



Predicting rain doesn't count. Building arks does.

Nuclear safety



Last Minute Risk Analysis (LMRA)

STEP 1 Look around – What do I see?

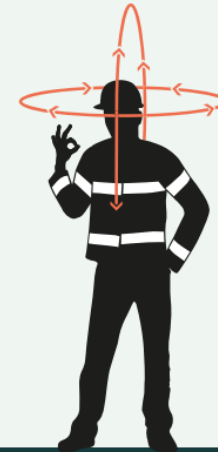
- a. Do I detect any uncontrolled hazards? Consult the task manager about it!
- b. Am I at the intended equipment?
- c. Is the installation (electrically) secured?
- d. Am I wearing all the proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) required?
- e. Have the precautions and measures listed on the permit been taken?
- f. Am I prepared for an emergency situation (escape/alarm etc.)?

STEP 2 Do what is needed to remove any hazards.

STEP 3 Start working safely on the job!

HP High Five

Sharpen your mind with the right tools





50 years of experience with the future

Nuclear

- 1 power plant
- 1 hectare
- **485 MW**
- **4.000 GWh**
- 1.300.000 households



Solar

- 62.000 panelen
- 20 hectares
- **21 MW**
- **25 GWh**
- 8.000 households



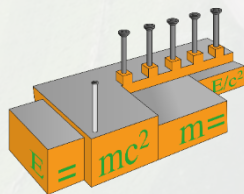
Wind


- 8 turbines
- 40 hectare s
- **33 MW**
- **70 GWh**
- 23.000 households



Nuclear waste COVRA

All nuclear waste of 60 years electricity production. Reduction of 120.000.000 tons CO₂



An aerial photograph of a large, white, dome-shaped structure, possibly a geodesic dome or a large-scale architectural model. The dome is covered in a grid of black lines, which appear to be structural ribs or a measurement grid. The lines are spaced evenly and follow the curvature of the dome. The background is a clear blue sky.

The issue
The solution

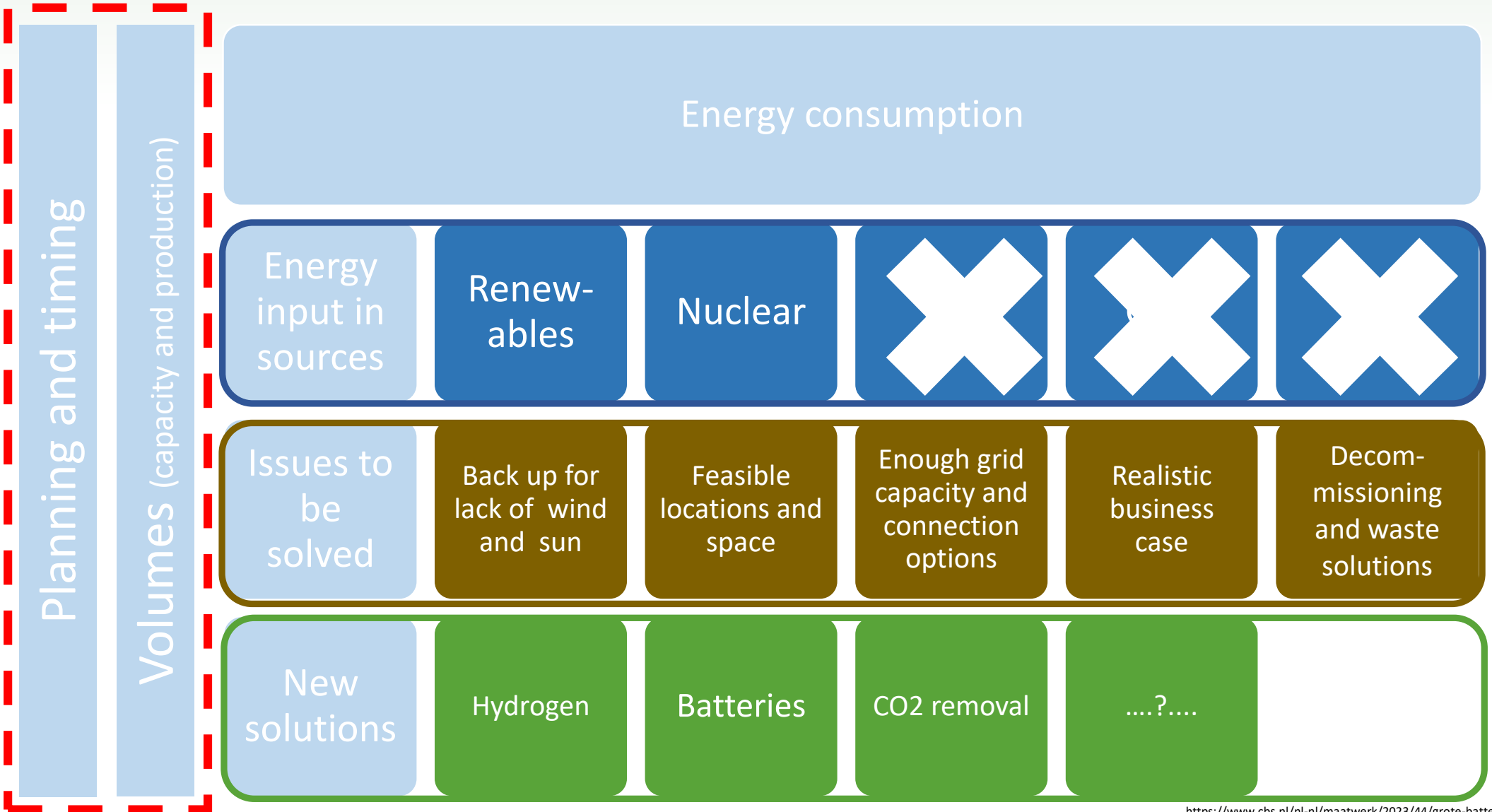
The issue

- *System*
- *Capacity*
- *Production*
- *Market prices*

The big puzzle

'We need an integral energy policy'

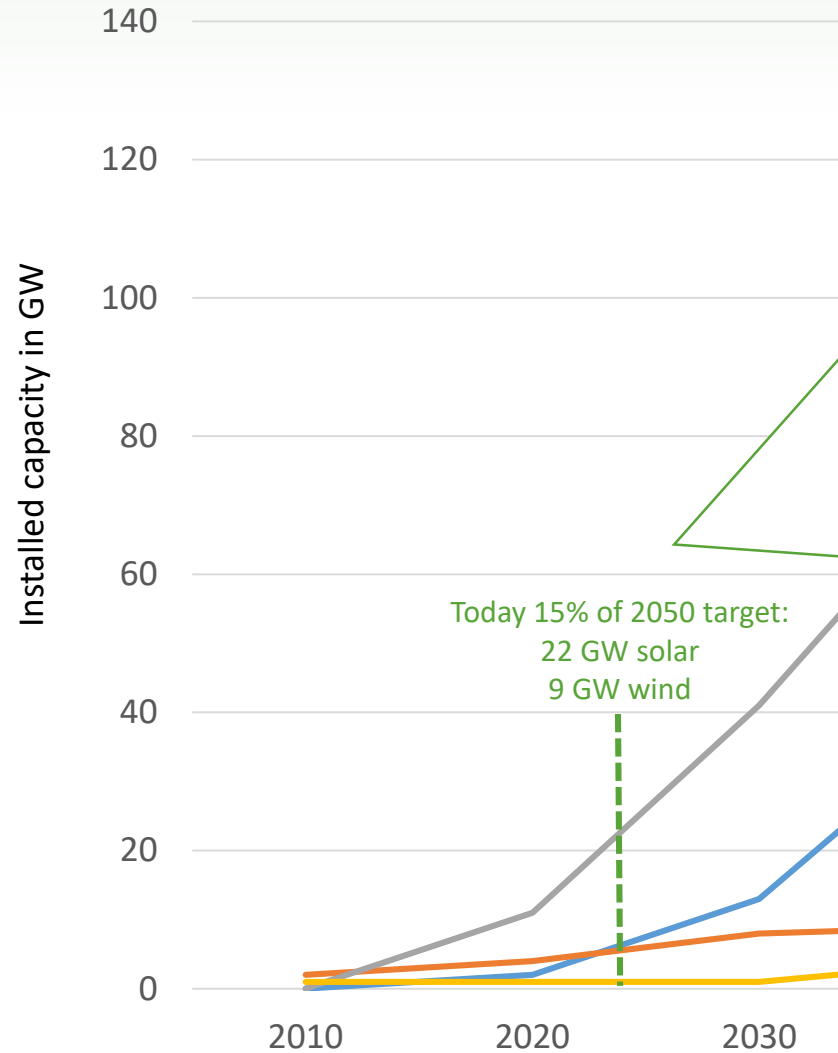
Missing coordinating and responsible body



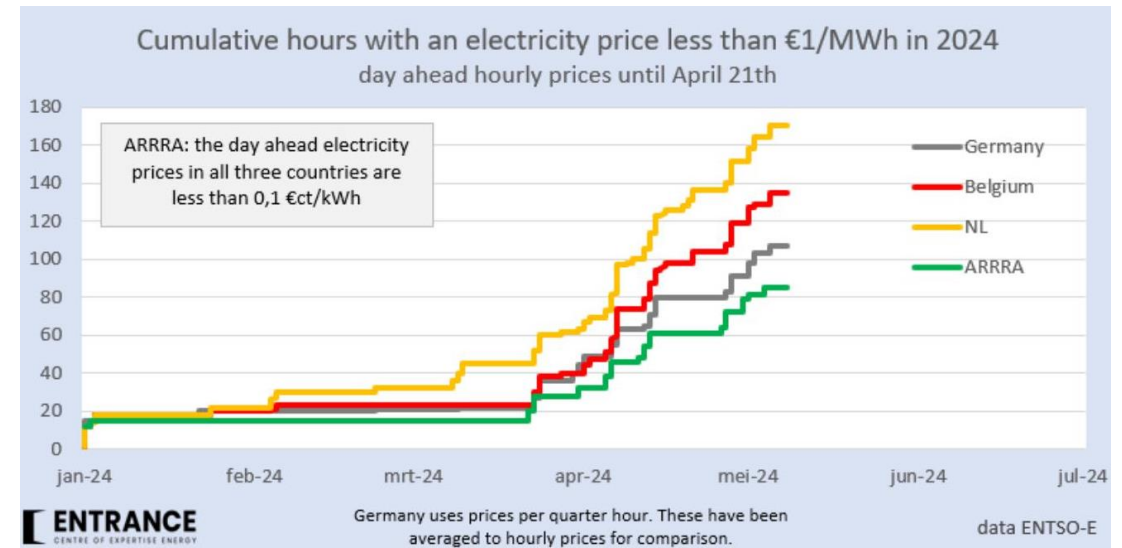
The issue

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Installed CO2 free capacity in GW in NL



31 GW Renewables is 155% of an average peak demand of 20 GW. This causes rapidly increasing hours with negative prices.



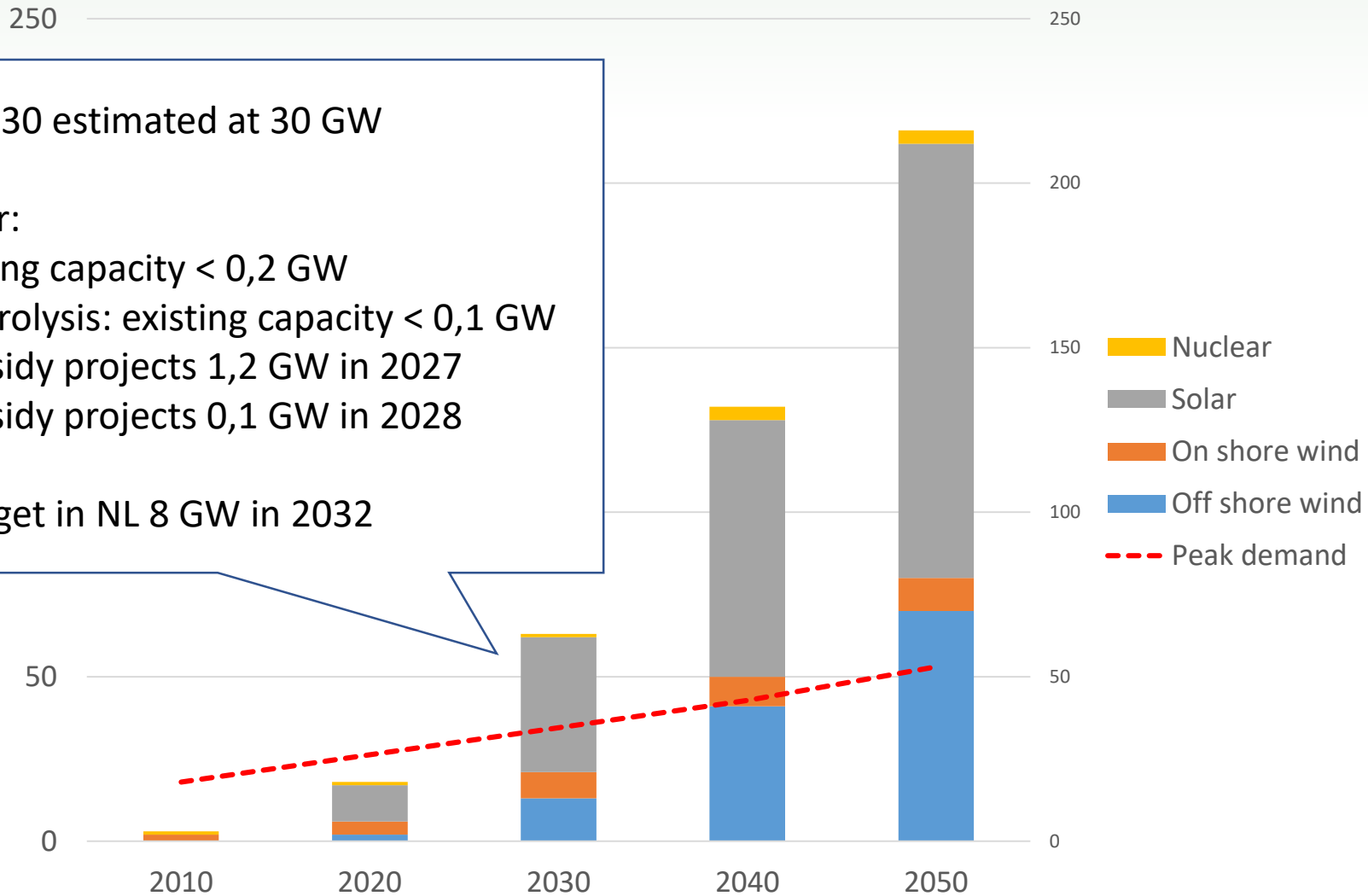
Accumulated installed CO2 free capacity in GW in NL

Overcapacity in 2030 estimated at 30 GW

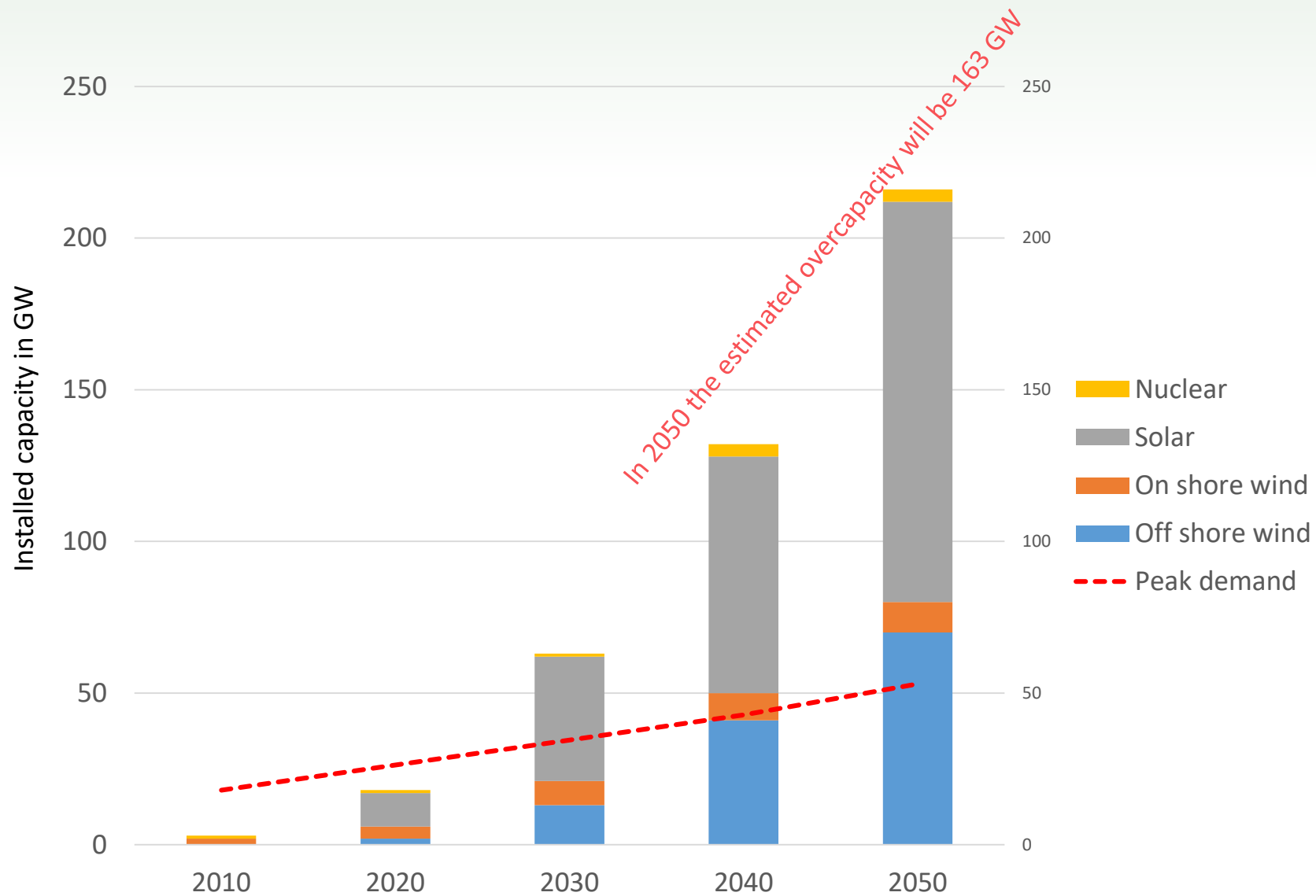
Can be used by/for:

- Batteries: existing capacity < 0,2 GW
- Hydrogen electrolysis: existing capacity < 0,1 GW
 - 12.22 subsidy projects 1,2 GW in 2027
 - 05.24 subsidy projects 0,1 GW in 2028

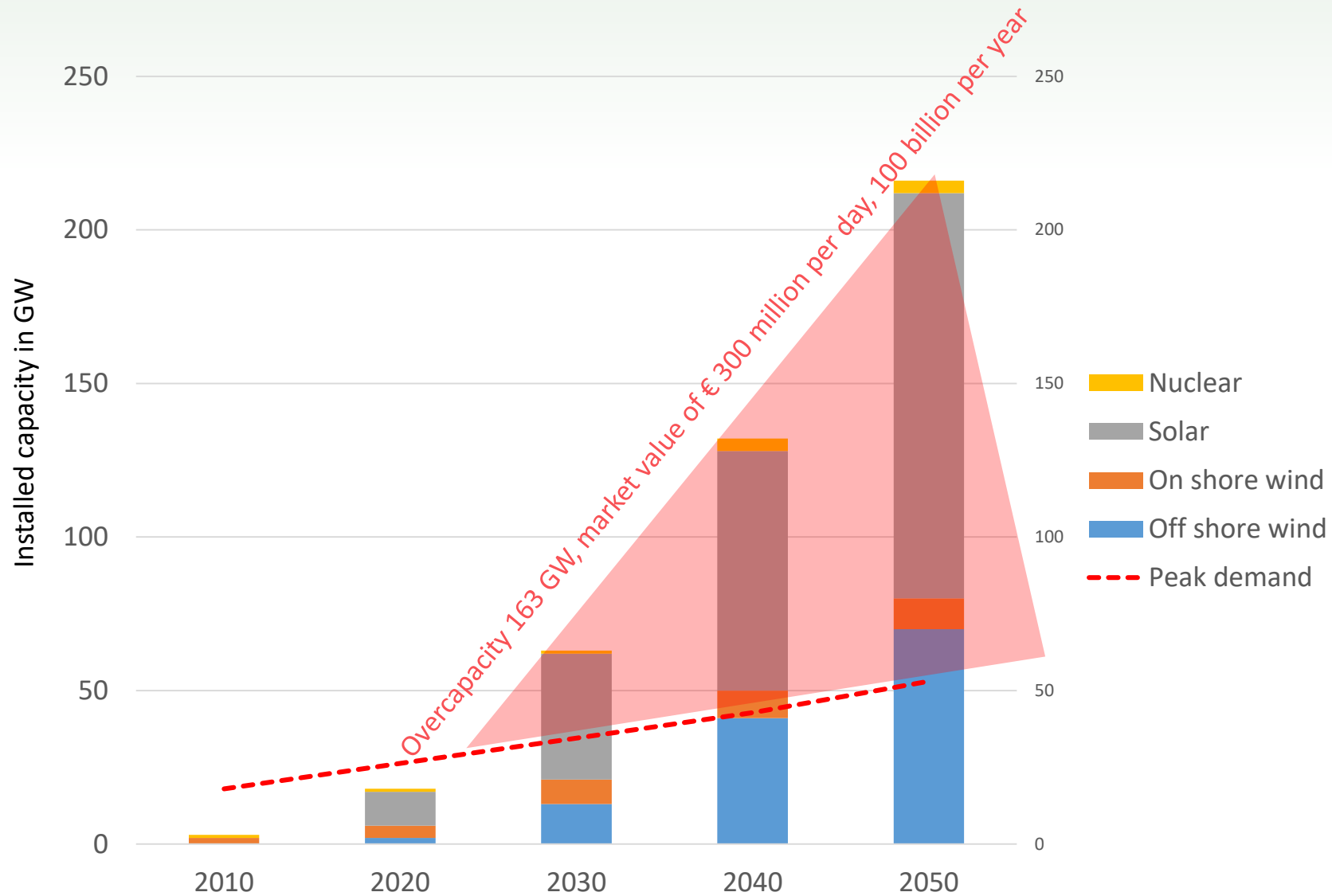
Hydrogen target in NL 8 GW in 2032



Accumulated installed CO2 free capacity in GW in NL



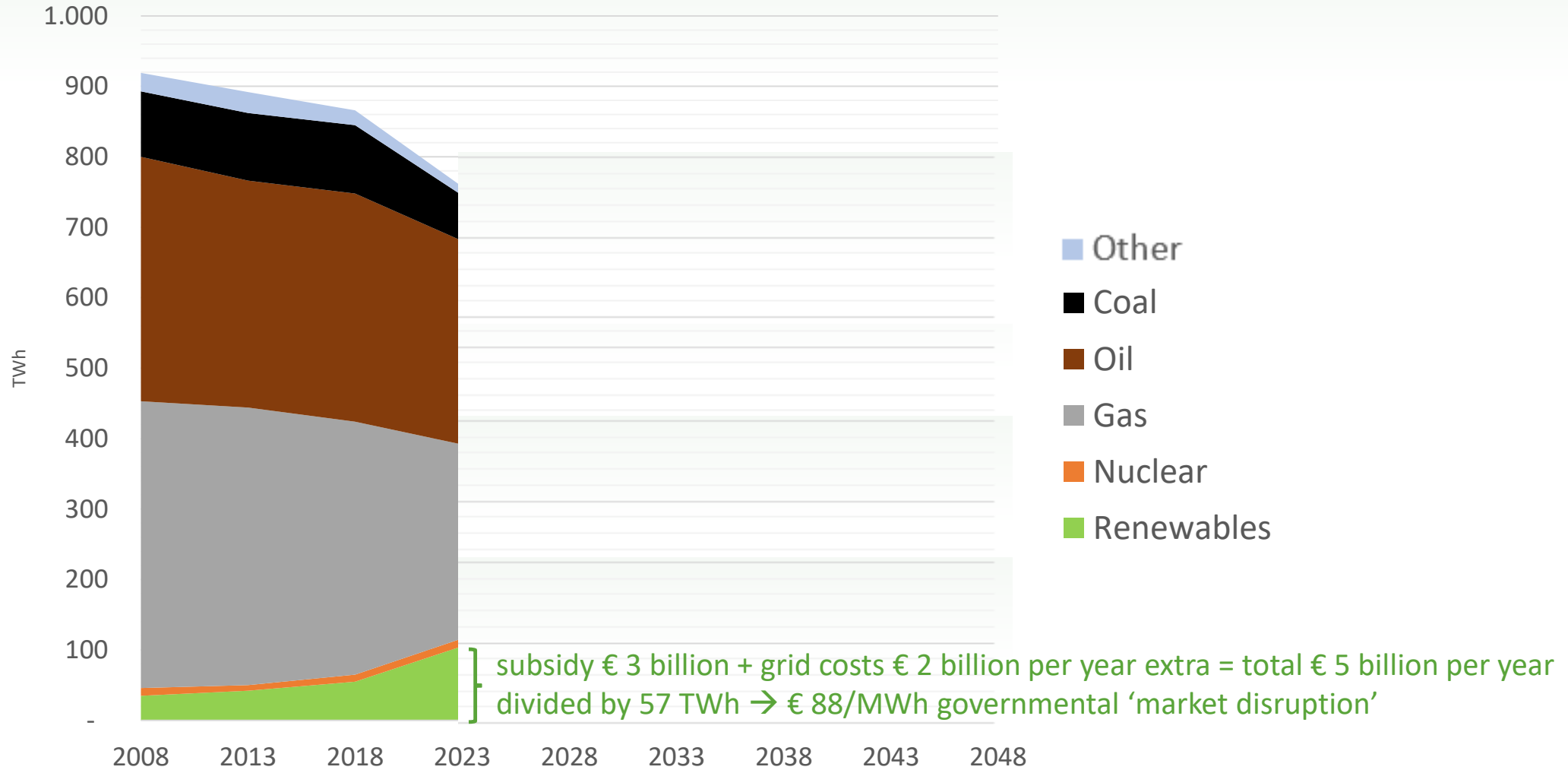
Accumulated installed CO2 free capacity in GW in NL



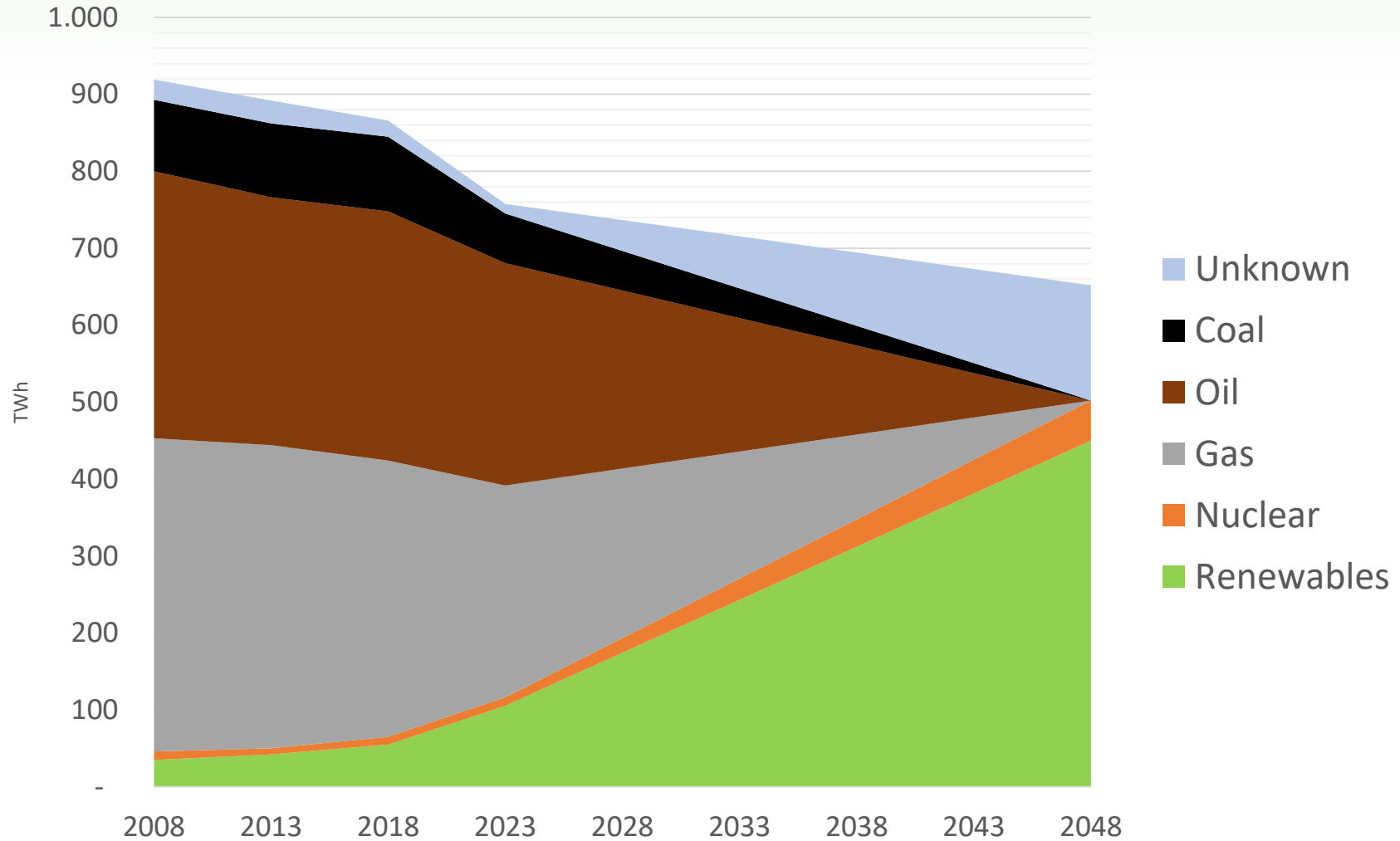
The issue

- *System*
- *Capacity*
- *Production*
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Yearly primary energy in NL 800 TWh



Yearly primary energy in NL 800 TWh



In the Netherlands

Energy demand in the Netherlands is 800 TWh in 2023

Energy demand in the Netherlands will drop to approximately 650 TWh in 2050

Targets of the government:

- 2 times as much onshore wind as the current capacity 30 TWh
 - 18 times as much offshore wind as the current capacity 300 TWh
 - 6 times as much solar as the current capacity 150 TWh
- total in 2050 *(often in the wrong place at the wrong time)* 480 TWh

In addition to the above, still necessary

- Extra energy in addition to max. solar and wind 170 TWh
- Tenfold increase in grid capacity
- Doubling the existing peak capacity to 50,000 MW (not solar and wind)

Current solutions and their capacities:

- 1 EPR produces 13 TWh
- the largest battery delivers 0,1 TWh
- the most advanced H2 initiative have a permits for 250 MW
- the cost prices are between €80 - €400 per MWh

Do the solutions work?

The New York Times

Electric Grids Are a Hidden Weak Spot in World's Climate Plans, Report Warns



Hydrogen — Fantasy or fuel of the future?

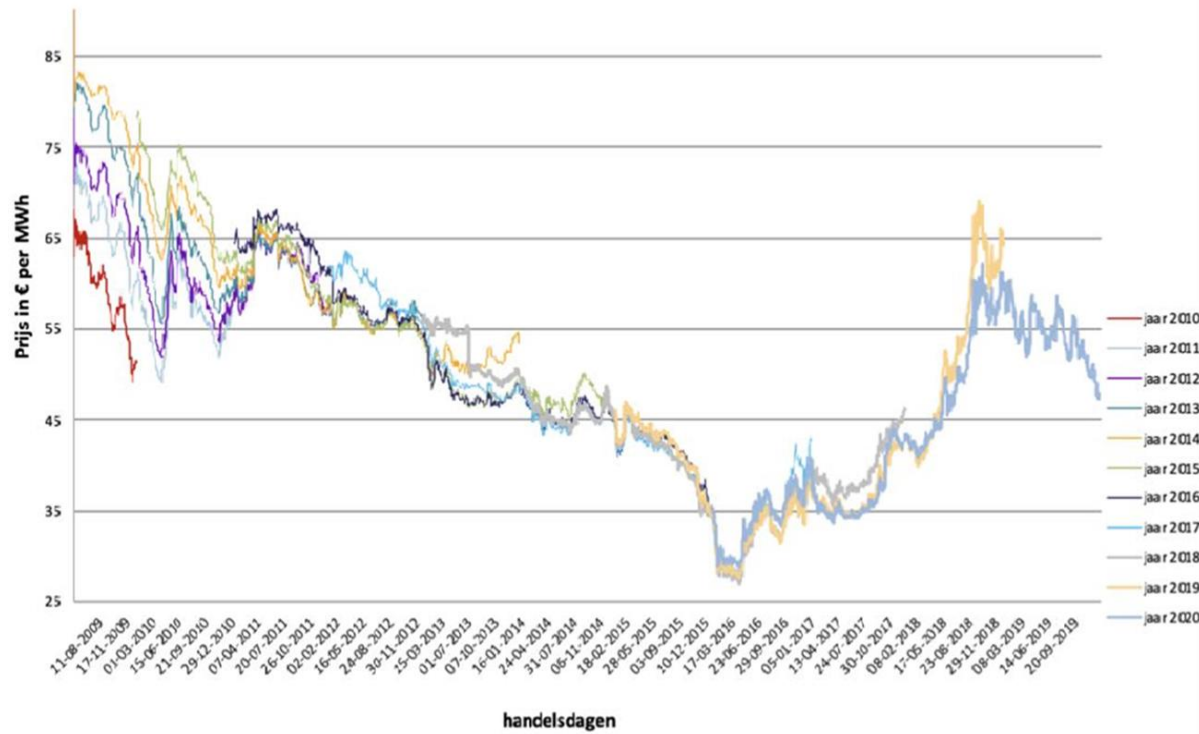


The issue

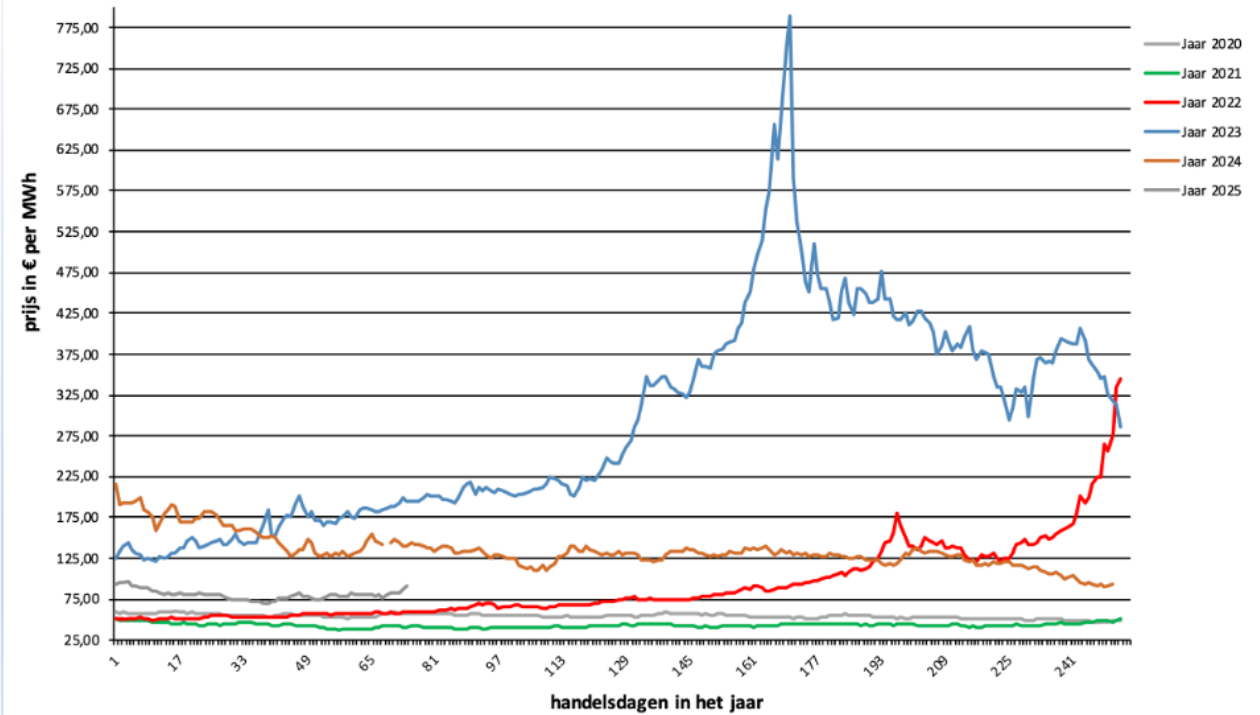
- *System*
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Unstable, unpredictable electricity prices

Historische prijsontwikkeling elektriciteit in 2010-2020



Prijsontwikkeling elektriciteit one-year-ahead voor inkoop 2020 - 2025



Conclusion

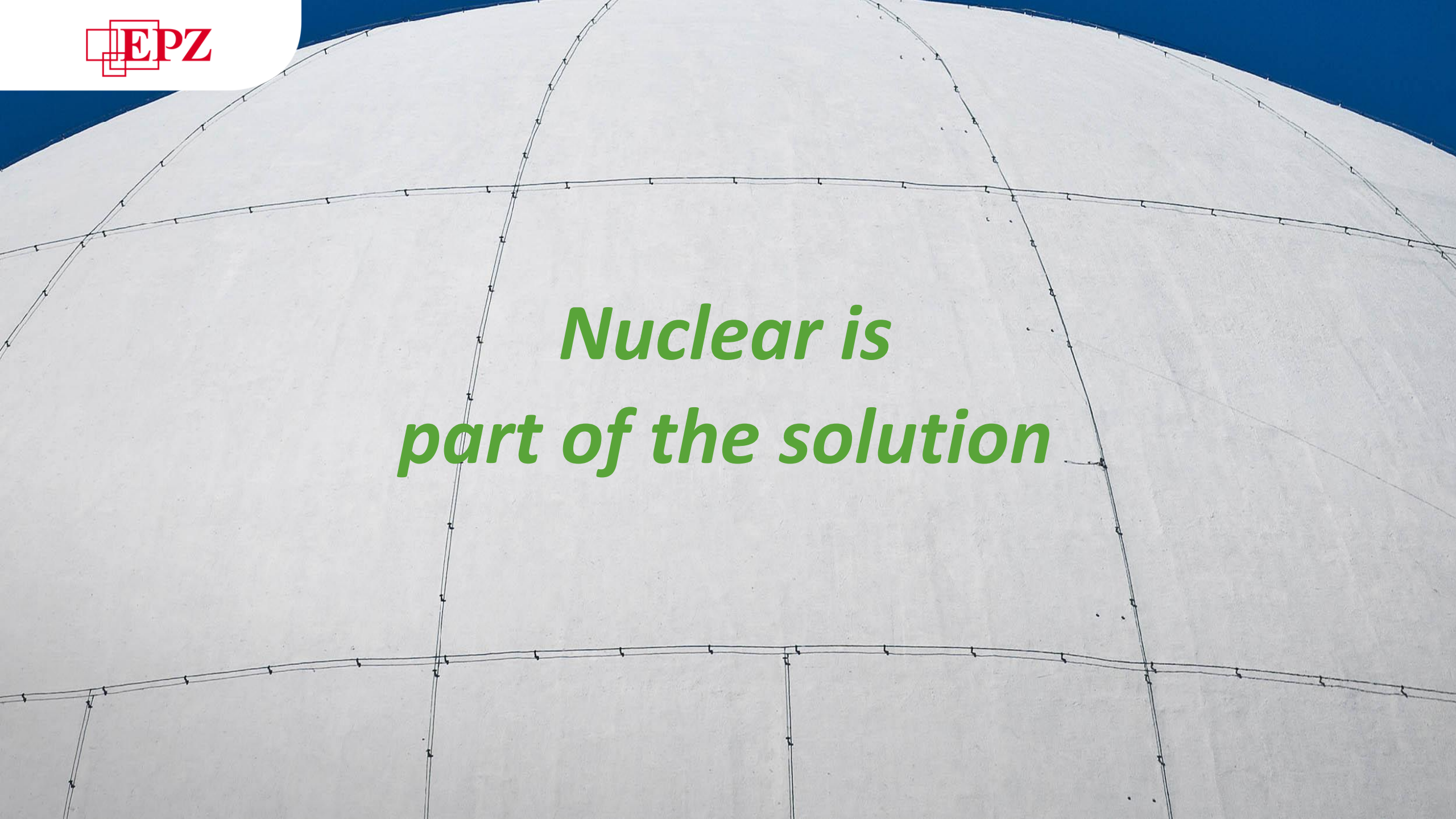
The climate targets are ambitious, so we don't have the luxury of choosing between energy sources.

Not either-or, but both-and:

We need to focus as much as possible on solar, wind, hydrogen, batteries, savings and nuclear energy.

Only then will we be able to come close to a CO2 neutral energy system.

We create alliances focused on nuclear!

A large, white, dome-shaped structure, likely a nuclear containment building, with a grid of black lines and small markers on its surface. The dome is set against a clear blue sky.

***Nuclear is
part of the solution***

Shifting perspective: From ambition to execution



What do you see?

By shifting perspective you might see an old woman or a young woman.

*Stop explaining necessity
Stop reading consultant reports
Team up and start building*

Our strenghts



<p style="text-align: center;">Knowledge</p> <p>Nuclearisation of people Own simulator Certified education</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Experience</p> <p>Our people 6000 years of nuclear operator experience</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Location</p> <p>Borssele NPP Netherlands Connected countries</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Network</p>

EPZ's future after 2033

EPZ is developing - in collaboration with others - four nuclear project clusters:

- Large new build: support the government in the developing of the construction of 2 large (1.000-1.600 MW per unit) nuclear power plants at the preferred location of Borssele with the intended purpose of EPZ as future operator, license holder and possible (shared) owner
- New build medium (300-500 MW) and small (< 100 MW): the preparation and development of SMR in collaboration with industry at industrial locations with EPZ as the intended operator
- Extension of operating life BS30: research into the possibility of extending operating life, drawing up a draft covenant and preparation for a permit change
- Dismantling BS30: the preparation for safe, timely and financially responsible dismantling of the Borssele nuclear power plant

Nuclear power plants

Large > 1.000 MW

Middle 200-500 MW

Small < 200 MW



LARGE

1.630 MW – 13.000 GWh



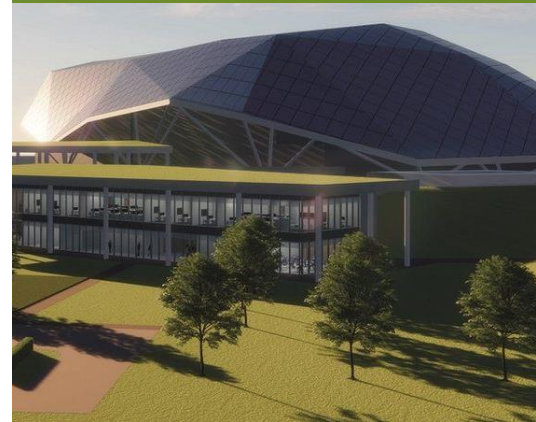
LARGE

1.000 MW - 8.000 GWh



MIDDLE

450 MW - 4.000 GWh

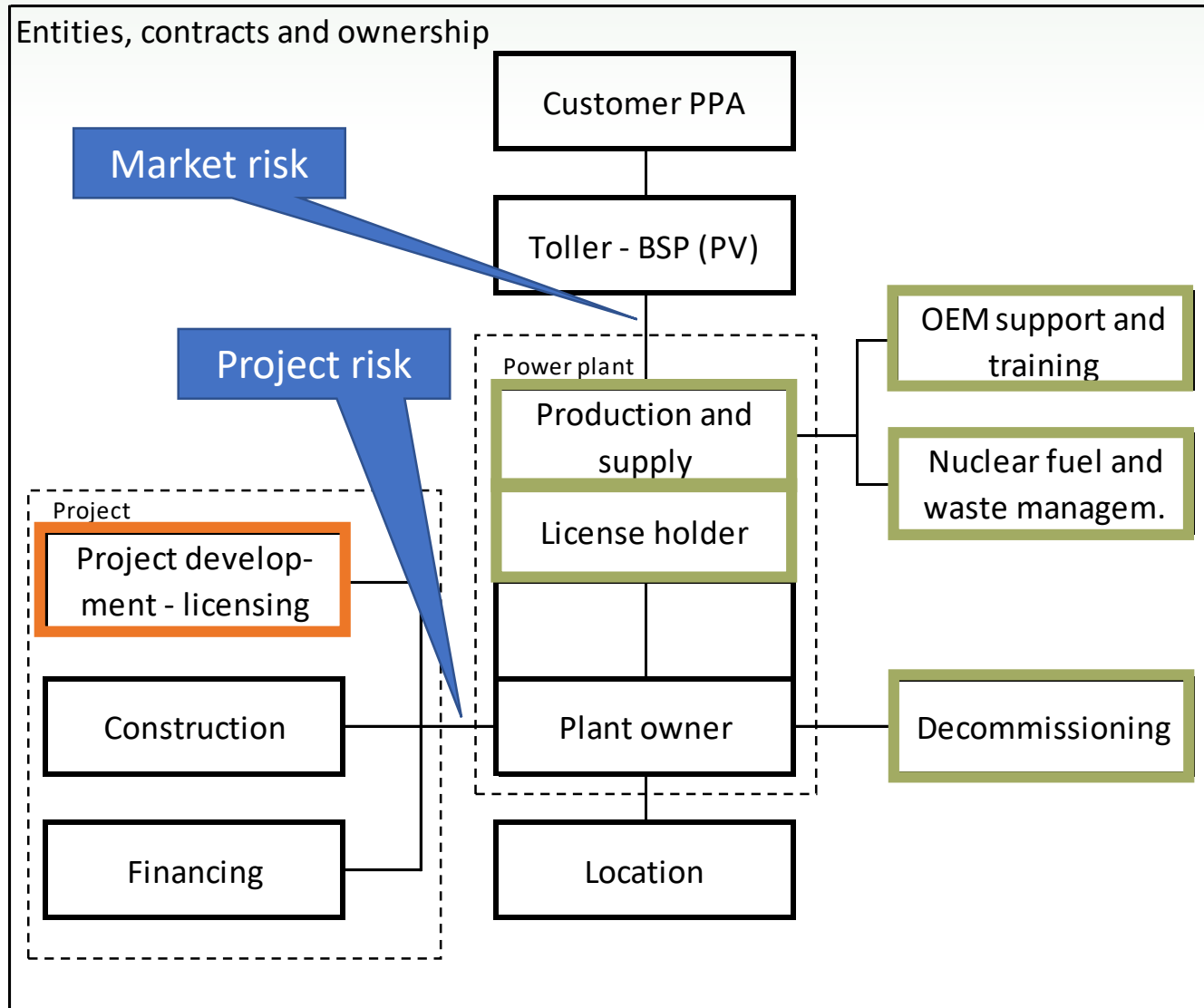


SMALL

20 MW – 160 GWh



Clear project roles and alliance building



Alliance Parties

1. Initiator
2. Licensee / Operator
3. Financier
4. Toller - Customer
5. Builder – Vendor

Roles of EPZ

- **Project phase**
- Provide input on product design and supports licensing during the project development phase
- **During operation**
- Provide an integral solution, where we also facilitate supporting activities (OEM support, fuel and waste management) through our partner network

Alliance building

1. Alliance strategy
 - Understand objective and roles in partnering
2. Partner and type of partnership selection
 - Collect all the information on the potential partners and align the culture, objectives to the business
3. Value Creation and trust building
4. Operational plan
 - Roles and responsibilities of the partners, activities and tasks
5. Structuring and governance
 - Different ways of working and and decision making and coming to an agreement with all the partner of ways of completing the alliance tasks
6. Launch and management
 - Implementation of plans, aligning teams with objectives and vision
7. Transformation
 - Embrace changing environment and be flexible about it

Our project phases

1. Select production site (in cooperation with the initiator and site owner)
2. Defining plant capacity (in cooperation with the potential off taker)
3. Pre feasibility study (EPZ with the initiator)
4. Pre feasibility business case (EPZ with the initiator)
5. Alliance creation, partners and cooperation model
6. Start licensing process, environmental impact assessment (Alliance)
7. Potential vendor choice (Alliance)
8. Feasibility and go no go process (Alliance)
9. Licensing (Alliance)
10. Tendering (Alliance)
11. Building (Alliance)
12. Operation (EPZ)
13. Return on investment (Alliance)

For us, the end of this presentation



*For us, the end of this presentation
means the start of the real building of new nuclear
power in the Netherlands,*

will you join us?

