

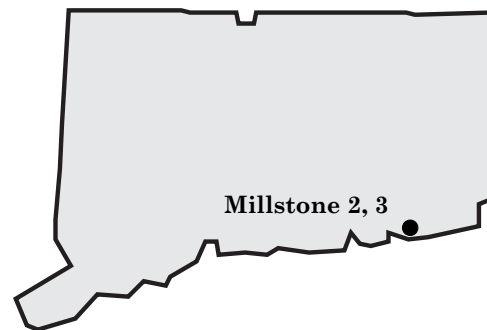
Nuclear Energy in Connecticut

July 2007

Connecticut's Electricity Generation

Nuclear	48.4%
Coal	12.5%
Oil	3.6%
Gas	30.1%
Hydro	1.2%
Renewable and Other	4.2%

Source: EIA, 2006



Nuclear Power Plants in the State

	City	Capacity (MW)	2006 Generation (MWh)	2004-2006 3-year Average Capacity Factor (%)
Millstone 2	Waterford	882	6,502,158	90.0
Millstone 3	Waterford	1,155	10,087,288	91.5
Total		2,037	16,589,446	90.8

Source: Energy Information Administration

Clean Air Benefits

Economic Growth and Emission-Free Electricity

Connecticut has experienced average growth in Gross State Product of 1.5 percent per year over the past 5 years. To keep Connecticut's economy growing, the state will need new sources of power. At the same time, parts of Connecticut must deal with poor air quality. Emission-free sources, like nuclear power plants, supply power to meet the state's economic growth without polluting the air.

Status of the State's Air Quality

Counties in non-attainment for EPA's new 8-hour ozone standard surround New York and New Jersey-Long Island (Fairfield and New Haven). Ozone contributes to smog, which can lead to asthma attacks and respiratory impairment in young children and the elderly. Millstone supplies emission-free power to Connecticut 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. The Millstone plants avoided the emission of 22,600 tons of SO₂, 6,000 tons of NO_x and 9.6 million metric tons of CO₂ in the year 2006. (*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 6,000 tons of NO_x avoided by Millstone is the amount of NO_x released in a year by 315,000 passenger cars.

There are 2 million cars registered in the state of Connecticut.

Potential Uprates at Nuclear Plants

With additional capital investment, more emission-free power can be generated at most existing nuclear power plants. This process of increasing power output capacity is called an "uprate." According to an analysis performed for the U.S. Department of Energy, uprates at Millstone could supply five percent more electricity and avoid annual emissions of 1,300 tons of SO₂, 400 tons of NO_x and 430,000 metric tons of CO₂.

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