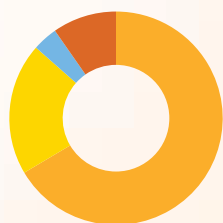


Colorado and Nuclear Energy

Safe, Clean and Reliable Nuclear Energy

Nuclear energy produces electricity for one in five homes and businesses across the United States, with 104 reactors in 31 states. It produces almost two-thirds of all emission-free electricity. That makes it a good future energy choice for Colorado, which is heavily dependent on fossil fuels for generating electricity.

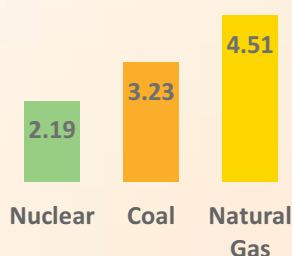
Sources of Electricity Produced in Colorado



- Coal 66.5%
- Natural Gas 20.0%
- Renewable and Other 9.7%
- Hydroelectric 3.8%

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration and Ventyx Velocity Suite, 2011

Affordable Electricity (Cents per kilowatt-hour), 2011



Clean Air Energy

- In 2011, the use of nuclear energy prevented the emission of 613.4 million metric tons of carbon dioxide, almost equal to the amount emitted from all U.S. passenger cars.
- Nuclear energy is the only clean-air source that can produce large amounts of electricity around the clock.

Emissions From Electric Generation in Colorado

(Metric tons)

Sulphur dioxide	45,000
Nitrogen oxide	55,000
Carbon dioxide	40,499,000

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2010

Job Creation

- Five reactors are under construction in three states: Georgia (Vogtle 3 and 4), South Carolina (V.C. Summer 2 and 3) and Tennessee (Watts Bar 2), using advanced reactor technology that is the safest in the energy sector.
- The nuclear energy sector has hired more than 41,000 new employees since 2005 and thousands of additional jobs are being created by new reactor construction in Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee.
- One reactor creates up to 3,500 jobs at peak construction. A new nuclear energy facility creates about 500 permanent jobs per 1,000 megawatts of electricity generating capacity, compared to 190 jobs for a coal plant, 50 for a wind farm and 50 for a natural gas plant.

Economic Contribution

- More than \$171 million in nuclear materials, goods and services are purchased annually from more than 300 Colorado companies.
- Each nuclear energy facility pays approximately \$40 million a year in wages and generates \$470 million annually in sales of goods and services in the local community.
 - Improved efficiency and technologies at U.S. nuclear energy facilities since 1990 have led to enough of an increase in electricity production to power nearly 20 million homes, the equivalent of building 27 nuclear reactors.
- One uranium pellet, about the size of a pencil eraser, creates as much energy as one ton of coal or 17,000 cubic feet of natural gas.

Public Opinion

- By a two-to-one margin, Americans favor the use of nuclear energy as a way to produce electricity. In a September 2012 poll, 60 percent said America should build more nuclear energy facilities. Three-fourths believe that nuclear energy will play an important role in meeting the nation's future electricity needs.

Used Nuclear Fuel Management

- The U.S. nuclear industry has built a comprehensive system for safely and securely storing used fuel. Used fuel rods are stored safely at each nuclear energy facility site in steel-lined, water-filled concrete pools or in concrete and steel containers.
- Under federal law, the government has responsibility for disposing of used nuclear fuel. Work is now in the early stages of locating volunteer locations to store the used fuel.

