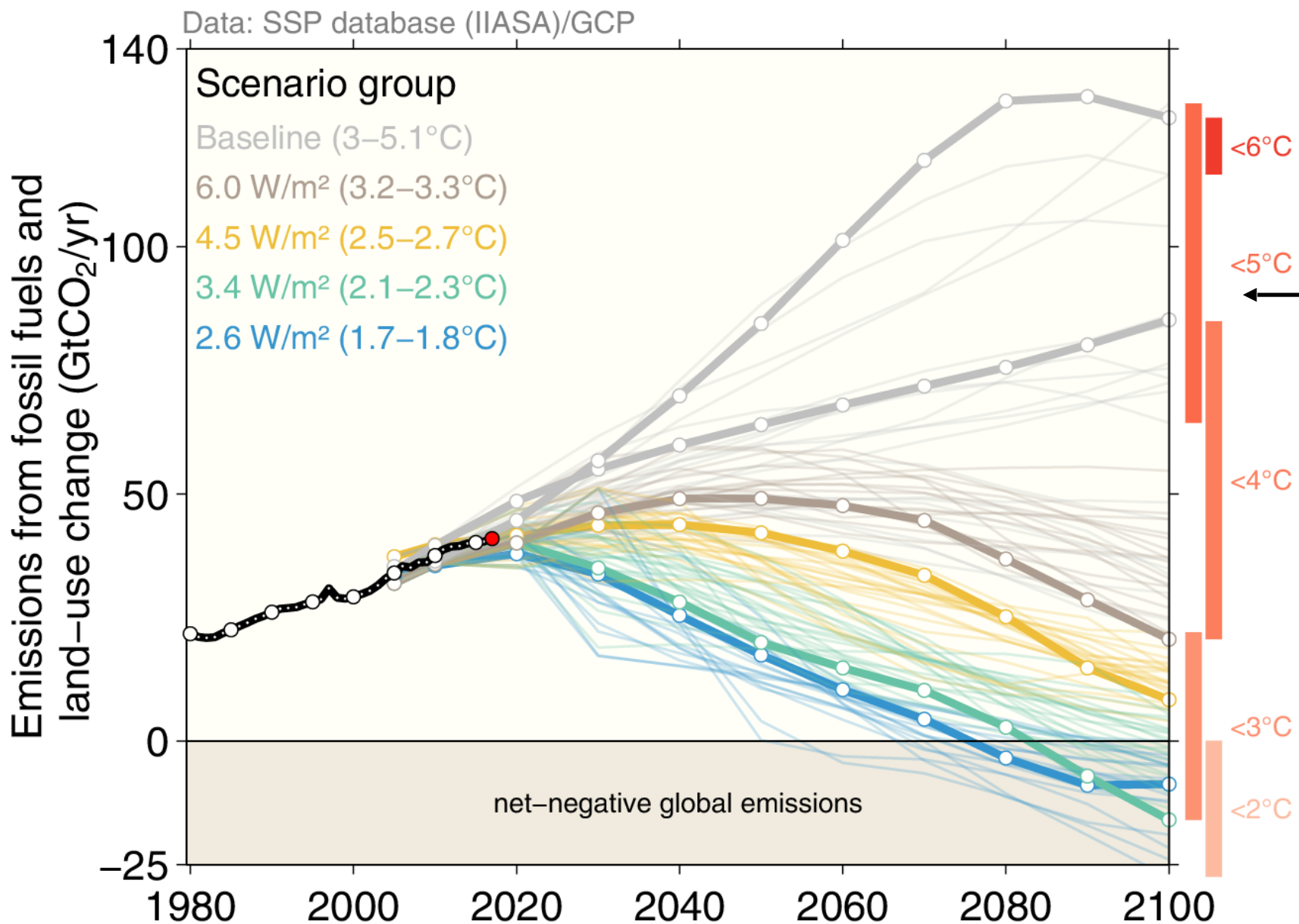


The Nuclear Option

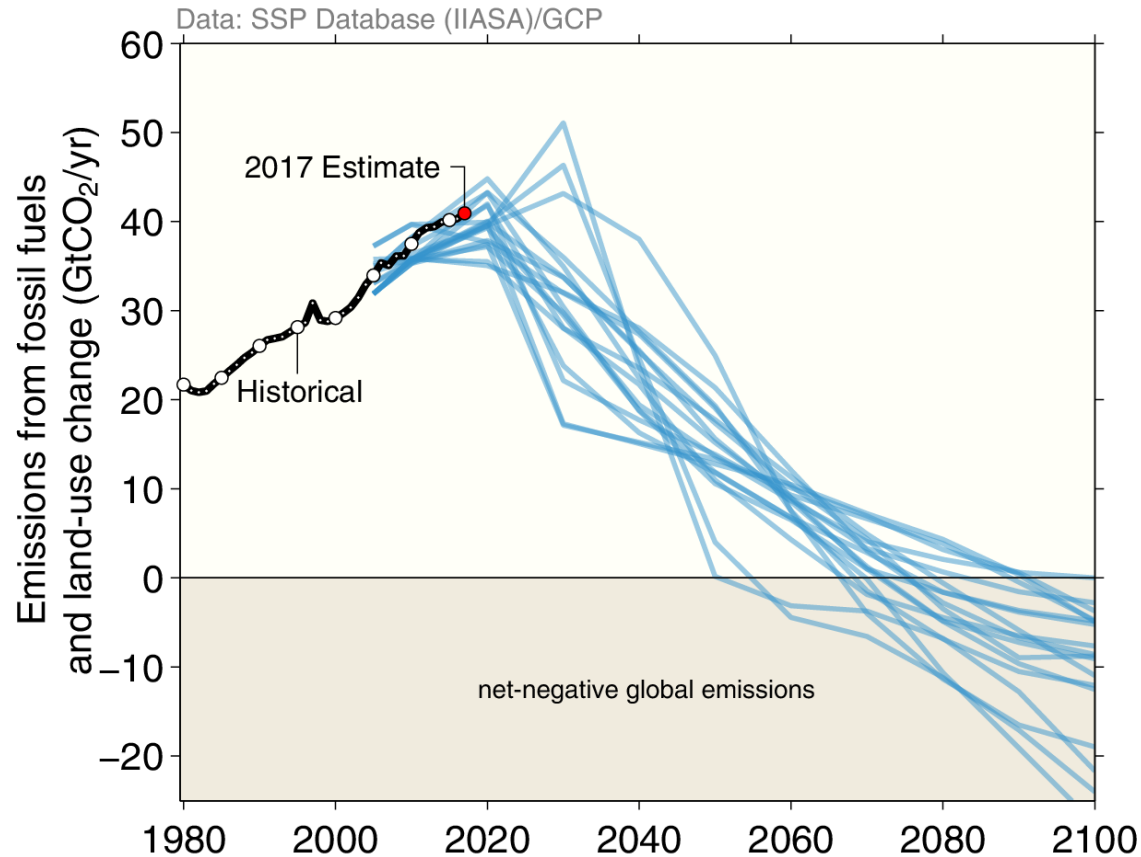
Increasing our chances of surviving climate change and
meeting the world's energy needs

Eric Ingersoll
Founder, Energy Options Network
Managing Partner, LucidCatalyst



We are appear
to be aiming for
5°C

2 Degrees: In our dreams!
We are not on any of these paths



Assumptions:

- Air capture is needed for 50% of required negative emissions
- Capture, compression and disposal requires ~250kWh/tonne
- 10Gt_{CO2}/yr would require over 300 GW of baseload nuclear plants.

Delaying significant emissions reductions increases required negative emissions

Implications:

- The risk of failure to decarbonize looks unacceptably high
- We need to radically improve the chances of success
- Re-examination of our energy technology preferences and risk prioritization is necessary

But wait—countries with predominantly nuclear electricity generation have already achieved very low levels of carbon intensity

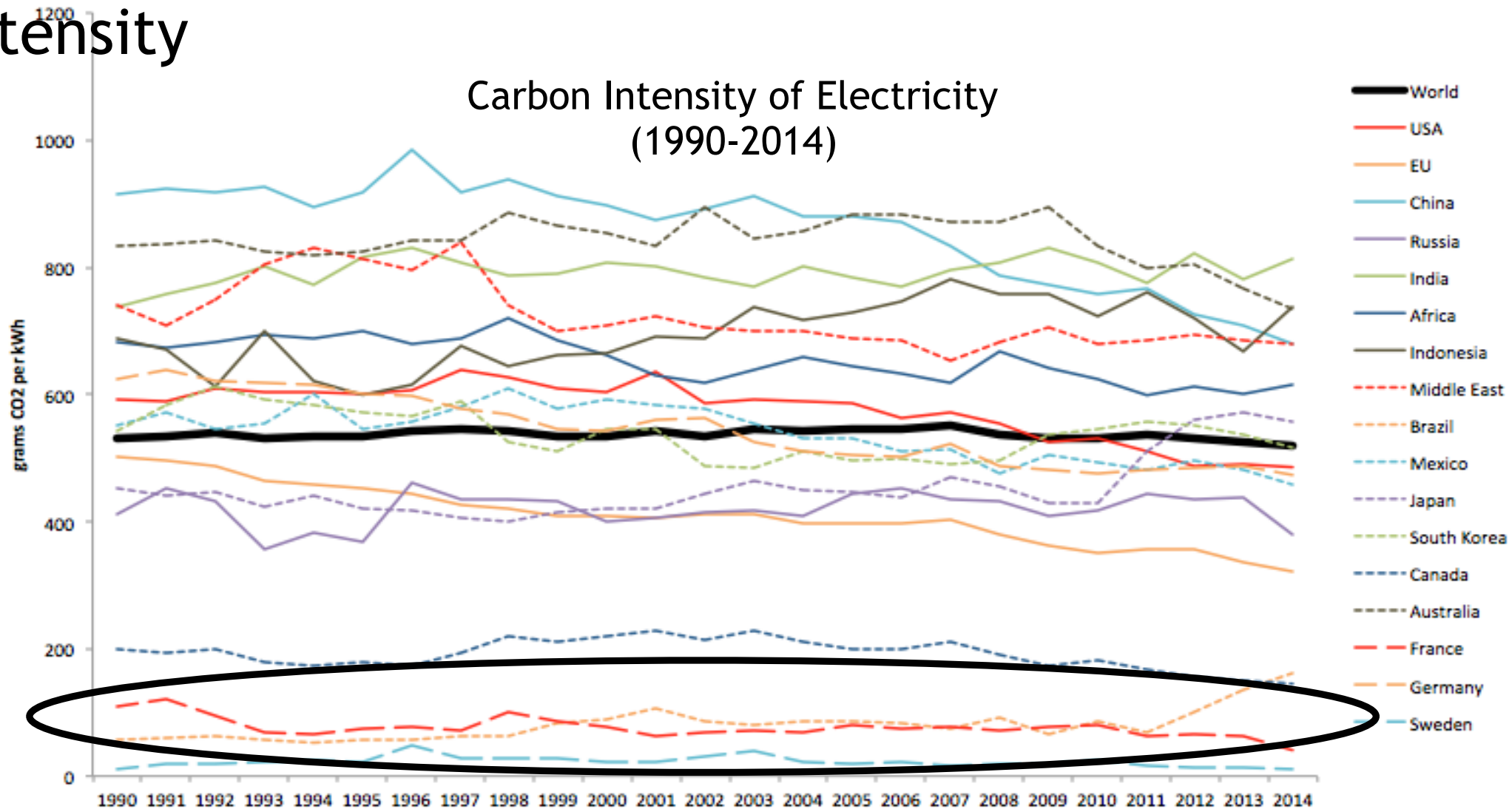
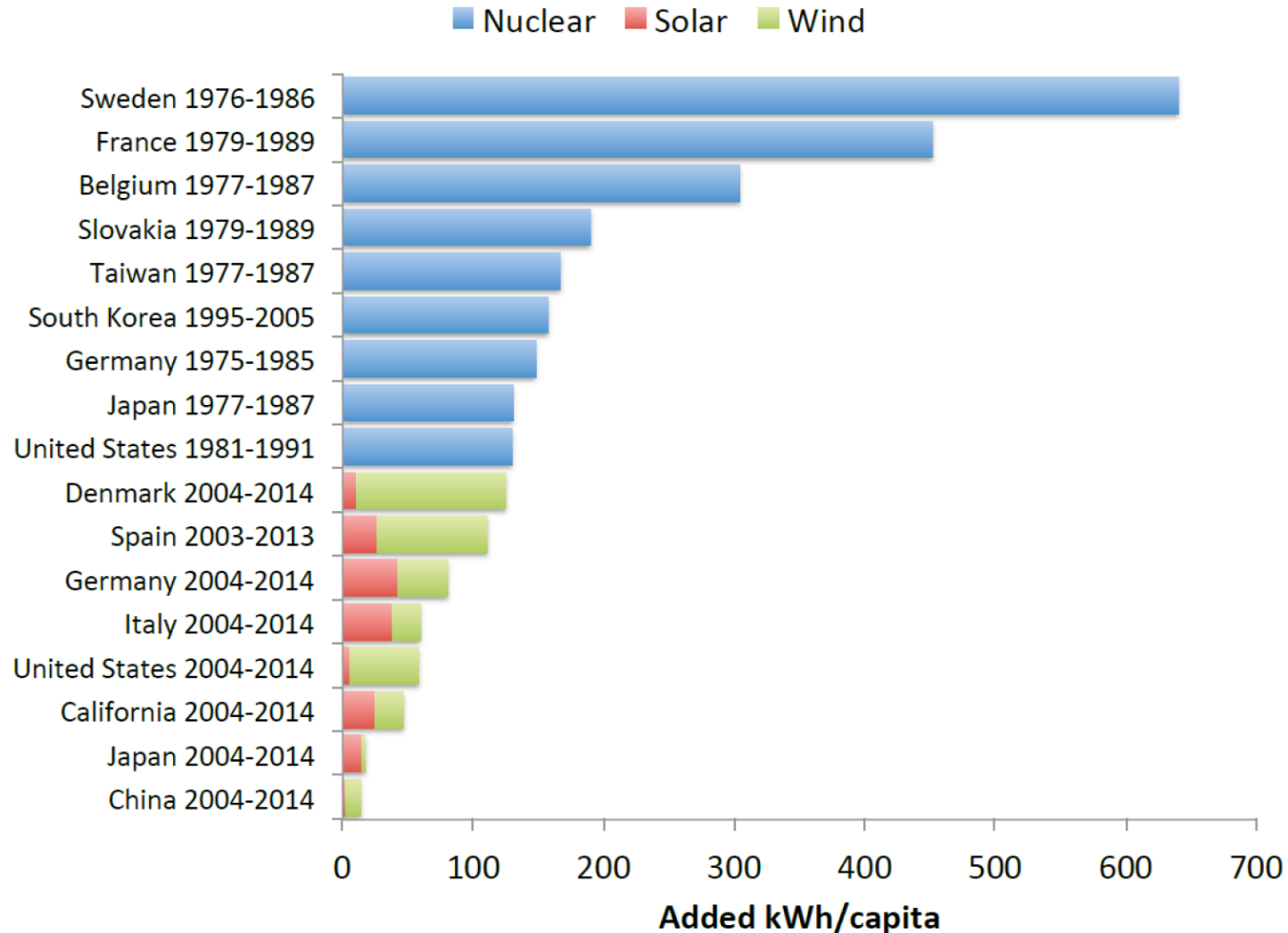


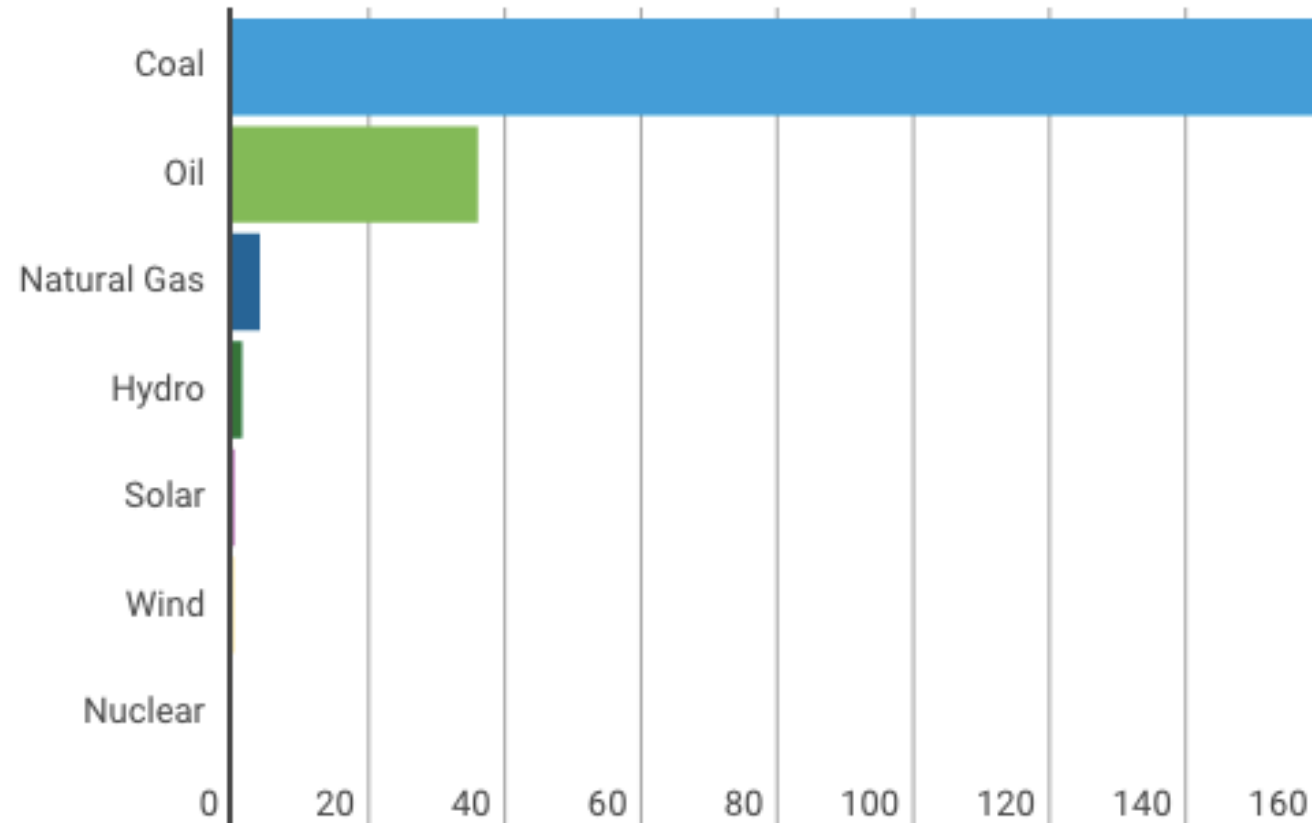
Chart Source: Clean Air Task Force, from International Energy Agency data

...and they achieved it very quickly



Maybe the most dangerous nuclear plant—
is the one that isn't built

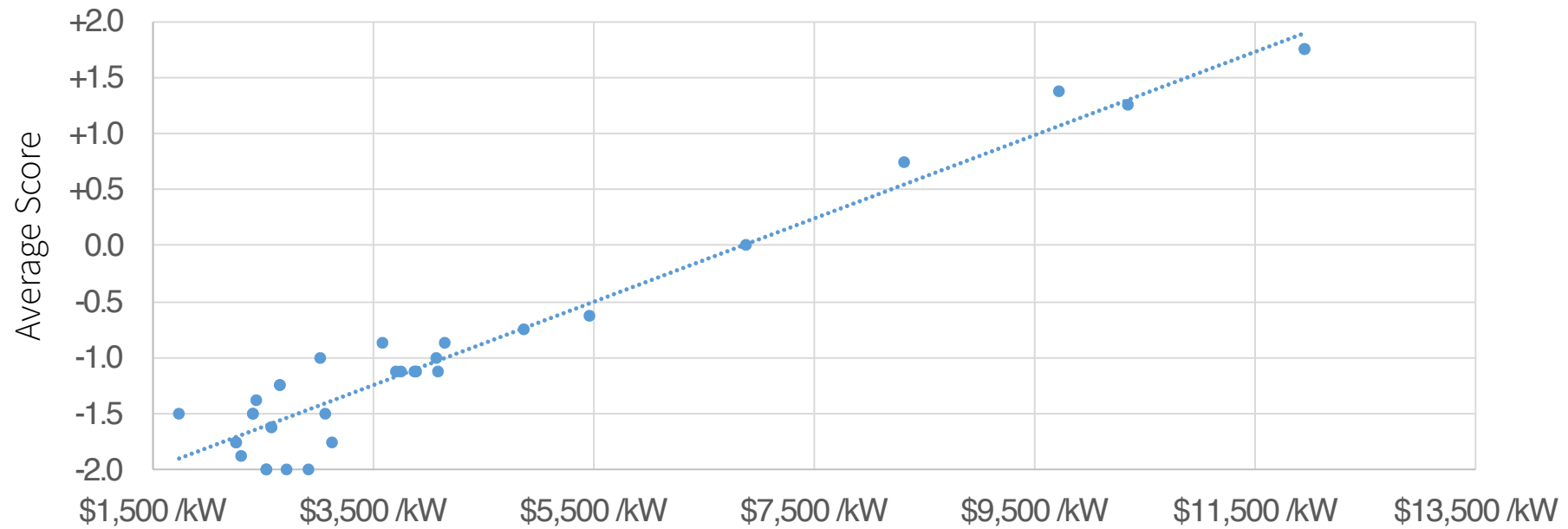
Deaths per terawatt hour by energy source



Source: Nextbigfuture.com

But nuclear is too expensive—or is it?

30 Recently Completed Plants

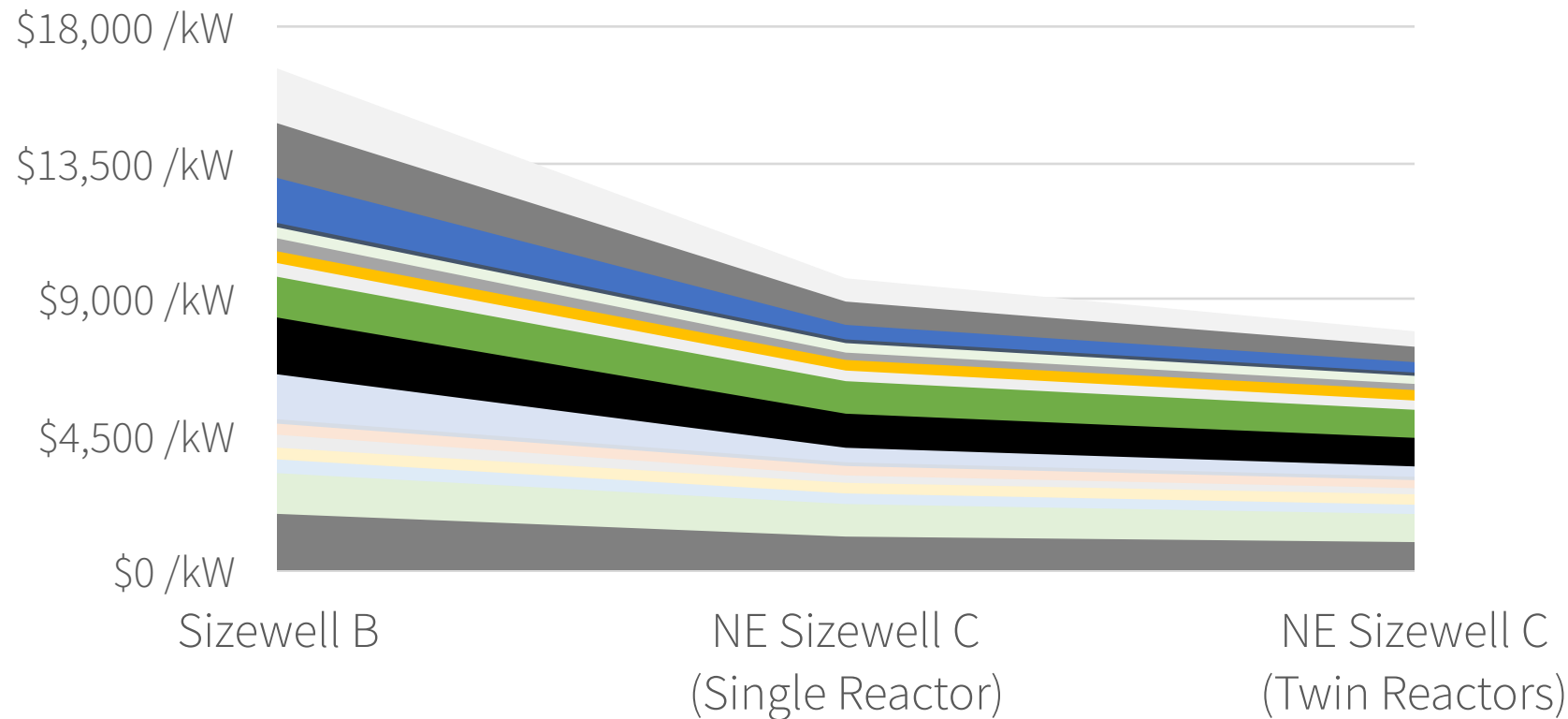


Source: <https://www.eti.co.uk/library/the-eti-nuclear-cost-drivers-project-summary-report>

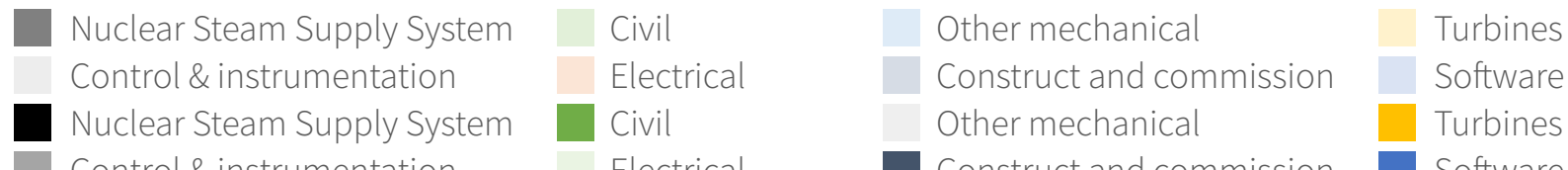


Learnings from Sizewell B to Sizewell C

Cost Reduction Trajectory at Sizewell B and
Nuclear Electric's proposal for Sizewell C



- 30% reduction in overnight costs from Sizewell B to Nuclear Electric's proposal for Sizewell C (single reactor)
- Savings based on contractually-bound estimates
- ~20 month improvement in construction schedule

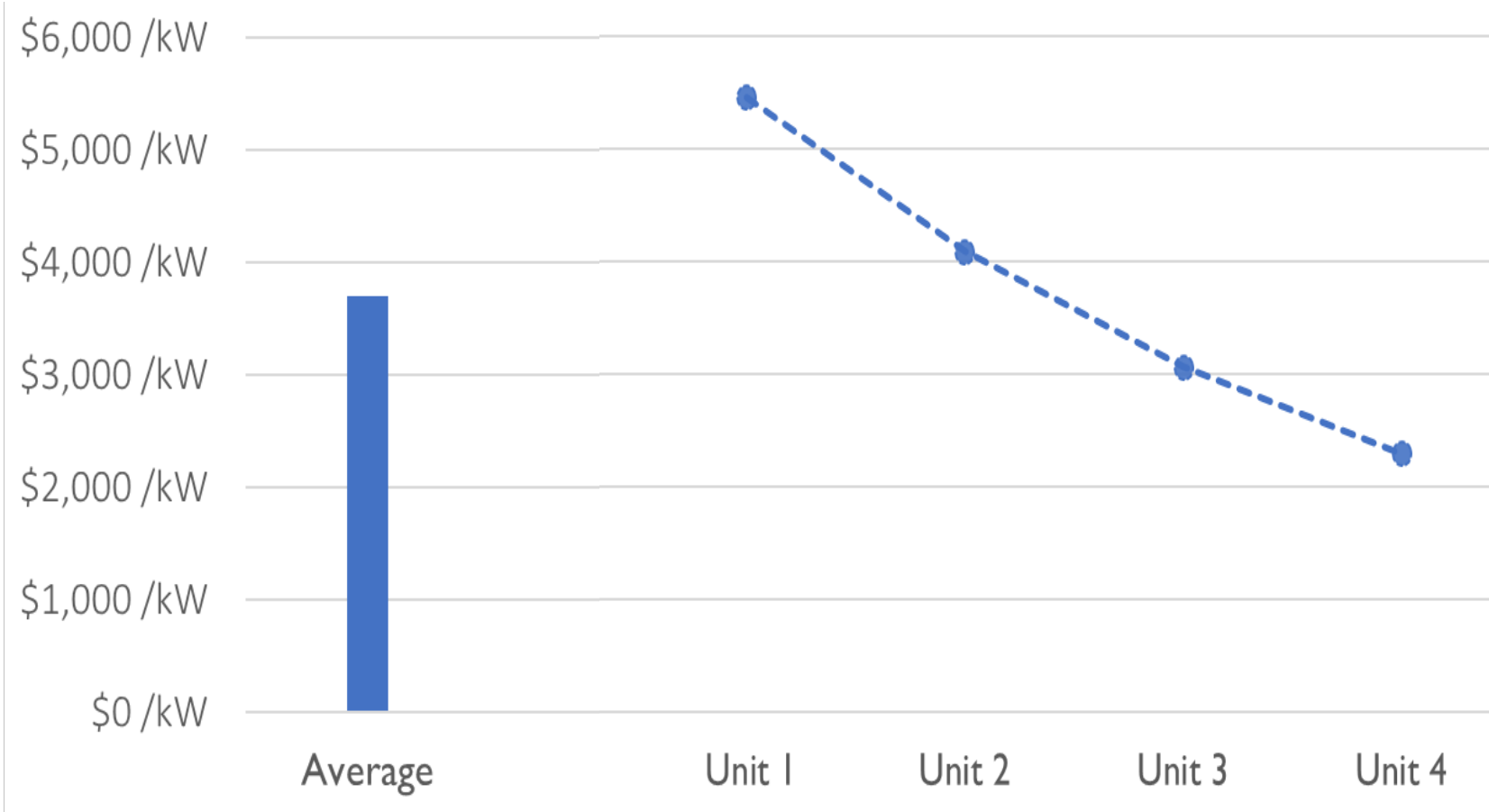


Barakah, Abu Dhabi 5,400 MW (4 x 1,400MW PWR)



Barakah (UAE): benefits of a multi-unit program

Extrapolation of Cost Reduction at Barakah Units 1 – 4 (\$20.4B)



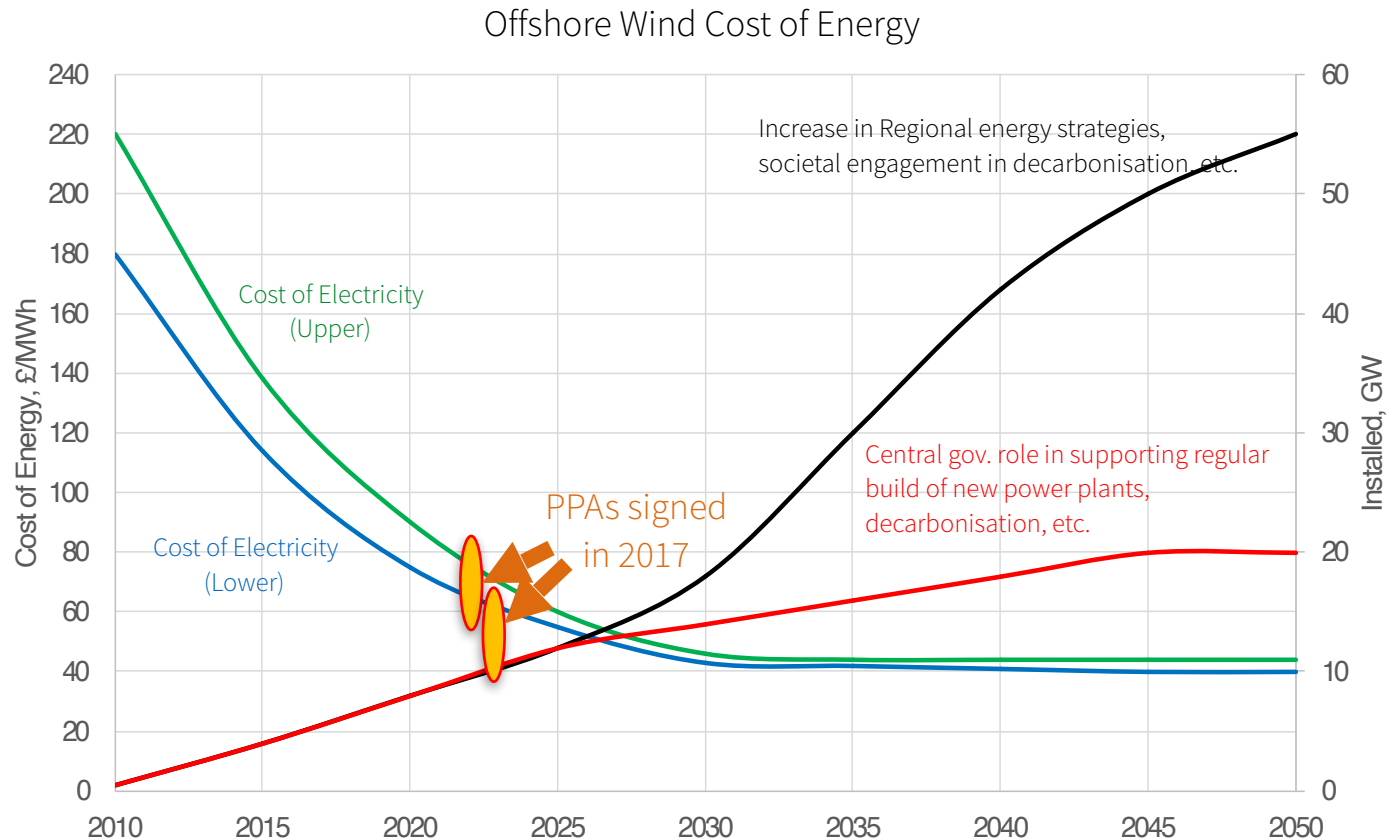
- A comprehensive “lessons learned” study informed RfP and bidding process
- Owner-led process that encouraged/imposed best practices in key aspects of project delivery
- Commitment to 4-unit purchase
- Same contractors and suppliers (building on successful deliveries in Korea)
- Vendor allowed to optimize process/ sequence, build continuously, maintain skills and experience
- 40% reduction in labor costs from unit 1 to unit 2
- No demobilization between units (moving people from unit to unit without lag)

Is it possible to organize significant cost reduction
in a large industry?



UK Offshore Wind (50% price drop over 2 years*)

- Gov't-supported “Offshore Renewables Catapult” funds R&D projects aimed at cost reduction through innovation and de-risking technology to lower financings costs
- Relentless focus on cost reduction innovations by developers

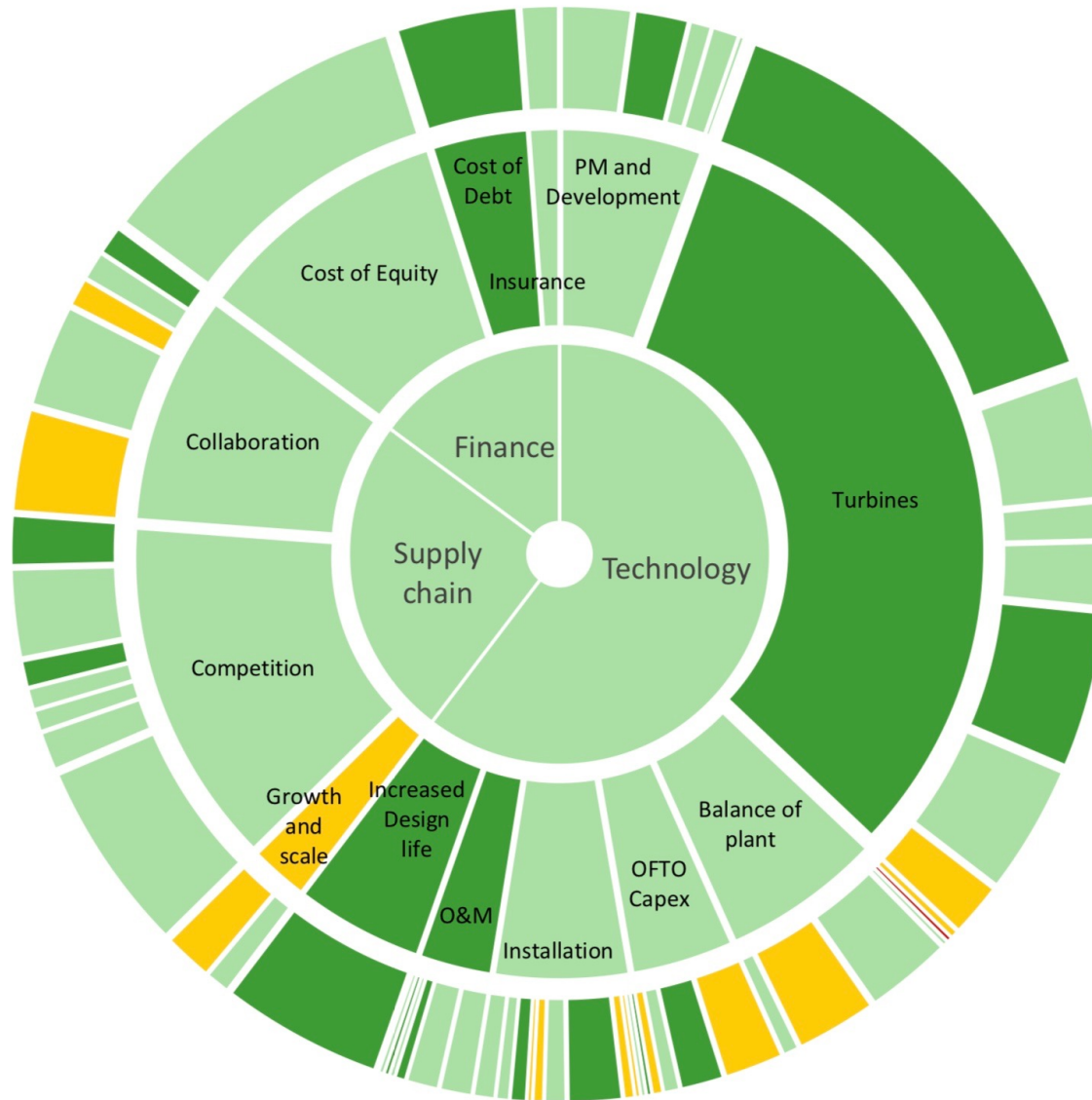


UK's Offshore Renewable Catapult

- Funded >150 collaborative R&D projects
- Tests, demonstrates, de-risks, and validates latest technologies
- Partnerships with 52 academic institutions

* The CFDs were half the price of contracts awarded in the last UK offshore wind tender in February 2015.

The UK took a very comprehensive approach



- Multiple projects
- All areas of cost
- Careful monitoring
- Clear incentives
- Auction model
- Would a similar approach work for nuclear?

Cost reduction is critical to
climate/development success

What if we engaged with the nuclear industry as
constructively and as persistently as we have with wind
and solar?

Maybe the nuclear industry we have isn't the one we need
to help solve climate?

What if we applied successful renewables policies—to
nuclear?

Accelerating **Climate Action** **in the United States:**

What Are We Doing and What More Can Be Done?

Thursday and Friday
September 20 and 21, 2018