing.

Nuclear Safety

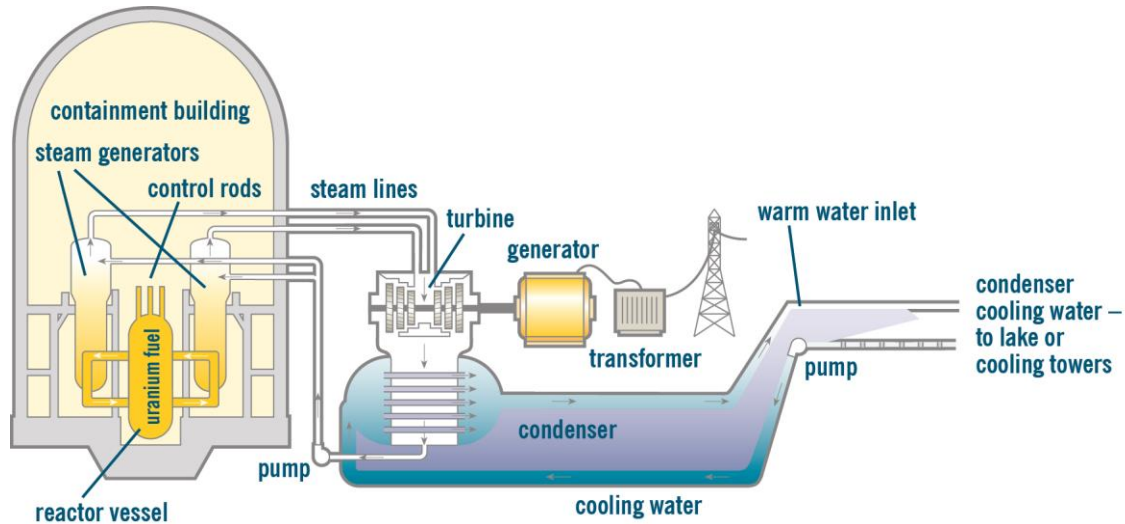
- Multiple, robust safety barriers in place.
- The containment building housing the nuclear fuel core is 4.5 feet of reinforced concrete with a 3/8 inch-thick steel liner.
- The reactor vessel containing the nuclear fuel is 42.5 feet tall and 13 feet in diameter and constructed of 6-inch-thick steel.
- Harris has redundant safety systems, including multiple pumps and backup electrical supply systems.
- Nuclear stations are built to withstand a variety of external forces, including hurricanes, tornadoes, fires, floods and earthquakes.
- Duke Energy works closely with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), various federal agencies, state agencies and local governments to maintain emergency response plans that ensure close coordination with these groups.

Nuclear Security

- Nuclear stations have numerous security features, seen and unseen.
- Armed, highly-trained security professionals provide 24-hour protection.
- Physical barriers and electronic surveillance systems surround Harris.
- Access is tightly controlled and nuclear employees must pass strict background, psychological and drug/alcohol screenings.

Radiation

- Radiation is a natural part of our environment.
- We receive radiation from the sun, minerals in the earth, food, etc.
- The amount of radiation from a nuclear plant is less than a passenger receives during a coast-to-coast flight.



Nuclear Fundamentals

Harris Nuclear Plant uses uranium as its fuel. Each uranium pellet, less than one inch long, is enclosed in metal rods 13 feet tall. There are approximately 350 pellets per rod, 264 fuel rods in a fuel assembly and 157 fuel bundles in the reactor core.

In a process called nuclear fission, a source emitting free neutrons is inserted into the uranium fuel core. The uranium fuel absorbs these free neutrons, becomes less stable and releases additional free neutrons. This movement of free neutrons creates heat used to generate electricity.

Here is how it works:

- Water circulates through the nuclear core, reaching 590 degrees by removing heat from the fission process.
- Neutron absorbing control rods are lowered into the fuel core to slow or stop this process.
- This heated water travels to large steam generators or “heat exchangers.”
- This 590 degree water flows through thousands of tubes inside the steam generators while cooler water circulates on the outside of these tubes and becomes steam.
- The steam flows to a turbine and spins large blades attached to a shaft and generator, producing electricity.
- This steam then flows across a set of tubes containing cool water that condenses the steam for reuse in the steam generators.
- This heated water is returned to a cooling tower where it cools and returns to the plant’s condenser system.

Conserving Resources

Because nuclear power plants do not burn fuel, they produce no greenhouse gas emissions while generating electricity. In fact, more than two-thirds of America’s carbon-free electricity comes from nuclear energy.

Energy & Environmental Center

The Harris Energy & Environmental Center offers an interactive educational experience on electricity generation and transmission, renewable energy, energy efficiency and the benefits of nuclear power. All activities are free.

For more information about the Harris Energy & Environmental Center, visit www.duke-energy.com/eecenter or call 984-229-6261. Individual and group visits are arranged by appointment on weekdays.

