

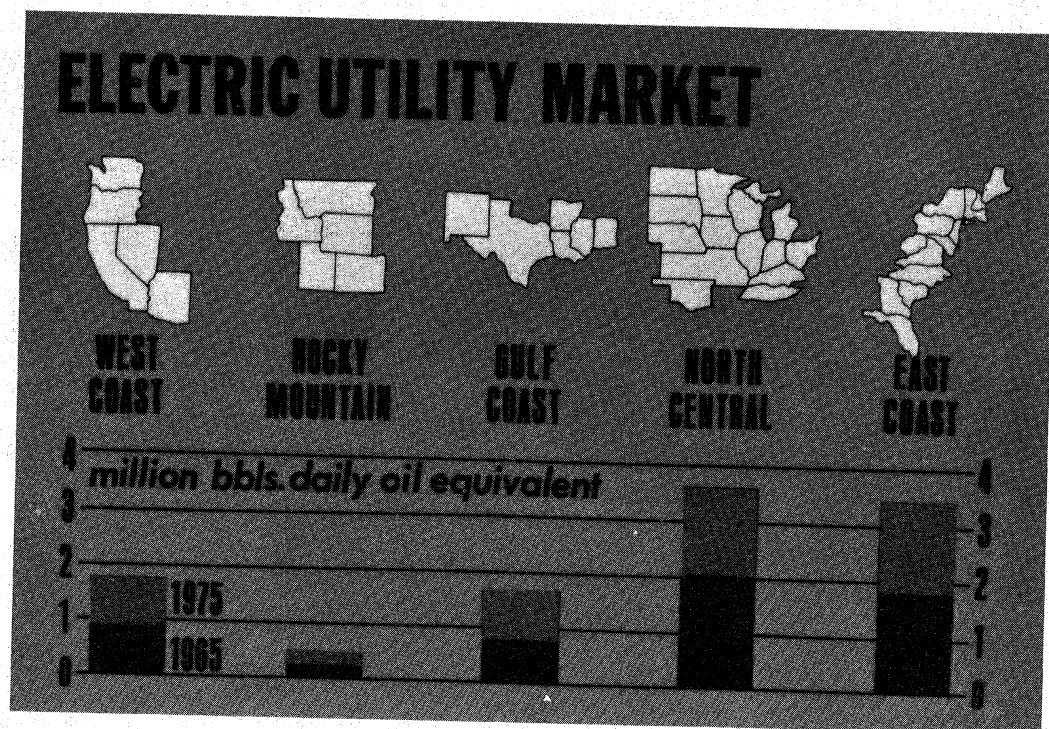


CHART 18

Currently, there are 80 orders that have been placed, and all but 14 of them are firm orders. If we presume that all of these nuclear plants are constructed and come on stream, this is the impact that we should expect.

This energy would capture the largest portion of the expected growth of this market on the east coast. It would move from 1 percent of the market in 1965 to 32 percent by 1975. [Chart 19.]

Coal would enjoy the next largest growth, but coal's share of the market would fall from 67 percent to 43 percent.

Waterpower would be involved here, too. The efficiency of the nuclear generating station requires that it operate continuously around the clock and around the calendar. Not nearly as much electricity is required in certain parts of the 24-hour period, nights particularly, and the extra electricity that is produced at night can be used to pump water to an elevated site. Then the water is permitted to fall during the daytime and generate more electricity, satisfying the peak requirements.

In the north central area, the overall growth would be about as large, but coal is expected to get the larger share of the growth and nuclear power would be in second place. This comes about as the result of the location of the plants that have been contracted for by the electric utilities. [Chart 20.]

Gas would enjoy some growth; a slight growth for water, and none, in fact, for oil.

In the gulf coast area, the overall growth is indicated on chart 21. In this case, natural gas is expected to get the larger share of growth. There will be some nuclear energy involved. These are the TVA installations, and some in Arkansas. Coal will get some growth, which is the Alabama coal. A little growth for water, but none for oil.