

Nuclear power is reliable.

One way utilities gauge the efficiency of various forms of generation is to look at a plant's capacity factor — a measure of the energy a plant actually produces versus what it would produce if running at 100 percent power all the time. Renewable energy generation facilities such as wind or solar generally have lower average capacity factors — about 37 percent and 16 percent respectively — due largely to the natural limitations inherent to those forms of generation (available sunlight, consistently sufficient wind speeds). Nuclear plants, on the other hand, have the highest average capacity factor of any fuel source, at about 90 percent.

While technologies such as wind and solar energy continue to improve, they simply cannot compete with nuclear power for providing the type of large-scale, around-the-clock generation that will be required to meet the growing energy needs of our customers here in South Carolina.

