

APPENDIX B
NORTH GEORGIA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT (GEORGIA POWER
COMPANY)

Appendix B

North Georgia Hydroelectric Project (Georgia Power Company)

Burton Development (Tallulah River)

The 6.12 MW Burton Development is located on Lake Burton in Rabun County, Georgia, and is the most upstream of the six Georgia Power developments. Construction of the dam and reservoir took place from 1917 through 1919 and the Project began commercial operation in 1927. The reservoir, Lake Burton, was completely filled by 1920 with a surface area of 2,775 acres and 62 miles of shoreline. The reservoir has a usable storage capacity of 90,000 ac-ft at full pond elevation of 1,866.6 ft AMSL.

Nacoochee Development (Tallulah River)

The 4.8 MW Nacoochee Development is located 4.8 miles downstream of the Burton Dam, in Rabun County in the northeastern corner of Georgia. The Nacoochee Dam impounds Lake Seed, which has a usable storage capacity of 5,350 ac-ft at a full pond elevation of 1,752.2 ft AMSL. The 240-acre Lake Seed has 13 miles of shoreline. The Nacoochee Development was completed and placed into operation in 1926.

Mathis-Terrora Development (Tallulah River)

The 16 MW, two-unit Mathis-Terrora Development is located in Rabun and Habersham counties, Georgia, downstream of the Nacoochee Development. Completed in 1915, Mathis Dam impounds Lake Rabun, which has a surface area of 834 acres and a 25-mile shoreline. The reservoir has a usable storage capacity of 21,900 ac-ft at a full pond elevation of 1,689.6 ft AMSL. Water from Lake Rabun is diverted into a power tunnel, which cuts through the mountain to the Terrora Powerhouse and bypasses 5.6 miles of the Tallulah River. Construction of the power tunnel began in 1923 and the project was completed and placed in operation in 1925.

Tallulah Development (Tallulah River)

The Tallulah Development is located in Rabun County, Georgia. The six-unit, 72 MW Tallulah Falls Powerhouse is located approximately 1.8 miles downstream from the Tallulah Falls Dam. The Project first began operating in 1913, and there were five generating units in operation by 1914. The sixth unit began commercial generation in 1919. The reservoir for the Project is the 63-acre Tallulah Falls Lake, which has 3.6 miles of shoreline. The reservoir has a usable storage capacity of 1,490 ac-ft at a full pond elevation of 1,500 ft AMSL.

Tugaloo Development (Tallulah River)

The Tugaloo Development is located in Habersham County, Georgia, and Oconee County, South Carolina, approximately two miles south of the Tallulah Development. The Project impounds Tugaloo Lake, which has a surface area of 597 acres and a usable storage capacity of 14,000 ac-ft at a full pond elevation of 891.5 ft AMSL. The Tugaloo Dam is located just downstream of the confluence of the Tallulah and Chattooga rivers, which form the Tugaloo River. The

Tugaloo Powerhouse is located at the base of the dam. The four-unit, 45 MW facility first began commercial generation in 1922.

Yonah Development (Tugaloo River)

The Yonah Development is located in Stephens and Oconee counties, South Carolina. The Project is on the Tugaloo River approximately two miles downstream from the Tugaloo Development. The 22.5 MW, three-unit facility impounds Lake Yonah. Lake Yonah has a surface area of 325 acres and a usable storage capacity of 6,000 ac-ft at a full pond elevation of 744.25 ft AMSL. Construction activities began in 1923 and the Project was completed and placed into operation in 1925.