

Safe, Reliable Emission-free Nuclear Energy



PLANT VOGTLE Units 3 and 4

Nuclear energy is increasingly important to the clean energy transition, and Oglethorpe Power, on behalf of the Georgia electric cooperatives it serves, is a co-owner in one of the largest clean energy projects in the nation, Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4.

These units represent the first advanced commercial nuclear project in the United States in more than three decades. In July 2023, Unit 3 reached commercial operation, marking a historic achievement for the energy industry, the state of Georgia and the entire nation. With Unit 3 online and operating safely, homes and businesses across Georgia will be powered by reliable, emission-free nuclear energy for the next 60 to 80 years.

When Unit 4 enters service, emission-free nuclear power will account for nearly half of the energy Oglethorpe Power generates for its member cooperatives and the 4.4 million Georgians they serve. Oglethorpe Power's investment in the construction of these new nuclear units underscores our commitment to fuel diversity and price stability.

Oglethorpe Power is committed to a thoughtful approach to reducing carbon emissions. Once both new units are online, Plant Vogtle will produce more emission-free energy than any other facility in the United States. Our significant ownership in the Vogtle construction project is a testament to the important investments we're making that drive us toward a cleaner and more sustainable energy future.

In addition to Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4, Oglethorpe Power's nuclear fleet includes a 30% ownership in Plant Vogtle Units 1 and 2 and a 30% ownership in Plant Hatch, a nuclear facility located in Appling County, Georgia.



LOCATION
Waynesboro,
Georgia



TECHNOLOGY
Two Westinghouse
AP1000 (Advanced
Passive) nuclear units



TOTAL MEGAWATTS
~ 2,200
Enough to power one million
homes and businesses

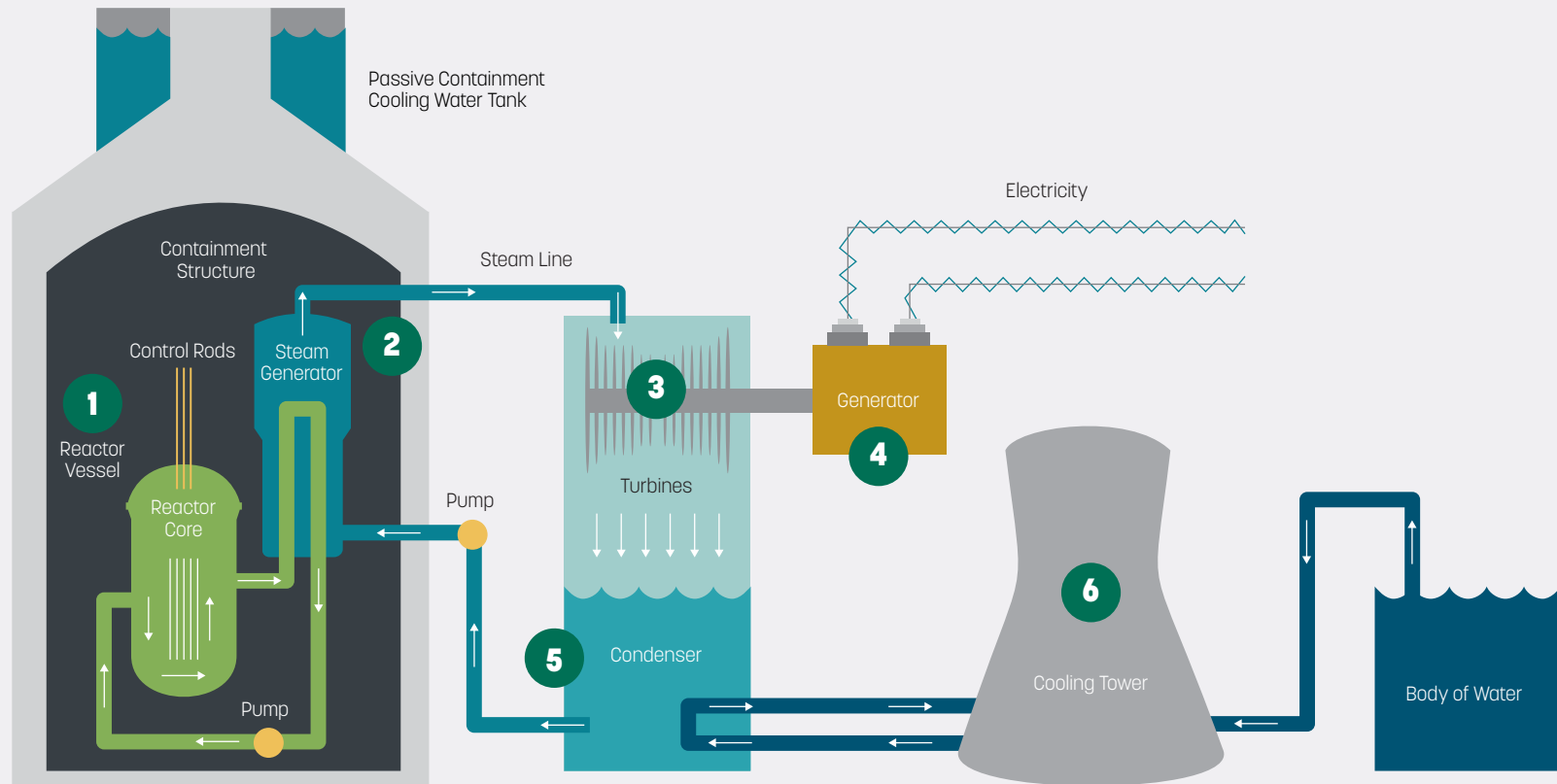


**OGLETHORPE POWER
OWNERSHIP**
~ 660 Megawatts



OPERATOR
Southern Nuclear

How Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4 Work



1

Water is pumped through the reactor core, heated by the fission process, pumped through thousands of tubes in the four steam generators and back to the reactor in a closed loop.

2

Cooler water in the steam generator comes in contact with the hot tubes and turns to steam.

3

The steam goes to the turbine and spins the turbine blades.

4

The turbine spins the electric generator to produce electricity.

5

The steam goes to the condenser where it turns to liquid again to continue the cycle.

6

The water that circulates through the condenser is cooled by large cooling towers.