

Energy Policy Presentation

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OSPE Energy Task Force January 2015



Outline of Presentation

- Data Sources
- ♦ Challenges
- ♦ Impact of Natural Gas Prices
- ♦ Impact of Interest Rates
- Impact of Load Following
- ♦ Impact of Wind Turbines
- ♦ Public Concerns About Used Fuel Management
- Public Concerns About Accident Releases
- Cost and Schedule Over-Runs
- Large Capital Requirements
- Summary



Data Sources for Today's Presentation

- → The Ontario generation (except for solar) and customer demand data was obtained from the IESO website (http://www.ieso.ca). Detailed analysis was done in 2011 but load data for 2010 to 2014 has not changed much.
- ♦ Electricity production cost data was obtained from Ontario 2013 FIT rates and the *Projected Costs of Generating Electricity, 2010 Edition,* Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, median case with carbon tax removed.
- You can download OSPE energy policy documents and this slide presentation at:

http://www.ospe.on.ca/?page=pres_lib#peo



Challenges

- Multi-unit common mode accident at Fukushima Dai-Ichi undermined the public's confidence in the nuclear industry.
- ♦ All Japanese reactors have been shutdown pending installation of safety upgrades.
- ♦ Germany and Switzerland are planning to retire their nuclear plants.
- ♦ China has slowed down its nuclear build program.
- USA projects are having difficulty getting funding.
- Very little money for nuclear R&D in North America

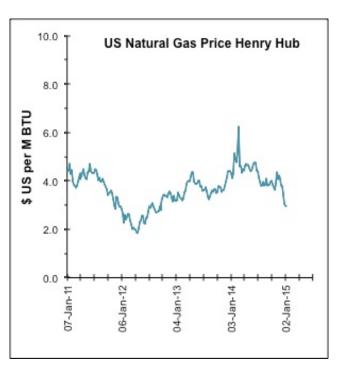


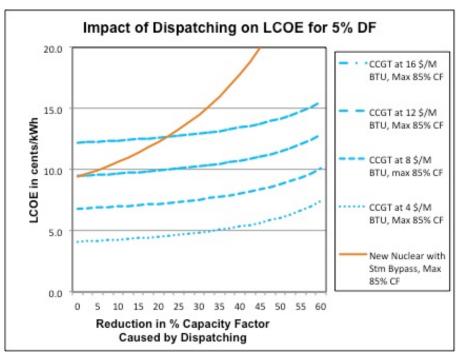
Impact of Natural Gas Prices

- → Public concerns about coal CO₂ emissions & pollutants.
- ♦ Natural gas has 60% less CO₂ emissions than coal.
- ♦ Nuclear has zero CO₂ emissions but you have to accept the challenges inherent in nuclear energy.
- ♦ Natural gas is currently very cheap at less than 3 \$US per M BTU spot price in North America so the fueling cost is less than 4 cents/kWh.
- New gas-fired generation is currently cheaper than new nuclear generation.



Impact of Natural Gas Prices





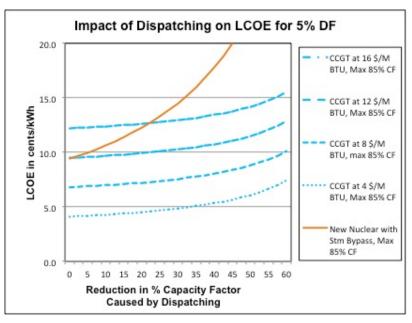


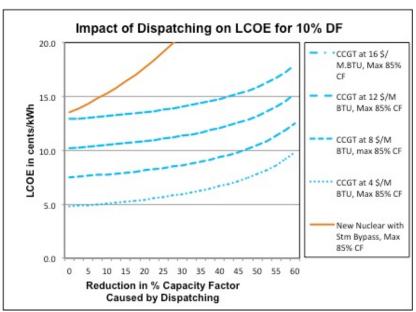
Impact of Interest Rates

- Currently 30 yr government bonds are 3 to 4 %.
- ♦ 5% discount rate is being used to evaluate projects.
- ♦ Nuclear projects are costly (6 to 7 B\$/GW) and have a long construction schedule (5 to 10 years).
- ♦ Long term interest rates have a major impact on levelized cost of electricity (LCOE) for nuclear.
- ♦ A rise in interest rates will increase LCOE more for nuclear than for gas fired plant.



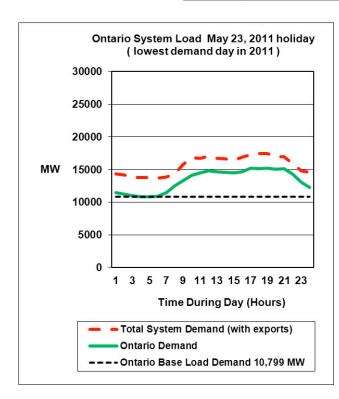
Impact of Interest Rates

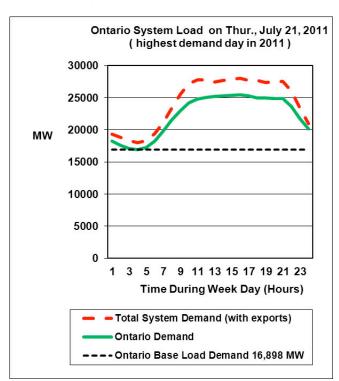






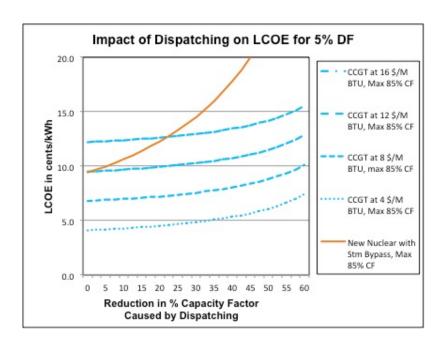
Impact of Load Following







Impact of Load Following (Dispatching)



Abbreviations:

- LCOE = the levelized cost of electricity = total lifetime costs divided by energy produced.
- **♦ DF** = discount factor
- CCGT = Combined Cycle Gas Turbine
- → M BTU = Million
 British Thermal Units
- **♦ CF = Capacity Factor**

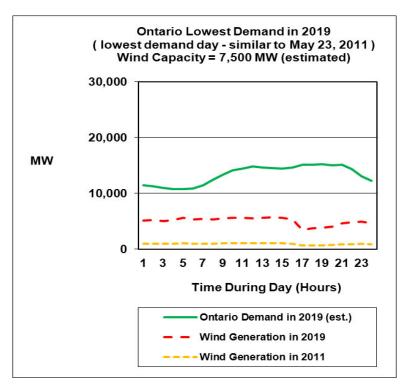


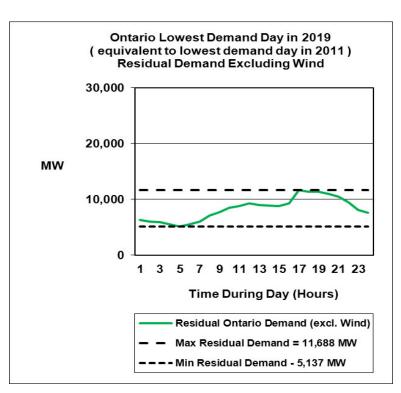
Impact of Wind Turbines

- ♦ Ontario will add 7,500 MW of wind turbines by 2021. 1,700 MW installed in July 2013, 4,700 MW installed by end of 2014.
- ♦ Wind competes with nuclear for customer load at night.
- When demand is low at night the operator (IESO) dispatches (lowers the output of) flexible nuclear before wind turbines and then shuts down inflexible nuclear.
- ♦ More flexible nuclear will be needed to manage growing intermittent renewable output - impacts capacity factors.
- Ontario does not have storage to prevent energy loss.
- The size of the intermittent renewable portfolio (wind and solar) will impact the economics of nuclear.



Impact of Wind Turbines





Note: Dec 2013 Long Term Energy Plan delayed installing 7,500 MW of wind to end of 2021 from 2018.



Public Concerns About Used Fuel Management

- ♦ No current permanent repository for used fuel.
- ♦ Nuclear Waste Management Organization (NWMO) is working with Canadian communities to locate a long term repository - many years away from becoming operational.
- ♦ Public concern about used fuel hazards and its very long life time.
- Used fuel reprocessing that would reduce radioactive waste volumes significantly is not permitted in Canada, USA and in many other countries – proliferation concerns.



Public Concerns About Accident Releases

- Statistically, nuclear has the lowest death & injury rate and lowest emission profile of any dependable energy source.
- ♦ Public concerns about technical complexity and human error:
 - ♦ Three Mile Island poor I&C design and human errors.
 - ♦ Chernobyl poor reactor design and human errors.
 - → Fukushima Dai-Ichi poor emergency power design and human errors.
- ♦ Public concerns about plant robustness tolerance to design/human errors.
- ♦ Public concerns about terrorism tolerance to concerted attack.
- → Public concerns about proliferation tolerance to nuclear material diversion.
- ♦ Public concerns about contamination following an accident.
- → Public demands very low risk from high impact plants.



Cost and Schedule Over-Runs

- New designs result in technical and licensing risks.
- → Finland Olkiluoto Unit 3 1600 MW EPR-PWR

 - original plan: 3.0 B€, in-service 2009
 - current plan: 8.5 B€, in-service 2018
- ♦ France Flamanville Unit 3: 1600 MW EPR-PWR
 - construction problems and design issues
 - original plan: 3.3 B€, in-service 2012
 - current plan: 8.0 B€, in-service 2018
- Better experience in China 1100 MW AP-1000 PWR, about 1 year and 20% over original plan.
- → First AP-1000 in USA about 1 year and 1 B\$ over original \$14 B plan for 2 units.



Large Capital Requirements

- ↓ Large capital investment (6-7 B\$/GW) and long schedule for a large unit are effectively a "bet-the-company" project.
- → High indirect construction costs for 1 unit on 1 site. Multi-units on one site increases financial commitment and corporate risk.
- ♦ Private sector doesn't want to finance multi-B\$ projects with technical and licensing risk without government financial guarantees.
- ♦ Governments are reluctant to backstop project risk.
- Costs may go higher after completion of the Fukushima Dai-Ichi accident investigations/analysis and resulting safety upgrades to cover "beyond design basis accidents".



Large Capital Requirements

- ♦ Small Modular Reactor (SMR) concepts (40 MWe 200 MWe):
 - → Improved safety some are passively safe.
 - ♦ Lower costs mass production.
 - ♦ Shorter schedule smaller units.
 - Better quality assurance factory assembly and testing.
 - ♦ Lower financial risk smaller incremental investments.
- ♦ But SMR's are many years away from commercial operation.



Summary

- ♦ Nuclear industry has a number of challenges to overcome before a nuclear renaissance can be realized – cheap natural gas is a major barrier to new nuclear capacity.
- Small modular reactors promise improved safety and lower financial risk but are many years away from commercial operation.
- ♦ Nuclear industry needs to better educate the public on the actual risks and benefits of nuclear power.
- ♦ Nuclear industry needs to re-examine economies of scale. Smaller may be cheaper in the case of nuclear power.



Questions?

Notes:

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