



Nuclear power is the generation of electricity through nuclear reactions, primarily using uranium as a fuel source. In nuclear power plants, uranium-235 atoms undergo nuclear fission, where they are split apart, releasing enormous amounts of heat and energy.

DEFINING ENERGY

Uranium

(n) Uranium is a silvery-white radioactive metallic chemical element with atomic number 92, naturally occurring in low concentrations in rocks, soil, and water. Uranium is the heaviest naturally occurring element which can be found abundantly on earth.

Current theories suggest that earth's uranium was formed billions of years ago in various supernovas or from the collision of neutron stars.

U.S. nuclear power plants are already among the safest and most secure industrial facilities in the world due to the industry's commitment to comprehensive safety procedures, robust training programs and stringent federal regulation that keep nuclear plants and neighboring communities safe.

Currently
94
commercial
nuclear
reactors help
to power
homes and
businesses in
28
states.

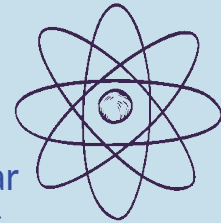
Nuclear power plants
produce nearly

1/2
of the nation's
emissions-free
electricity, making
it the largest source
of carbon-neutral
power in the
United States.

The uranium
needed to satisfy
an average Utahns
lifetime energy
needs can
fit in a
coffee
mug.



While Utah
does not
currently
have nuclear
power in its
energy mix, PacifiCorp has
partnered with Terrapower
to construct a nuclear
power plant in Kemmerer,
Wyoming. They have
discussed replicating this
power plant's design in Utah.



Radiation from nuclear fuel
warrants attention, but is easily
managed. All the nuclear waste
currently in the United States can
fit into a single football field.



During the Uranium boom of the 1950s, 8,000 Utahns were employed by the uranium industry and Moab was known as the "Uranium Capitol of the World."