PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

BAB-371

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Public Service Growth in Keeping With Denver's Expansion

Construction of a new $19 million electric generating plant north of Denver was started by the Public Service Co. last week simultaneously with the placing in service of a new $15 million generating unit at the Arapahoe Plant on Denver's southern limits.

The two new plants are part of the Public Service Co.'s continuing expansion program designed to keep abreast of the growth of the Denver area.

More than $152 million has been spent by the company in this expansion program in the last 10 years and many more millions will be spent before the company's generating capacity reaches the present goal of one million kilowatts within the next 10 years.

The newly started plant north of Denver, to be known as the Cherokee Station, is located on a 130-acre tract near E. 62d ave. and N. Franklin st.

Initial Capacity

Initial capacity will be 100,000 kilowatts, raising the system's generating capacity to substantially more than 600,000 kilowatts. It is scheduled to be in operation by the middle of 1957.

J. E. Loiseau, Public Service president, said that before the initial unit at the Cherokee Station is completed, work on a second unit of at least equal capacity probably will be under way.

The Cherokee site is large enough to house at least six generating units.

The Arapahoe Plant, opened originally with 132,000 kilowatt capacity in 1951, now has a total capacity of 232,000 kilowatts with completion of the second unit.

Total investment in the Arapahoe Plant now is $37,445,368, Loiseau said.

In addition to the Arapahoe Plant expansion, the company in the last 10 years has increased the capacity of the Zuni Plant at W. 13th ave. and the Platte River by 100,000 kilowatts; the Grand Junction plant by 15,000 kilowatts and the Alamosa Plant by a like amount.

New Features

The new Cherokee Plant will incorporate many new features, Loiseau said.

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Among these is an internal closed circuit television system that will be used by the boiler operator to watch the water level on the 10-story high boiler.

The main building at the Cherokee Plant will be approximately 133 feet long, 195 feet wide and 132 feet high. Its reinforced concrete, tile-lined stack will be 300 feet high and have an inside diameter at the top of 16 feet.

Huge Boiler

The huge boiler will burn 1375 tons of coal per day, although the new plant, like the other generating plants, will be equipped to burn natural gas during the periods when ample gas is available.

Although the 1375 tons of coal would require 26 rail cars to transport it, the plant's efficiency will be such that one teacup of coal will produce enough electric energy to do more work than a man could do in an 8-hour day.

Deep wells already have been drilled at the plant site to supply water for the cooling tower and condenser.

Water will be circulated through the cooling system at the rate of 89,300 gallons per minute.

Enough redwood lumber will be used in the construction of the cooling tower to construct 11 average size frame residences.

Atoms in Future

At the ground-breaking ceremonies for the new plant on Friday, Loiseau said that it was highly probable that some future generating plant in the company's system would utilize atomic energy for fuel.

Tests on such use already are underway and at least one atomic powered generating plant is under construction.

At the present time, however, it appears that such use of atomic energy is economically unfeasible in this area. He pointed out that the area has an abundance of relatively low-priced fuel, making it unnecessary for Public Service to pioneer in atomic power use.

Carloads of Fuel

The company, however, is participating with the eight other private power firms in a study group specifically devoted to the use of atomic power.

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Fuel requirements at the newly enlarged Arapahoe Plant are 75 carloads of coal per day.

Construction-wise there is enough concrete in the plant to construct a sidewalk, 5-feet wide, from Denver to Leadville, a distance of 114 miles.

If the same number of bricks—676,000 of them—that were used in the Arapahoe Plant were used in home construction, there would be enough for 75 average houses.

Loiseau pointed out that in the 10 years ended June 30, 1955, the number of electric customers served by Public Service had increased from 151,450 to 265,467—an increase of 75 percent.

In the same period, the average kilowatt hour use by residential customers had increased from 984 KWH to 2054 KWH, up 109 percent.

Power plant capacity increased in the 10 years from 217,450 kilowatts to 577,600 kilowatts, up 165 percent.

Of the $152 million spent by the company in the 10 years, $111 million went for expansion of electric facilities and $41 million for expansion of gas facilities.

A total of $61 million went for new power plant facilities and $50 million was spent on electric transmission and distribution lines and other distribution facilities.