

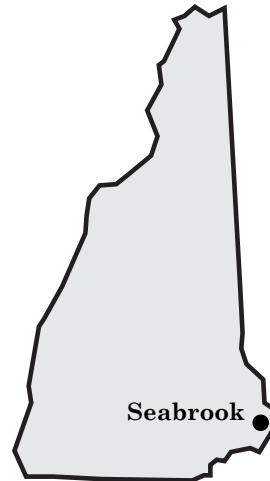
Nuclear Energy in New Hampshire

July 2009

New Hampshire's Electricity Generation

Nuclear	41.0%
Coal	15.1%
Oil	0.8%
Gas	30.8%
Hydro	6.7%
Renewable and Other	5.6%

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), 2008



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Nuclear Power Plants in the State

City	Capacity (MW)	2008	2006-2008
		Generation (MWh)	3-year Average Capacity Factor (%)
Seabrook	1,245	9,350,314	90.1

Source: EIA

Clean Air and Economic Benefits

Economic Growth and Emission-Free Electricity

New Hampshire has experienced an average growth in gross state product of 1.2 percent per year over the past five years. To keep New Hampshire's economy growing, the state will need new sources of power. At the same time, parts of New Hampshire must deal with poor air quality. Emission-free sources, like nuclear power plants, supply safe, reliable and affordable power to meet the state's economic growth without polluting the air.

Status of the State's Air Quality

Counties in nonattainment for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's new eight-hour ozone standard are Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham and Strafford. Ozone contributes to smog, which can lead to asthma attacks and respiratory impairment in young children and the elderly. The Seabrook nuclear power plant supplies emission-free power to southern New Hampshire and helps improve the air quality.

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Nuclear Energy Prevents Emissions

Generating electricity with nuclear energy prevents the emission of pollutants like sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and greenhouse gases like CO₂ associated with burning fossil fuels. Seabrook avoided the emission of 12,400 tons of SO₂, 2,600 tons of NO_x and 5.4 million metric tons of CO₂ in the year 2008 (*Source: NEI/EPA*). Emissions of SO₂ lead to the formation of acid rain. NO_x is a key precursor of both ground-level ozone and smog. Greenhouse gases like CO₂ contribute to global warming.

For perspective, the 2,600 tons of NO_x avoided by Seabrook is the amount of NO_x released in a year by 139,000 passenger cars. There are 643,000 cars registered in the state of New Hampshire.

New Nuclear Plants

The U.S. Energy Information Administration predicts that demand for energy will grow 21 percent by the year 2030. To meet this growing electricity demand in a manner that is

cost effective and protects our air quality, energy companies are planning to build nuclear power plants to provide affordable electricity to consumers and prevent greenhouse gases.

Economic Growth & Job Creation

Nuclear energy is one of the few bright spots in the U.S. economy because it creates more high-paying jobs than other sources of electricity and helps stimulate the economy. On average, a nuclear power plant creates 1,400-1,800 high-paying jobs during construction, with peak employment estimated as high as 2,400 jobs during that period, and yields 400-700 jobs during the operation of the plant. Additionally, the average nuclear plant generates approximately \$430 million a year in total output for the local community and nearly \$40 million per year in total labor income.

This fact sheet is available at www.nei.org, where it is updated periodically.