

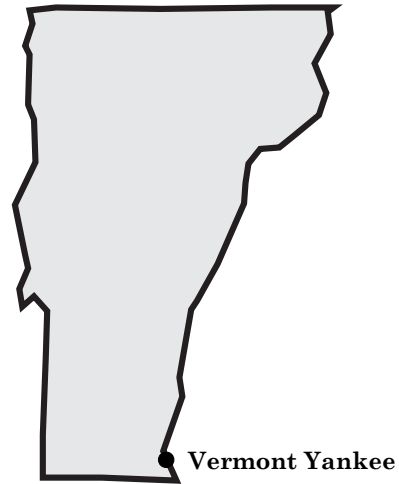
## Nuclear Energy in Vermont

July 2007

### Vermont's Electricity Generation

<b>Nuclear</b>	75.1%
<b>Coal</b>	0.0%
<b>Oil</b>	0.1%
<b>Gas</b>	0.0%
<b>Hydro</b>	18.0%
<b>Other</b>	6.8%

Source: EIA, 2006



### Nuclear Power Plants in the State

	City	Capacity (MW)	2006 Generation (MWh)	2004-2006 3-year Average Capacity Factor (%)
<b>Vermont Yankee</b>	<b>Vernon</b>	506	5,106,523	98.0

Source: Energy Information Administration

### Clean Air Benefits

#### *Economic Growth and Emission-Free Electricity*

Vermont has experienced average growth in Gross State Product of 2.8 percent per year over the past 5 years. To keep Vermont's economy growing, the state will need new sources of power. Emission-free sources, like nuclear power plants, supply safe, reliable and affordable power to meet the state's economic growth without polluting the air.

#### *Nuclear Energy Prevents Emissions*

Generating electricity with nuclear energy prevents the emission of pollutants like sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and

greenhouse gases like CO<sub>2</sub> associated with burning fossil fuels. The nuclear power plant in Vermont avoided the emission of 7,000 tons of SO<sub>2</sub>, 1,900 tons of NO<sub>x</sub> and 3.0 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> in the year 2006. (Source: NEI/EPA) Emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> lead to the formation of acid rain. NO<sub>x</sub> is a key precursor of both ground level ozone and smog. Greenhouse gases, like CO<sub>2</sub>, contribute to global warming.

For perspective, the 1,900 tons of NO<sub>x</sub> prevented by the nuclear power plant in Vermont is the amount of NO<sub>x</sub> released in a year by 97,000 passenger cars. There are 270,000 cars registered in the state of Vermont.

*This fact sheet is also available at [www.nei.org](http://www.nei.org), where it is updated periodically.*

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