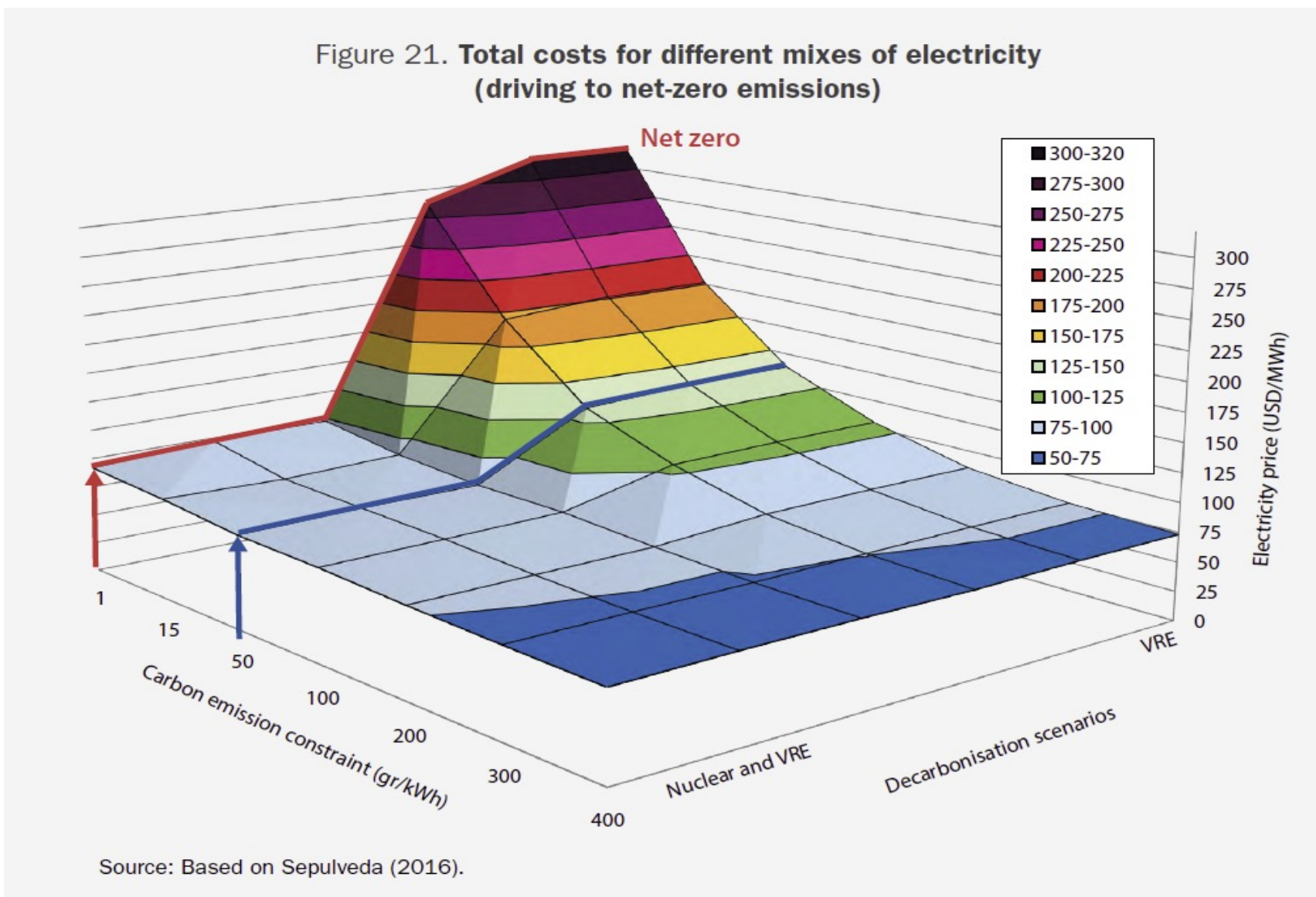


Opportunities for Clean Energy Adoption

1. **Brief statement on the energy problem**
2. **Nuclear Power Plant Options**
 - **Grid Connected**
 - **Industrials use**
 - **Micro Modular**

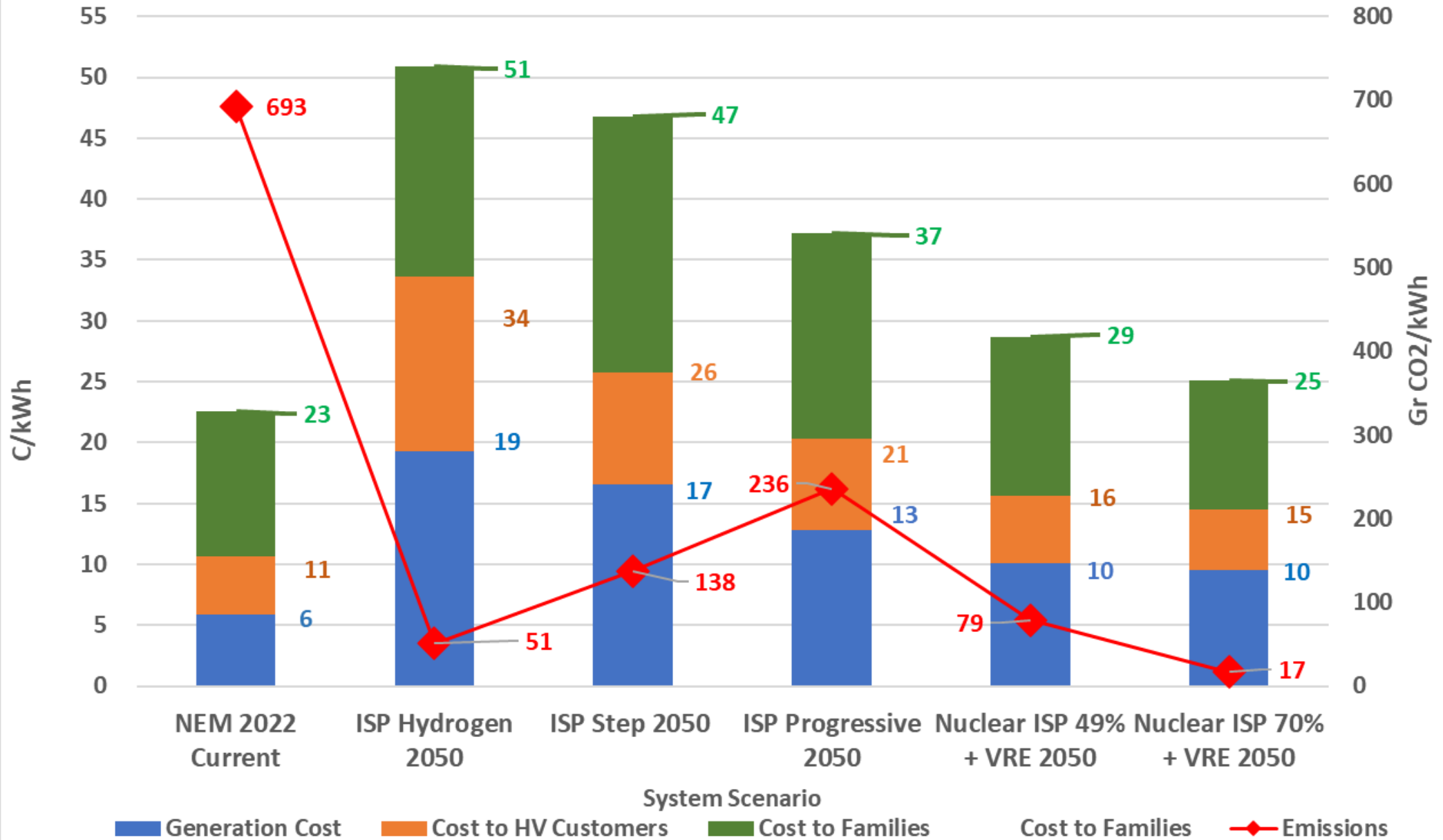


Emissions target vs Gen Mix vs Energy cost



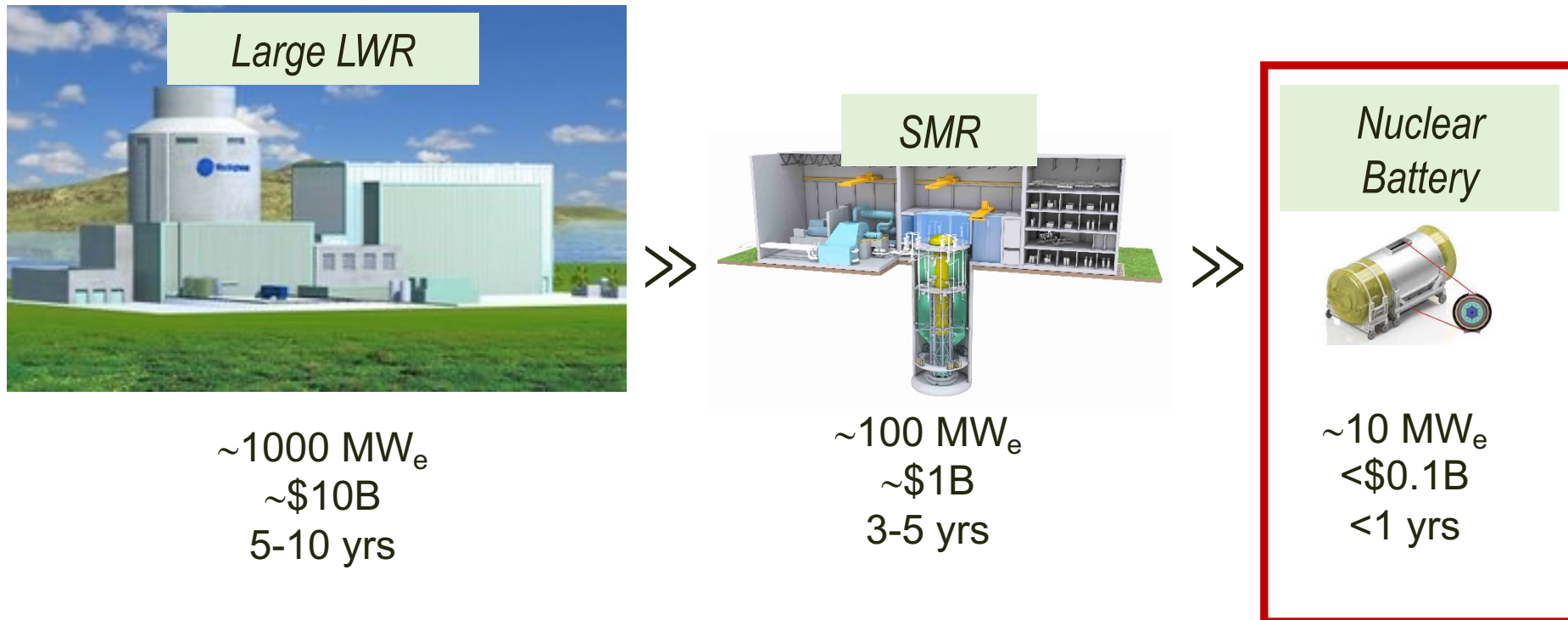


Electricity Sector Integrated System Plan Scenarios using 2022 costs



SMALLER MACHINES WITH REDUCED NUMBER AND COMPLEXITY OF NUCLEAR SSCs:

- Reduce the cost and time for design and engineering
- Dramatically reduce the cost and schedule of demo or FOAK unit





Recently completed four unit Barakah project in UAE with 5,600 MWe South Korean Plants





Darlington Nuclear Power Plant in Ontario

4 units of 878MWe = 3,512MW



Small Modular Reactors



On-grid SMRs

- 150 to 300 Mwe
- Reliable, baseload power
- Displace coal-fired generation
- Near term deployment; by the end of this decade

- GE-Hitachi BWRX-300



Advanced Reactors

- 10 to 150 Mwe
- Advanced reactors
- Heavy Industrial applications
- Expected to be deployed in mid-2030s

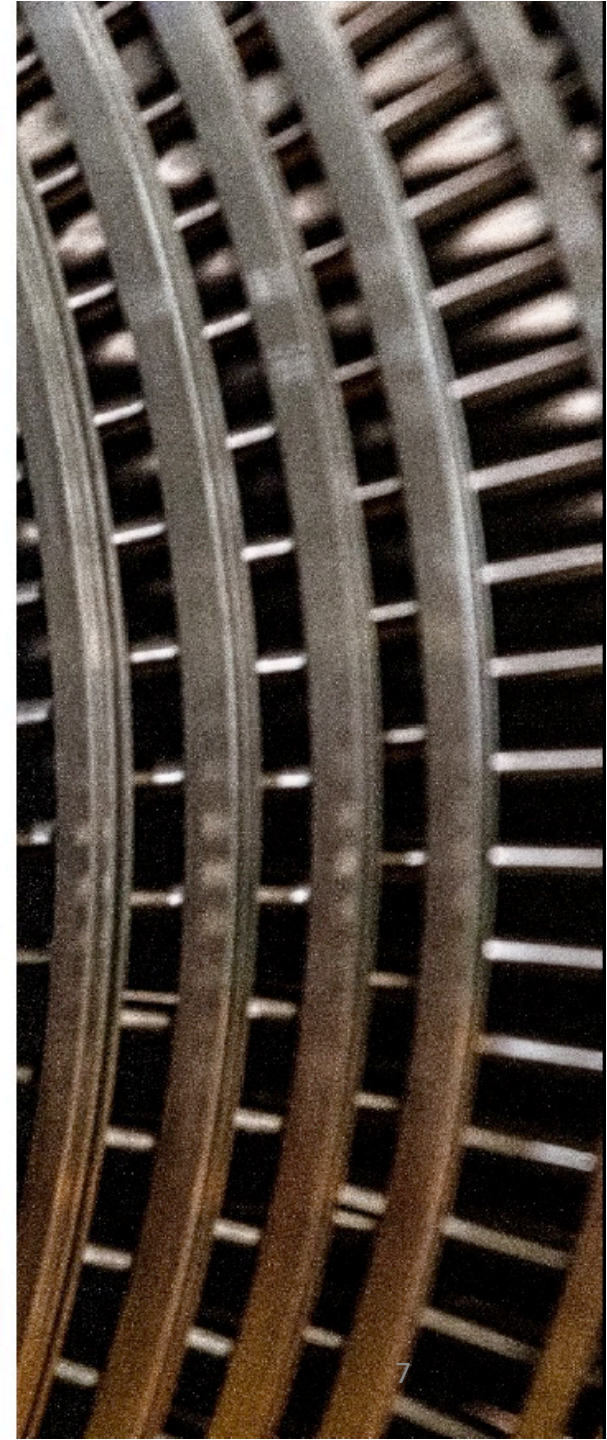
- ARC
- Moltex
- X-Energy



Off-grid SMRs

- 1 to 10 MWe
- Ideal for remote industrial and off-grid communities
- Commercial demonstration in the mid/late 2020s.

- Global First Power MMR
- Westinghouse eVinci





Darlington New Nuclear Project – Ontario Power Generation (OPG)



- Holds Licence to Prepare Site for new site in Clarington, Ontario
 - renewed in 2021 for another 10 years
- OPG has selected a SMR technology – GE Hitachi's BWRX-300
 - 300 MWe boiling water reactor
- OPG intends to apply for a licence to construct in fall 2022
 - Start construction of one BWRX-300 unit by early 2025 with an expected in-service date by 2028



<https://www.opg.com/powering-ontario/our-generation/nuclear/darlington-nuclear/darlington-new-nuclear/>



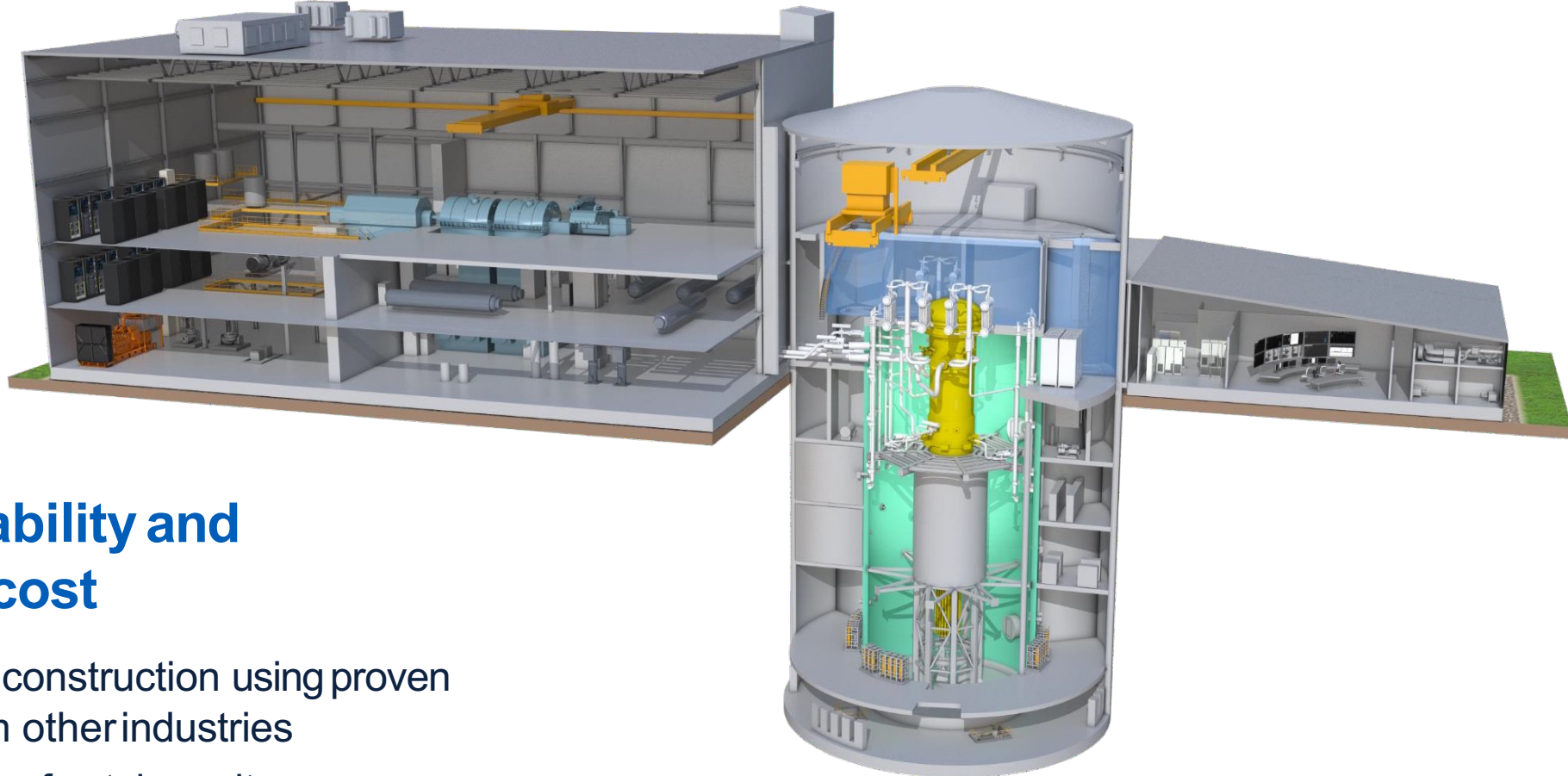
Small footprint and simple plant layout



Power Block dimensions: 140m x 70m
Secure or Protected Area: 2.7 Ha
Owner's Area: 13.8 Ha
EPZ: Expected to be site boundary



Optimized for cost and ease of construction



Constructability and Design-to-cost

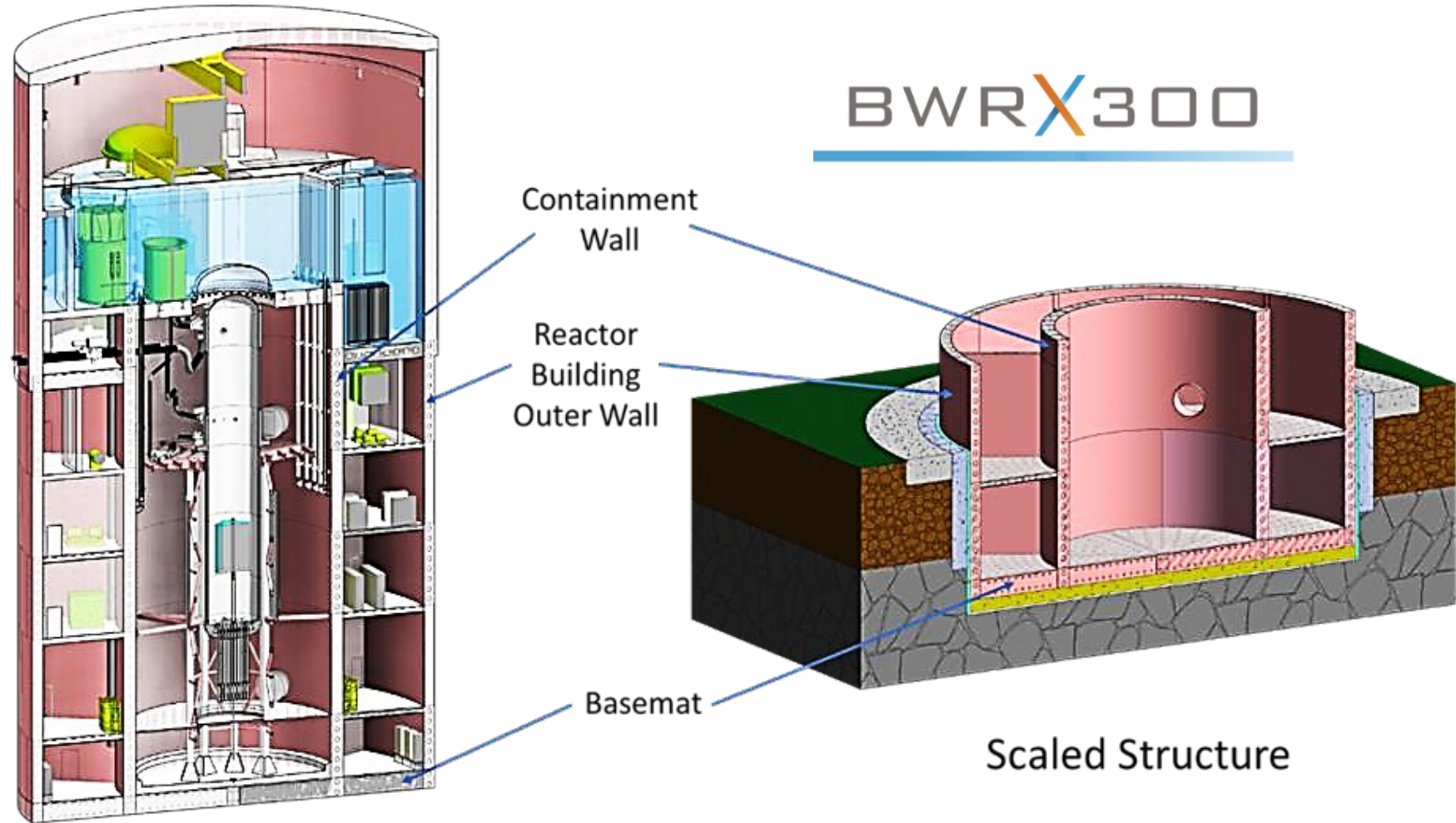
- Underground construction using proven methods from other industries
- Maximum use of catalogue items
- “Off the shelf” turbine/generator

Improving Affordability & Scalability with Steel Bricks™



HITACHI

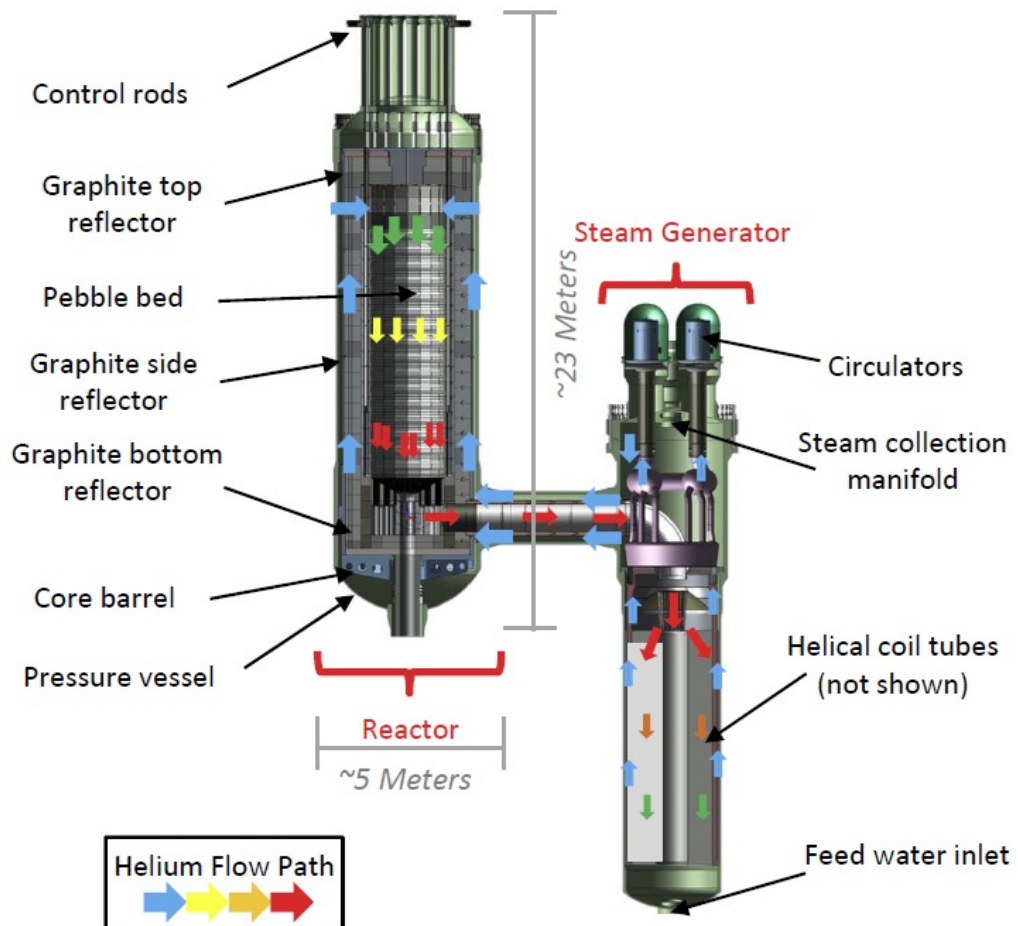
U.S. DOE taps GEH to lead research on lowering advanced nuclear construction costs including demonstration of Steel Bricks™ composite technology



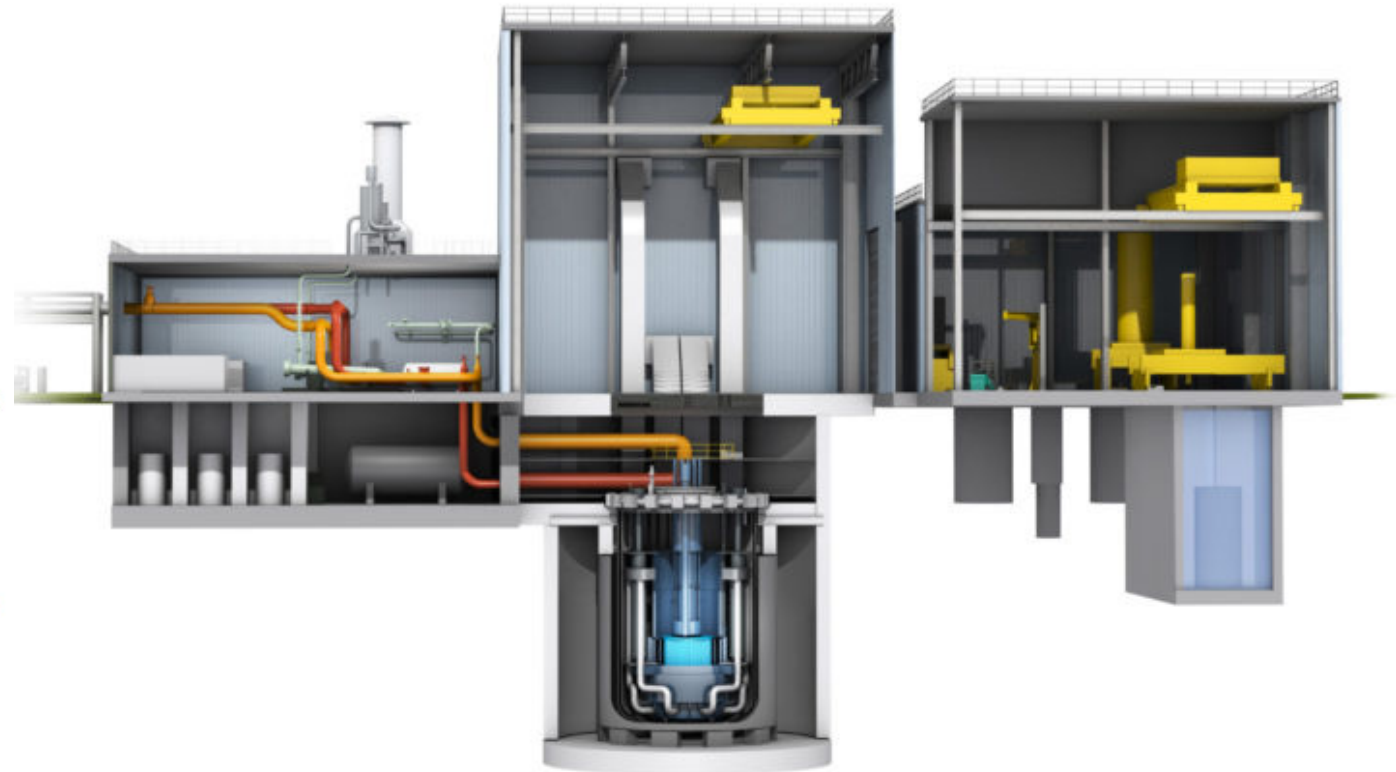
BWR-300 Reactor Building

United States Nuclear Energy Gen IV Demonstration Projects

Xe – 100 Pebble Bed High Temperature Gas Reactor

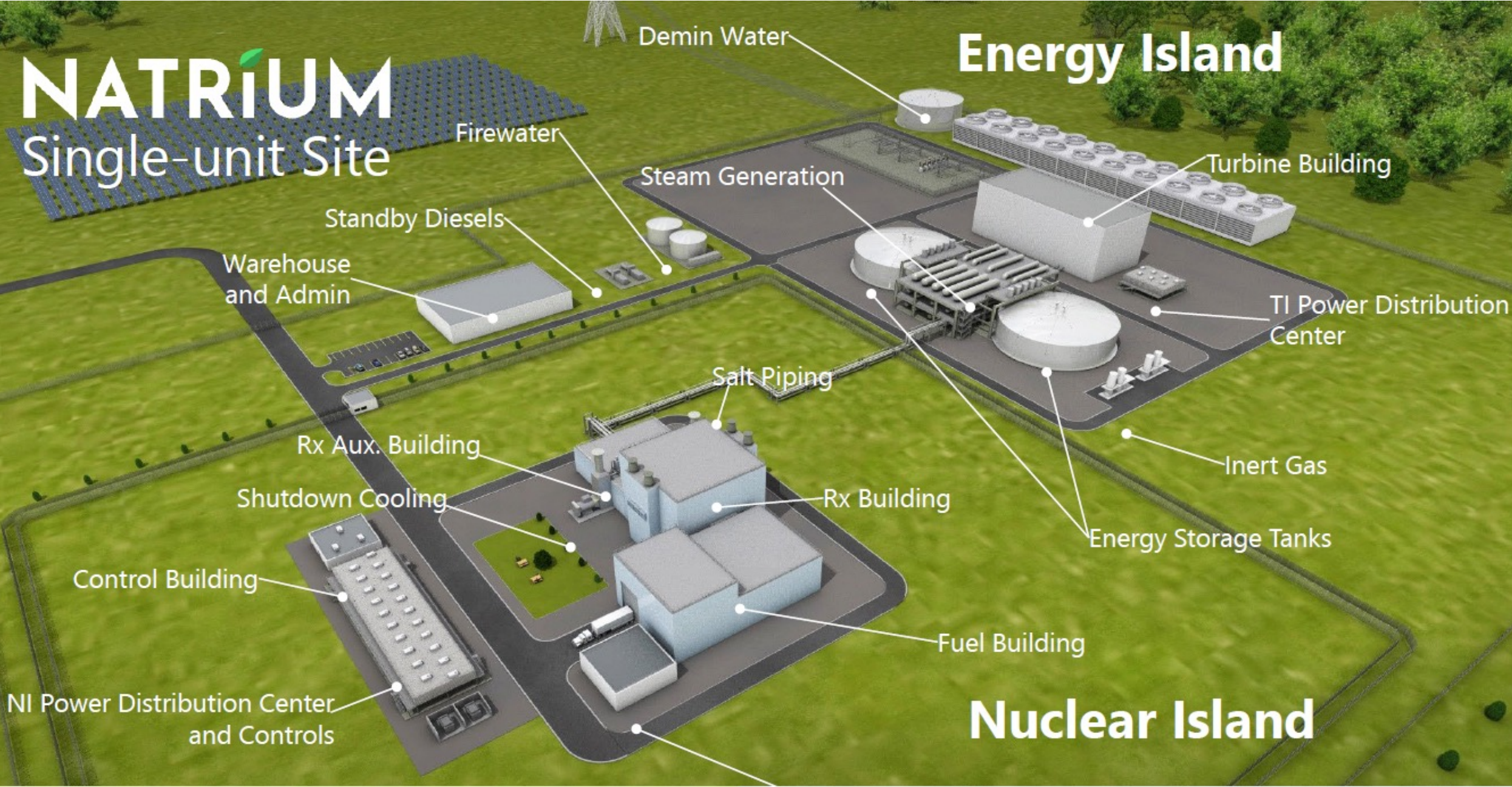


NATRIUM Sodium Cooled Fast Reactor with Molten Salt Storage



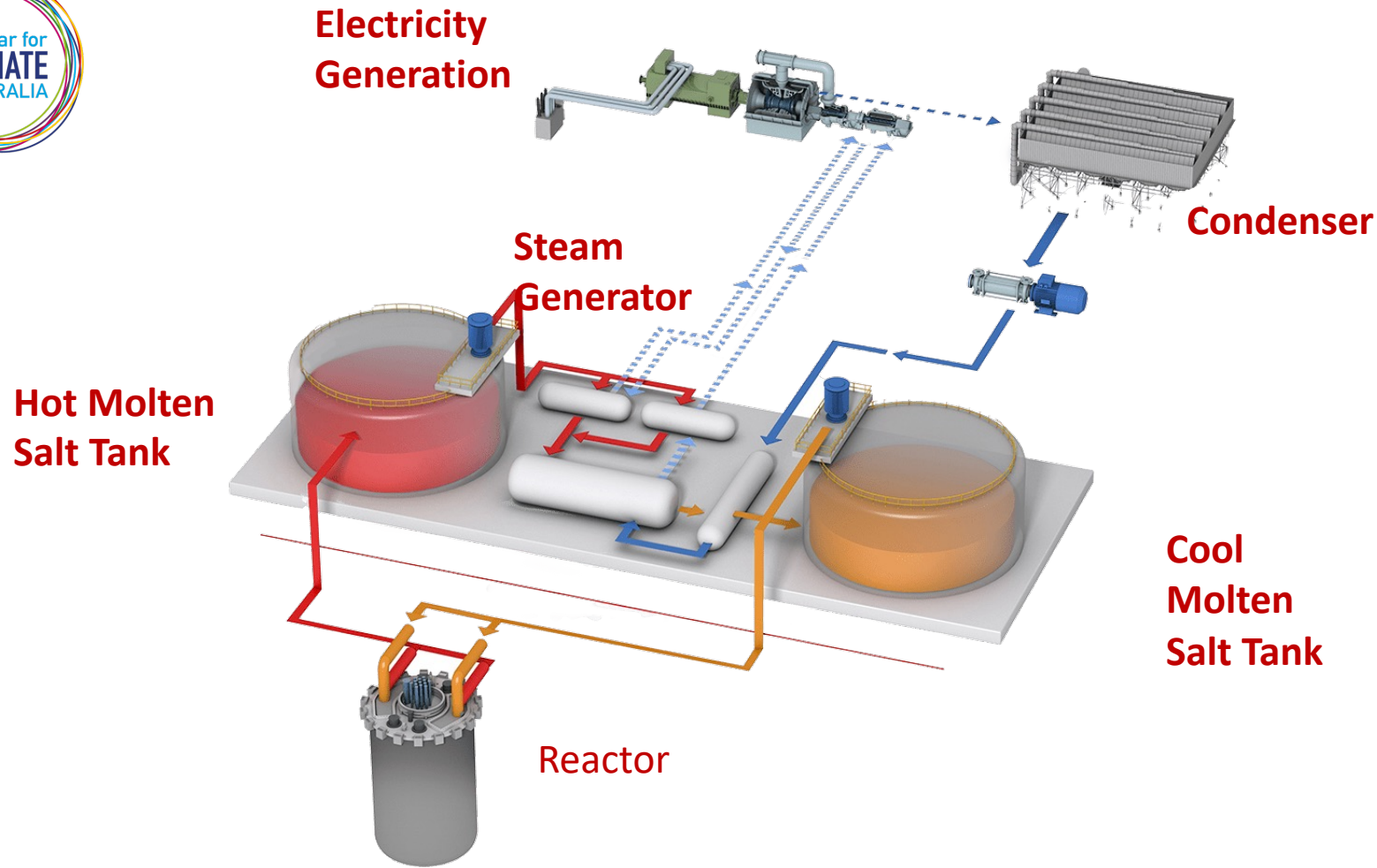
NATRIUM

Single-unit Site





The Sodium concept



The eventual 1000 MWe Sodium reactor should generate about 33 times more electrical energy per ton of mined uranium than present day light water reactors without the need for reprocessing.

China's HTR-PM HTGR at Shidaowan Bay

The HTR-PM features two small reactors (each of 250 MWt) that drive a single 210 MWe steam turbine



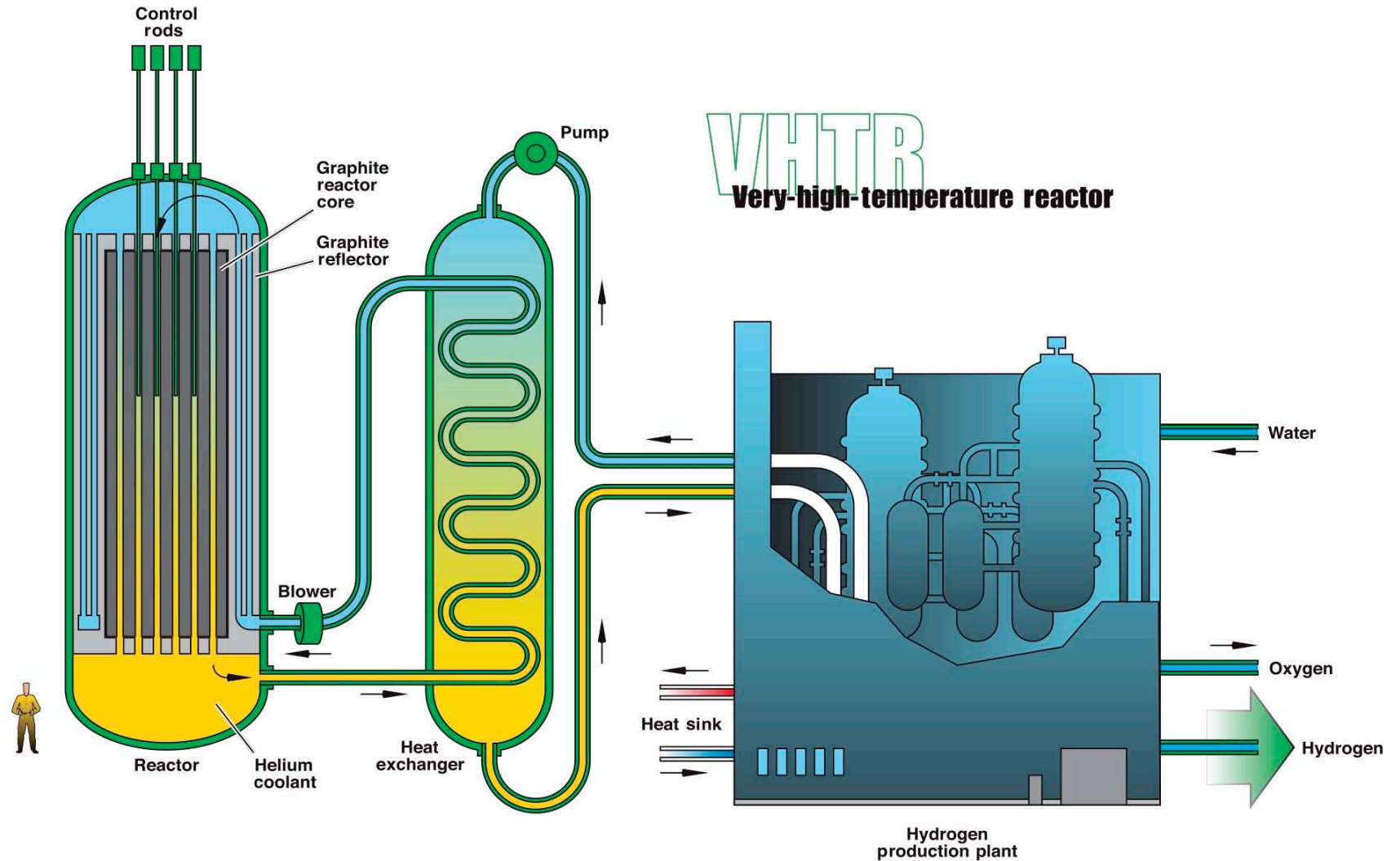
Very-High-Temperature Reactor (VHTR)

Characteristics

- He coolant
- >900C outlet temperature
- 250 MWe
- Coated particle fuel in either pebble bed or prismatic fuel
- **Open fuel cycle**

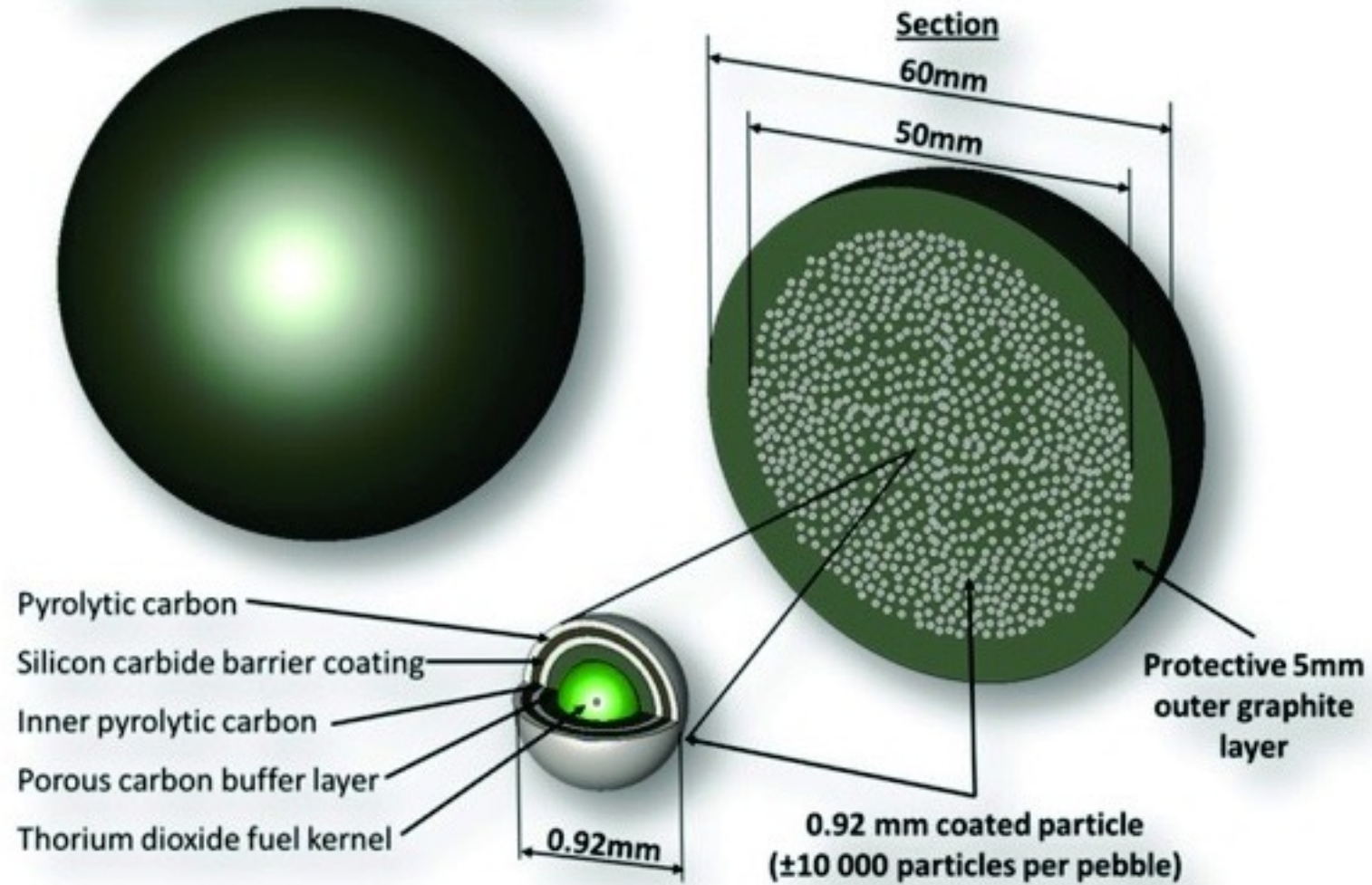
Benefits

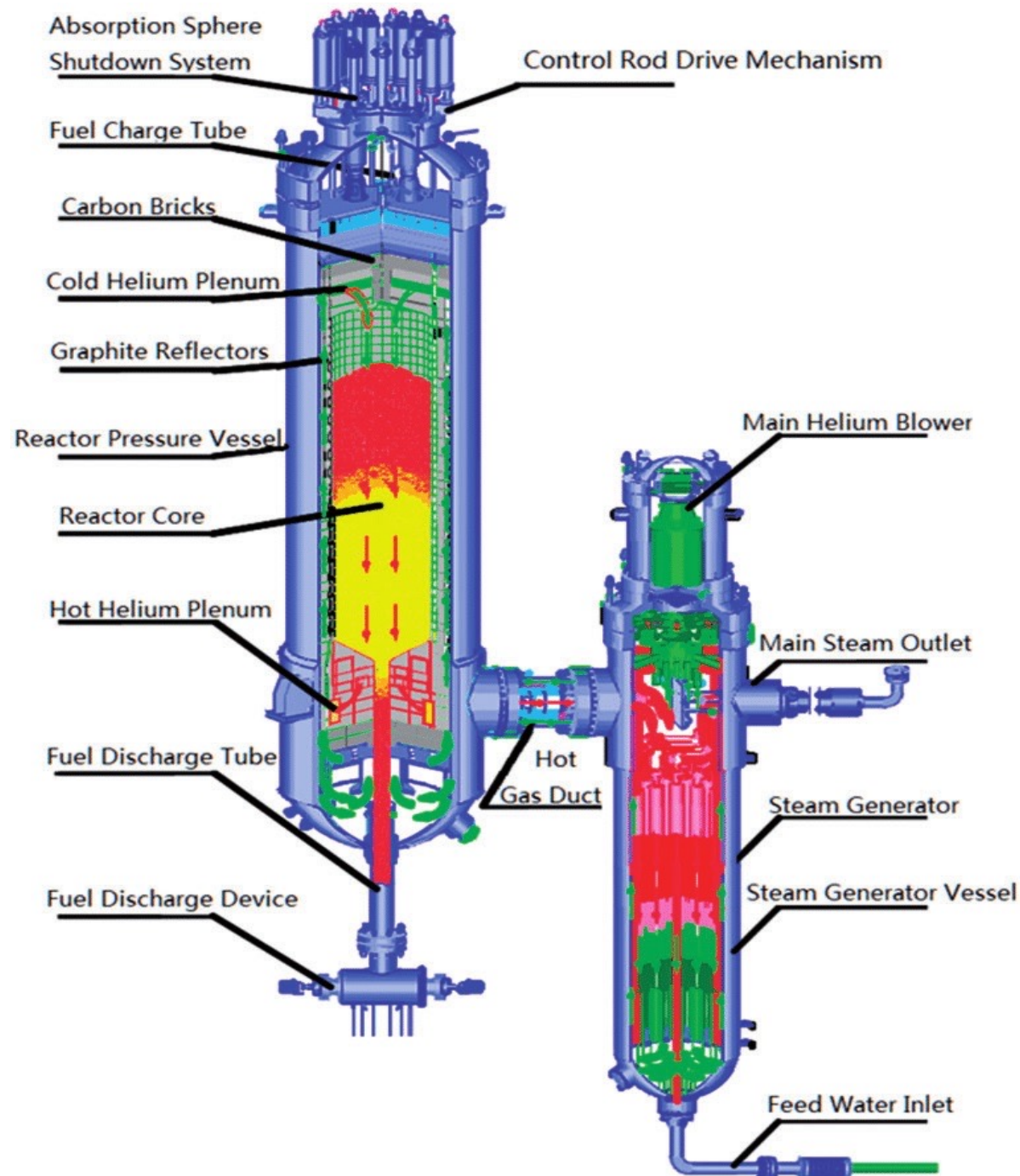
- Hydrogen production
- Process heat applications
- High degree of passive safety
- High thermal efficiency option



TRISO Fuel

60mm Diameter Graphite Fuel Sphere

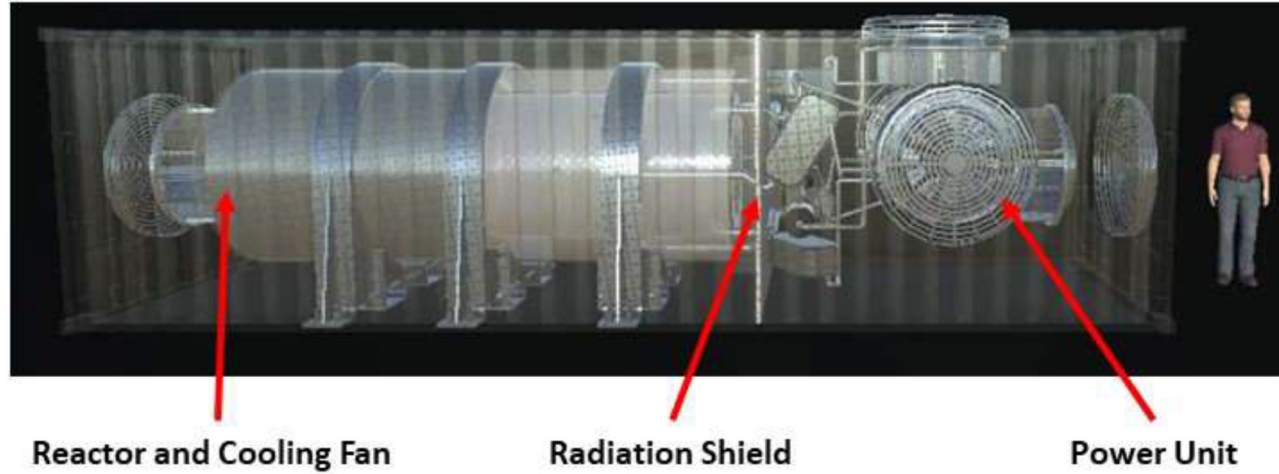




High Temperature Gas Cooled reactors

Xe – 100 Pebble Bed High Temperature Gas Reactor

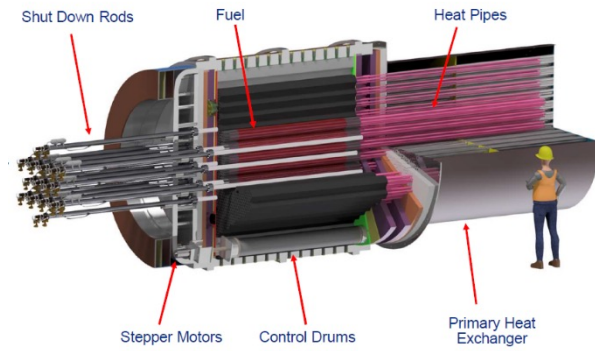
THE NUCLEAR BATTERY CONCEPT



- 1-20 MW of heat and/or electricity
- Carbon free
- Dry cooling (no water needed)
- Standardized reactor design
- Factory built
- Transportable (ISO container)
- Plug-and-play connections
- Semi-autonomous operation
- Offsite refuelling every 5-10 years
- No onsite storage of radioactive material
- Very small footprint
- Western suppliers are leading (Westinghouse, BWXT, X-energy)



NUCLEAR BATTERY EXAMPLES



[Westinghouse's eVinci]
5 MWe



[Core Power]
10 MWe



[Radiant]
1 MWe



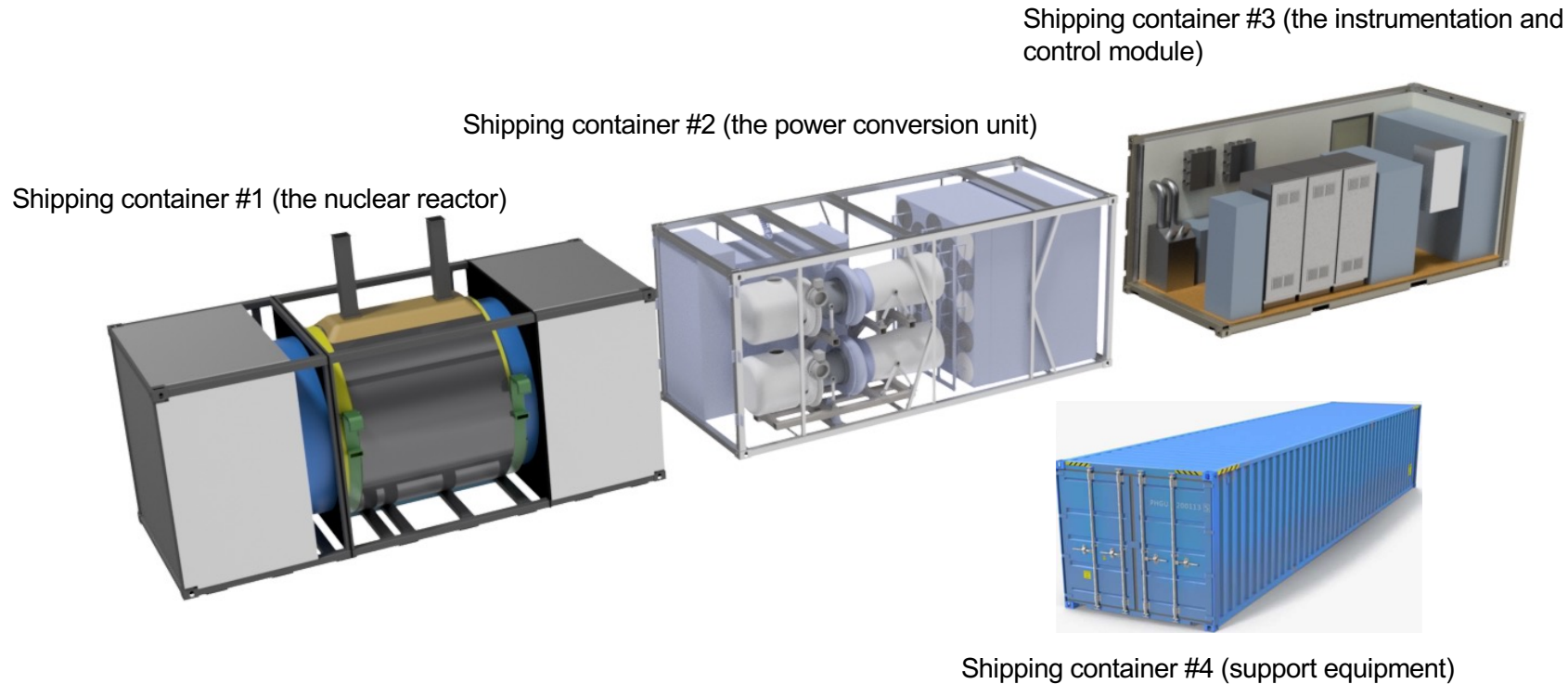
[NASA and LANL's Kilopower]
<100 kWe



[HolosGen]
13 MWe

TRANSPORTABILITY

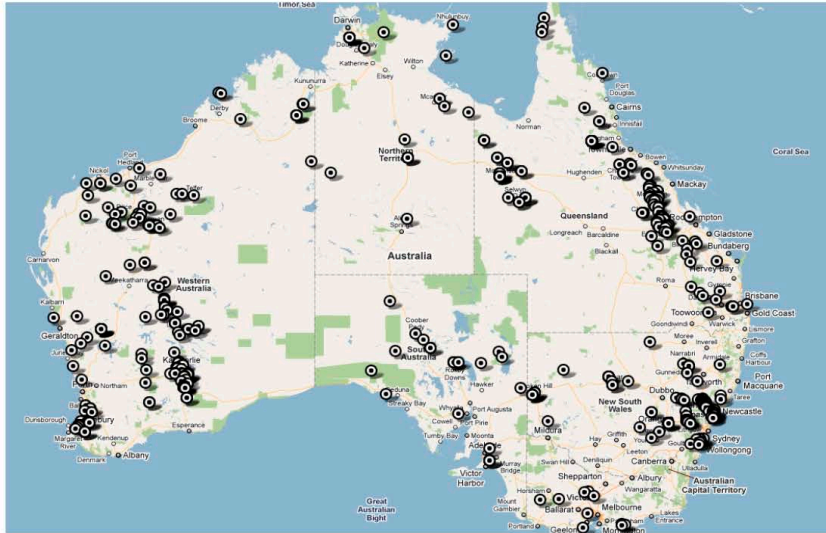
Entire plant delivered in four truckload size containers (40' x 14' x 14')



- Weights and sizes allow for deployment in remote areas (truck/rail/barge)
- Minimizes decommissioning and effort to return site to green field



Supply reliable, affordable and clean electricity to remote mining operations



- Requires nuclear reactors with dry cooling technology (available)
- Expansion of Olympic Dam alone could require an additional ~640 MW of electricity*

* <https://www.bhp.com/-/media/bhp/regulatory-information-media/copper/olympic-dam/0000/information-sheets/olympic-dam-eis-energy-and-greenhouse-gases.pdf>



Now for a Q&A

Robert Parker

Nuclear For Climate Australia

<https://nuclearforclimate.com.au/>

info@nuclearforclimate.com.au



NUCLEAR BATTERIES ARE IDEALLY SUITED TO SERVE EVERY SECTOR OF THE ECONOMY

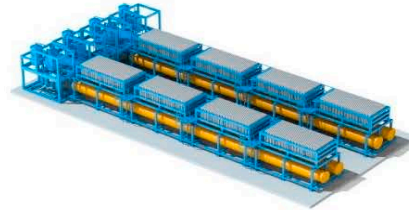
Power



desalination



flood protection



hydrogen electrolyzers



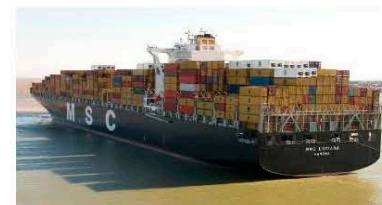
data centers



e-vehicle charging stations



indoor aquaculture



freight ship propulsion

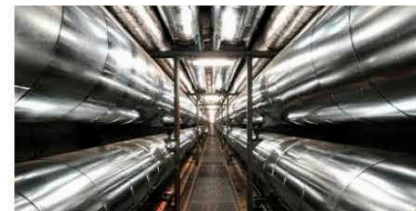


portable pharma

Combined Heat and Power



factories and chemical plants



district heating



microgrids (remote communities, islands)



indoor farming



space installations



military bases

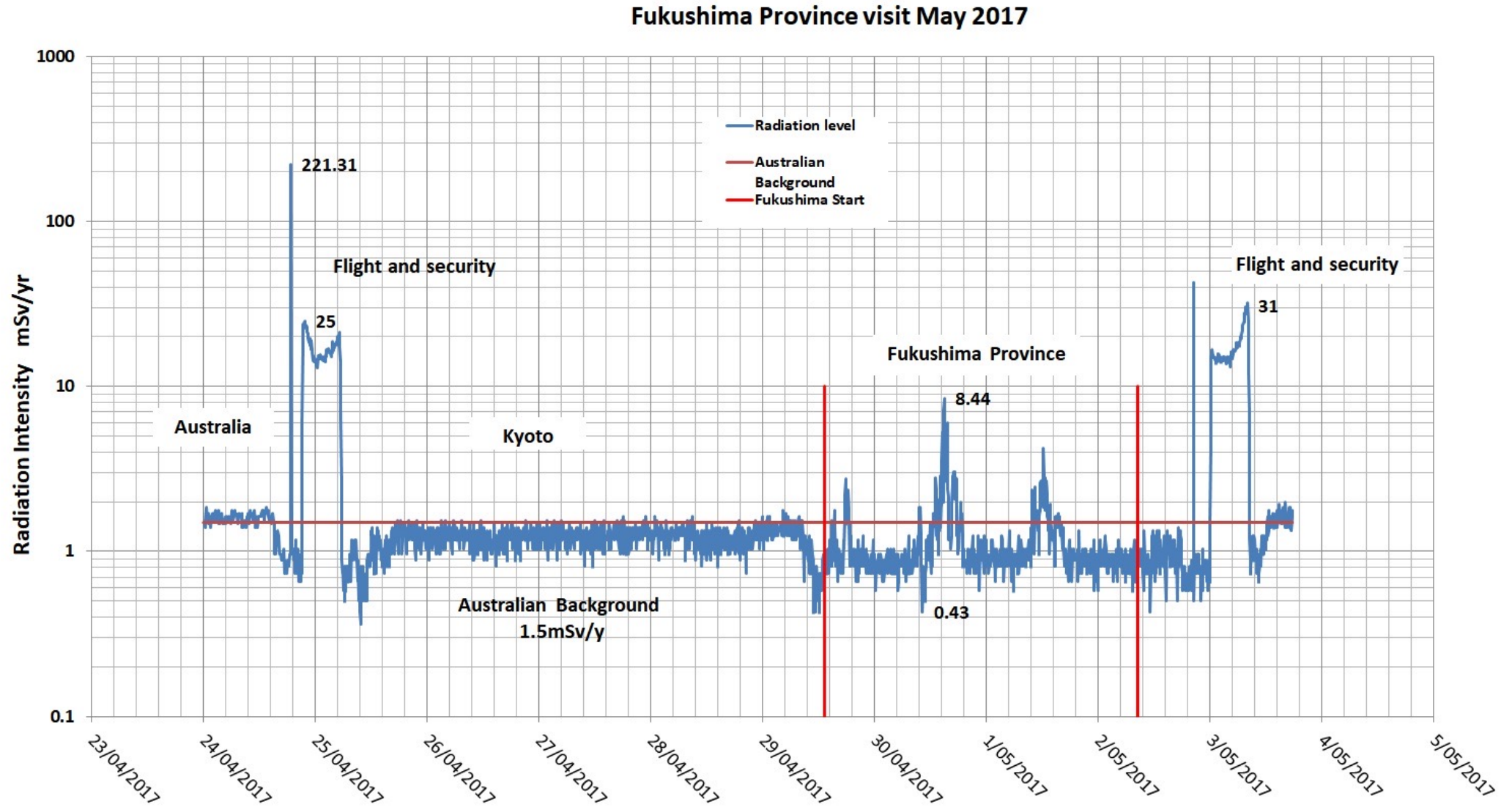
Co-location of micro-reactors with end users eliminates the need for massive, costly and unreliable infrastructure for energy storage, transmission and distribution

NEW MARKETS - U.S. EXAMPLES

Potential heat applications in the state of Washington

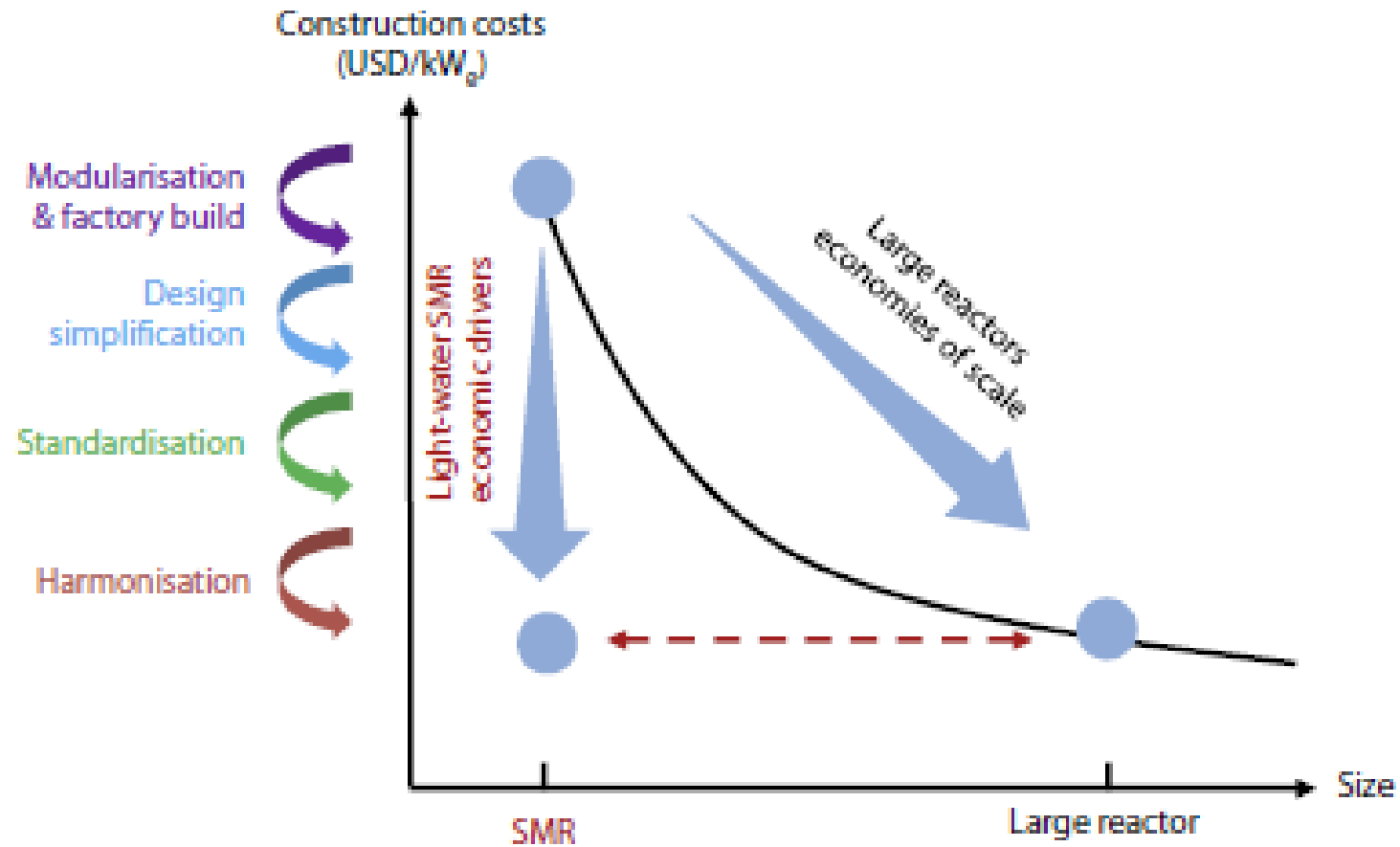
| Site Name and Location | Business type | Non-biogenic CO ₂ emissions (tons/year) | Average heat load (MW _t) |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| Darigold Sunnyside | cheese manufacturing | 38,000 | 24 |
| Darigold Lynden | dry, condensed, and evaporated dairy product manufacturing | 17,900 | 11 |
| Darigold Chehalis | dry, condensed, and evaporated dairy product manufacturing | 11,800 | 8 |
| J.R. Simplot Company Othello | potato processing plant | 47,000 | 30 |
| McCain Foods Othello | potato processing plant | 37,000 | 23 |
| Lamb Weston, Inc. Pasco | potato processing plant | 44,000 | 28 |
| Lamb Weston, Inc. Quincy | potato processing plant | 32,000 | 20 |
| Lamb Weston, Inc. Connell | potato processing plant | 35,000 | 22 |
| Lamb Weston, Inc. Richland | potato processing plant | 60,000 | 38 |
| Lamb Weston, Inc. Warden | potato processing plant | 18,000 | 11 |
| Basic American Foods Moses Lake | dried and dehydrated food manufacturing | 24,000 | 15 |
| Univ. of Washington Seattle | university campus | 92,000* | 58 |
| Univ. of Washington Pullman | university campus | 62,000 | 39 |
| Univ. of Washington Ellensburg | university campus | 19,000 | 12 |
| CertainTeed Gypsum Seattle | gypsum products manufacturing | 50,000 | 32 |
| Georgia/Pacific Gypsum LLC Tacoma | gypsum products manufacturing | 50,000 | 32 |
| Longview Fibre Paper and Packaging, Inc. Longview Mill | paperboard mills | 150,000** | 95 |
| Nippon Dynawave Longview | paperboard mills | 280,000** | 177 |
| WestRock CP, LLC Tacoma | paperboard mills | 122,000** | 77 |
| Boise Paper Wallula | paperboard mills | 111,000** | 70 |
| Georgia/Pacific Consumer Products LLC Camas | paperboard mills | 124,000** | 78 |
| Sonoco Products Company Sumner | paperboard mills | 11,000** | 7 |
| North Pacific Paper Company, LLC Longview | newsprint mill | 37,000 | 23 |
| Inland Empire Paper Company Spokane | newsprint mill | 10,000 | 6 |
| Michelsen Packaging Yakima | other converted paper products | 11,000 | 7 |
| Cosmo Specialty Fibers Inc. Cosmopolis | sulfite mills pulp | 20,000 | 13 |
| Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc. Wallula | animal slaughtering | 22,000 | 14 |
| Darling Ingredients Inc. Tacoma | rendering and meat products | 10,000 | 6 |

Radiation dose during visit to Kyoto and Fukushima



SMR's vs Large Plants

Figure 34: SMR economic drivers that help compensate for diseconomies of scale



5.3 Long-term industrial performance and design development