

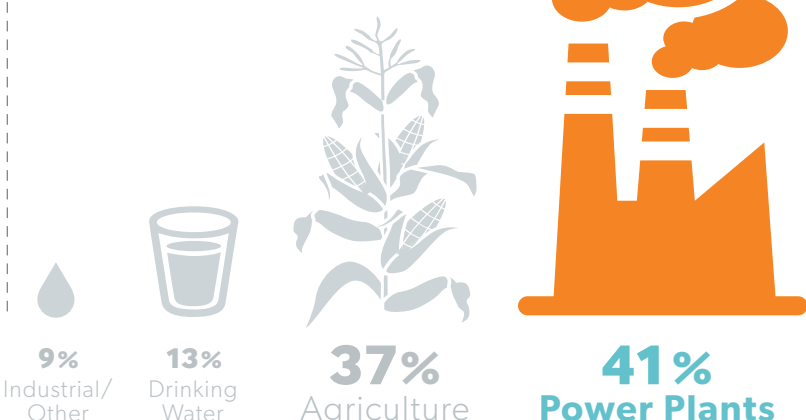
THE ENERGY WATER COLLISION

Energy and Water Demands Clash During Hot, Dry Summers

PROBLEM

Conventional power plants require **massive** amounts of water.

United States Freshwater Needs



Of all the ways we use water in the U.S., power plants require the most.

COLLISION

Hot, dry summers put electricity and water supplies at risk, with serious consequences for people and wildlife.



NOT ENOUGH WATER

Without enough water for cooling, power plants must cut back production or even shut down.



INCOMING WATER TOO WARM

Hot weather can make water supplies too warm for cooling, forcing power plants to reduce their electricity production when it's needed most.



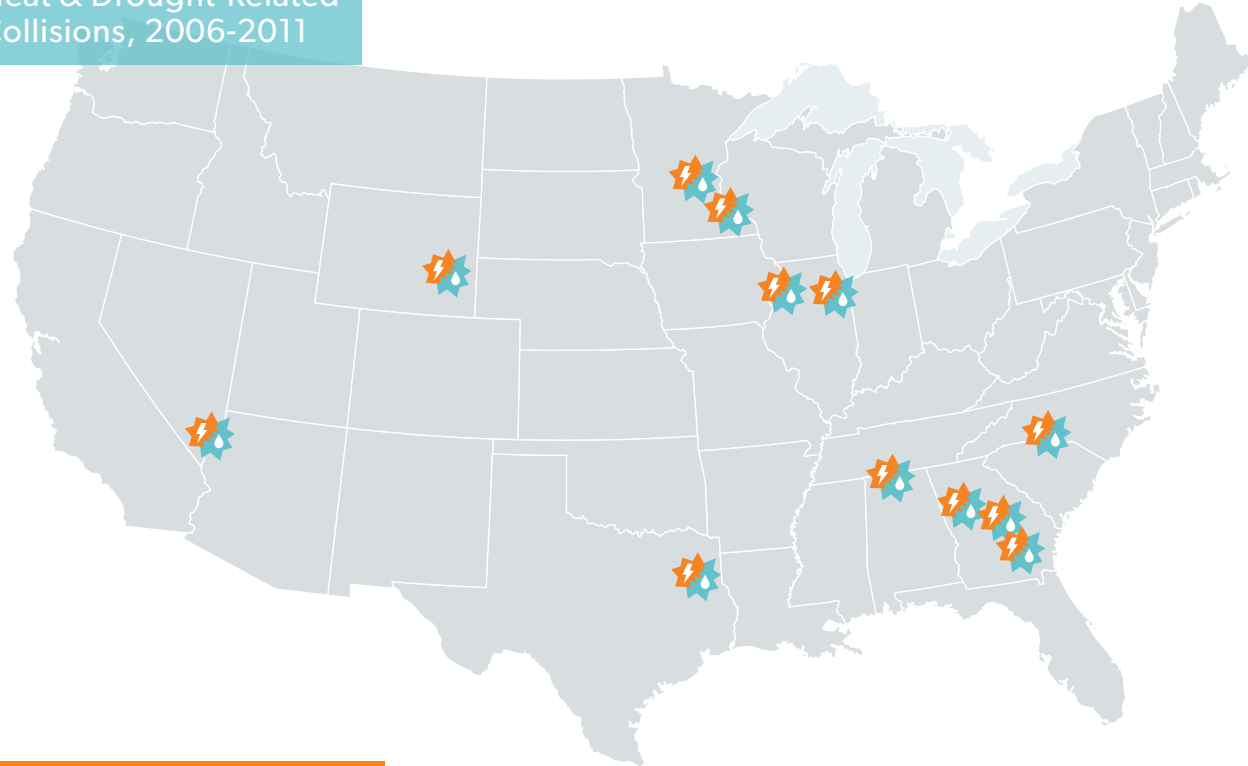
OUTGOING WATER TOO WARM

Wildlife can be harmed or killed when power plants discharge hot water back into rivers and other water bodies.

CASES

Energy-water collisions are happening **now**, and will get worse as temperatures increase and droughts become more frequent.

Heat & Drought-Related Collisions, 2006-2011



INCOMING WATER TOO WARM

- Prairie Island, MN
- Quad Cities Reactors, IL
- Dresden Nuclear Plant, IL
- Monticello Nuclear Plant, MN
- Plant Hatch, GA

OUTGOING WATER TOO WARM

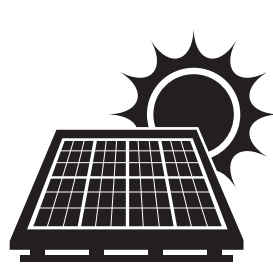
- Browns Ferry, AL
- Harllee Branch, GA
- Riverbend and GG Allen Power Plants, NC

NOT ENOUGH WATER

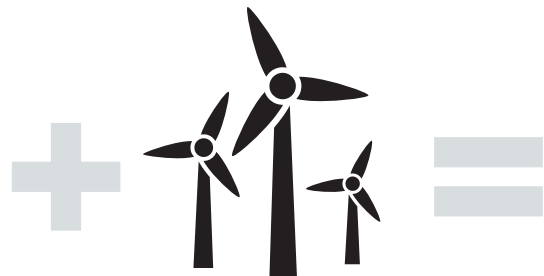
- Laramie River Station, WY
- Martin Creek Power Plant, TX
- Lake Mead, NV
- Plant Yates, GA

SOLUTION

Smart energy decisions can reduce the risk of energy-water collisions.



No-Water Energy Sources



Big Water Savings

We can minimize the risk of water-related power disruptions by embracing **no-water** options like wind farms, solar photovoltaics, and energy efficiency, or **lower-water** technologies like air cooling for power plants.