

Ozone:

Do not confuse the concern about ground level ozone with the ozone layer that shields us from ultraviolet rays. Ground level ozone is a respiratory concern, particularly for those who suffer from asthma or emphysema.

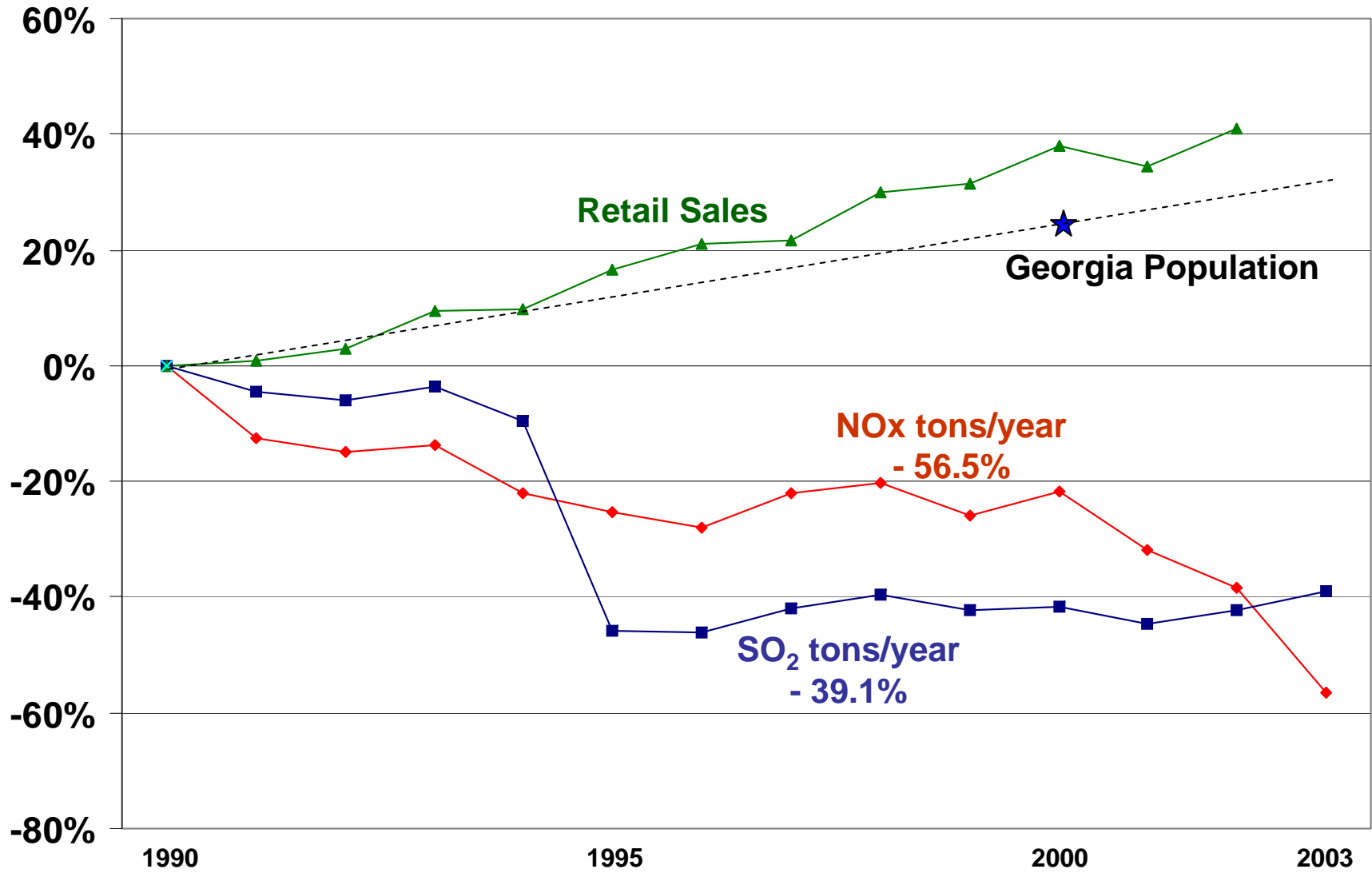
Ground-level ozone is produced when sunlight and heat cause emissions of nitrogen oxides to react chemically with emissions of volatile organic compounds (chemical vapors, paint, gasoline, etc.). There are a number of sources that contribute to the formation of ozone, including coal-fired power plants. Motor vehicles and various residential, commercial, industrial and natural sources also contribute.

Ozone is primarily a problem during the hot, summer months in large metropolitan areas. We are committed to achieving our share of emissions reductions needed to meet the current one-hour, ground-level ozone standards set forth by EPA. We have spent about \$1 billion to help bring the Atlanta area into attainment by reducing NOx emissions.

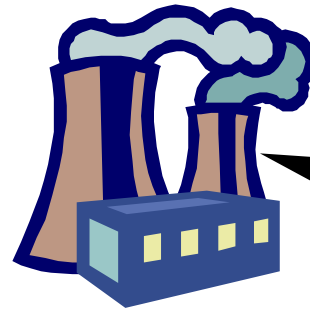
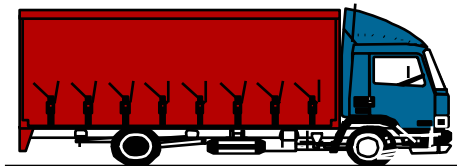
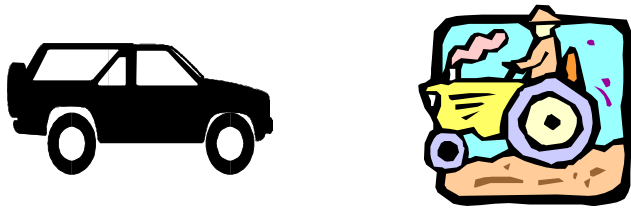
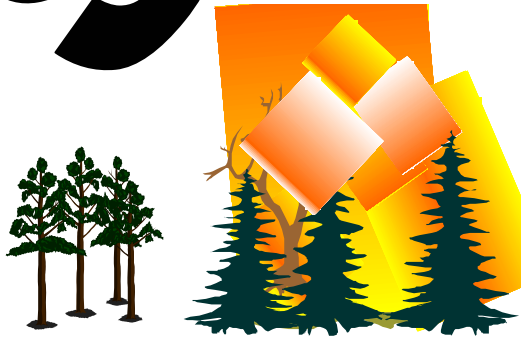
By the middle of the next decade, with additional expenditures of \$2 billion or more, we expect emissions of nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide across our system to be down significantly from 2002 levels.

We also recognize the role we can play as a company in furthering the reduction of other major sources of ozone, such as emissions from motor vehicles. We support programs in Atlanta that encourage employees to use mass transit, carpool, telecommute or find other alternate transportation to work on days when ozone concentrations are expected to be high.

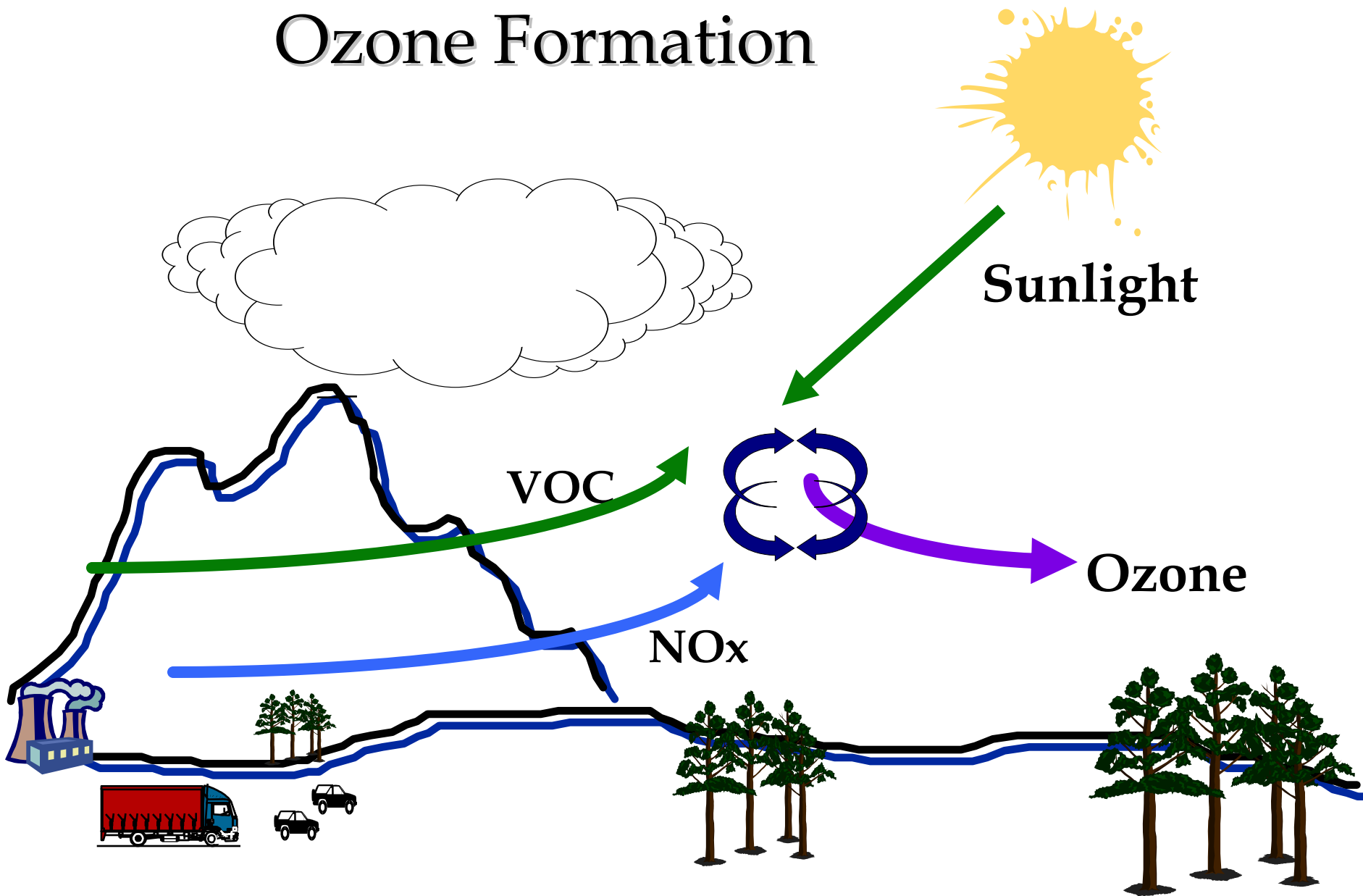
What about our emissions?



Sources



Ozone Formation



Why is Ozone different?

- ➔ **Weather driven**
- ➔ **Not emitted**
- ➔ **Reducing NOx or VOCs does not correspond to a similar reduction in ozone**
- ➔ **Location of emissions is critical**
- ➔ **Elevated vs. Ground Level**

Plant Bowen

