GE Hitachi Nuclear Energy

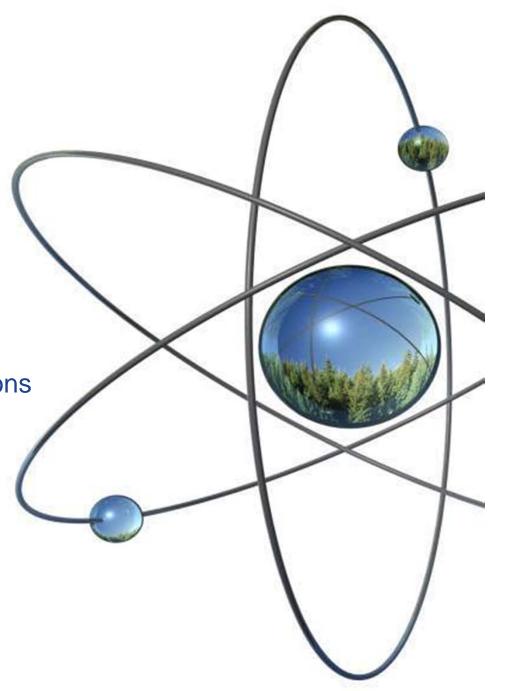
The Nuclear Energy Option

Craig Ihrke

Vice President, Commercial Operations

March 3, 2011

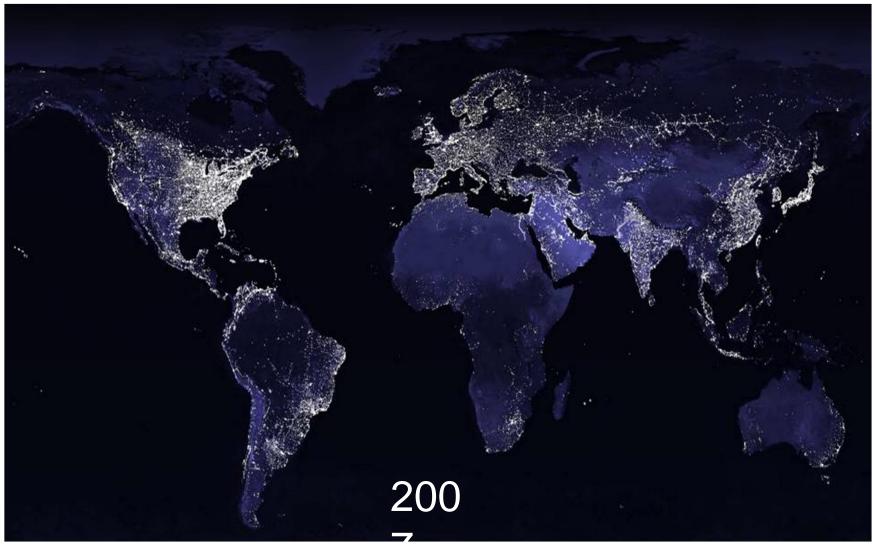




Why nuclear?

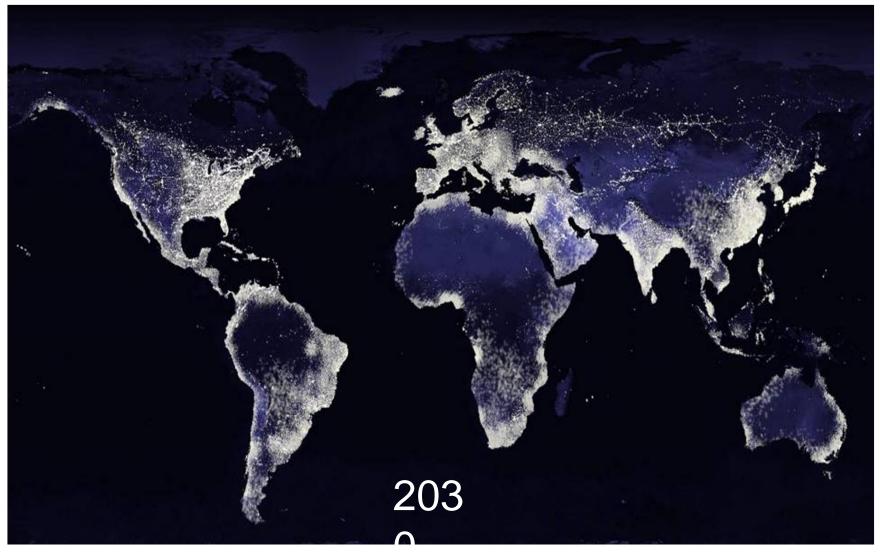
... consider the energy demand landscape

Demand – 2007





Demand - 2030





Global trends ...

Population



Lifestyle







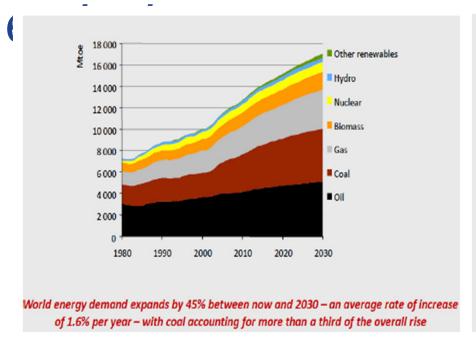
Environment

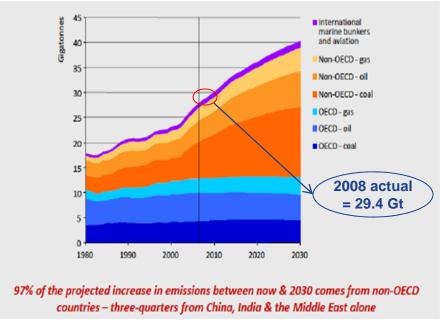


... create big challenges



Energy demand and resulting





Global energy demand

CO₂ emissions

Current energy mix is not environmentally sustainable

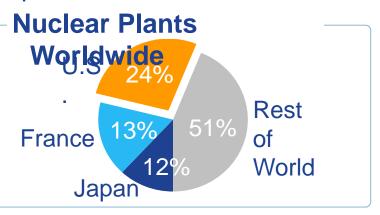


Nuclear – a <u>necessary</u> energy source

- ~14% of the world's electricity is generated by nuclear
- One nuclear plant is capable of generating about as much electricity as is consumed by one million U.S. households each year
- Provides stable-cost, base load power

Today

- 441 reactors in 29 countries
- 375 GW of nuclear generation worldwide
- 104 reactors in U.S.

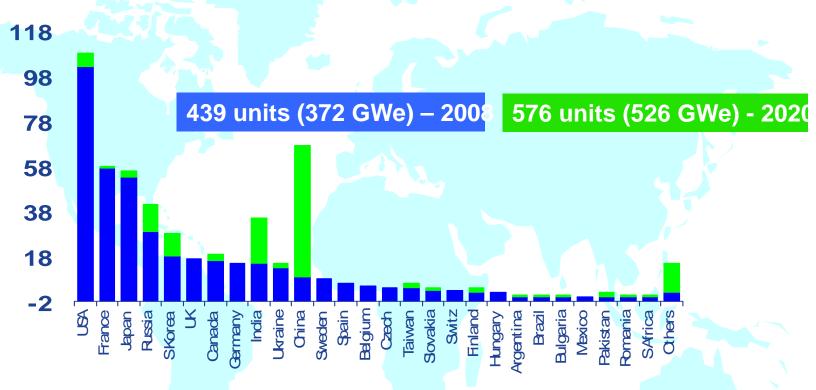


Nuclear energy generation has no CO2 emissions!



Nuclear worldwide – trends 2008-2020





emerging countries ↑
60 nuclear units = 58 GWe under construction today



Nuclear "barriers"

"Barriers" to nuclear energy

Lack of supportive national policies



Higher upfront capital costs



Used nuclear fuel



Public concerns about nuclear safety





Overcoming the "barriers"

National policy

Top Ten Nuclear Countries

Rank	Country	# of Units	MWe net
1	United States	104	100,367
2	France	59	63,363
3	Japan	55	47,587
4	Russia	31	21,743
5	Germany	17	20,379
6	South Korea	20	17,500
7	Ukraine	15	13,195
8	Canada	18	12,652
9	United Kingdom	19	10,230
10	Sweden	10	9,037

National sponsorship + favorable legislation = nuclear growth and success!

Top Ten Nuclear Countries

Rank	Country	# of Units	MWe net
1	United States	110	111,425
2	China	69	70,216
3	France	60	68,140
4	Japan	58	53,827
5	Russia	43	32,854
6	South Korea	30	29,380
7	Germany	17	20,379
8	India	37	18,362
9	Canada	21	15,237
10	Ukraine	17	15,095

Top Ten Nuclear Countries

0000			
Country	# of Units	MWe net	
China	129	133,216	
United States	120	126,567	
France	63	76,480	
Japan	69*	56,945	
Russia	49	40,933	
South Korea	36	38,187	
India	50	35,786	
Canada	20	17,860	
Ukraine	19	17,535	
United Kingdom	13	14,656	
	Country China United States France Japan Russia South Korea India Canada Ukraine	Country # of Units China 129 United States 120 France 63 Japan 69* Russia 49 South Korea 36 India 50 Canada 20 Ukraine 19	



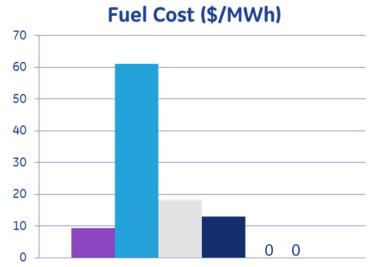
Source: UxC Nuclear Power Outlook Q2-2010

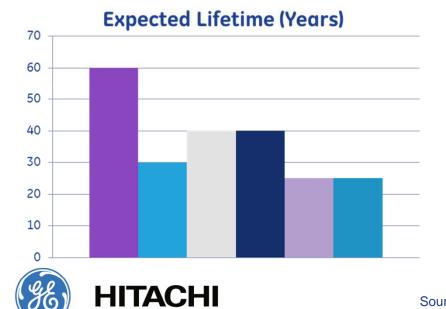
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*includes recent Japan gov't announcement of 14 additional NPP by 2030

Costs







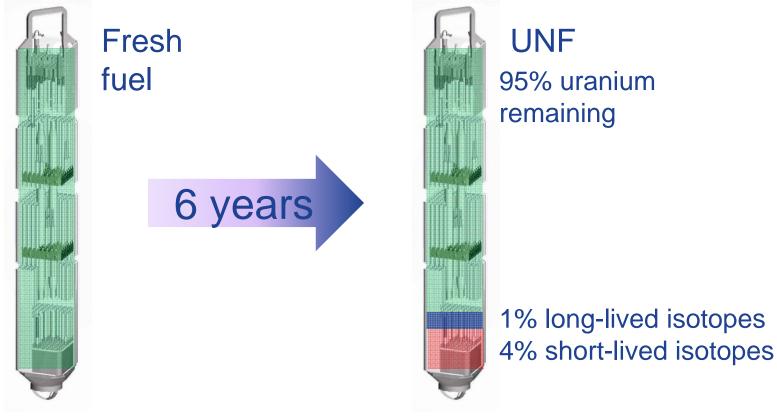
Nuclear capital costs offset by longer lifetime and lower fuel costs

Source: International Energy Agency / Nuclear Energy Agency "Projected Costs of Generating Electricity: 2010 Edition"

Used nuclear fuel (UNF)

managementuel bundle produces electricity for 4-6 years

 At the end of this period, only ~5% of the potential energy in nuclear fuel has been harnessed



What to do about used nuclear fuel ... "the 3 R's"

Repository

- -- Reclaims none of the remaining energy
- -- Politically difficult siting decisions
- -- Wasted uranium resource

Reprocessing

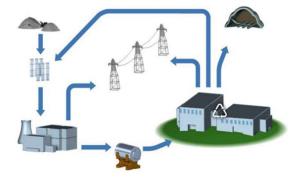
- -- Only reclaims <10% of total energy
- -- Separates plutonium (proliferation concern)
- -- High level waste remains

Recycling

- -- Reclaims >90% of total energy
- -- No proliferation issues
- -- Dramatically shortens end repository lifetime





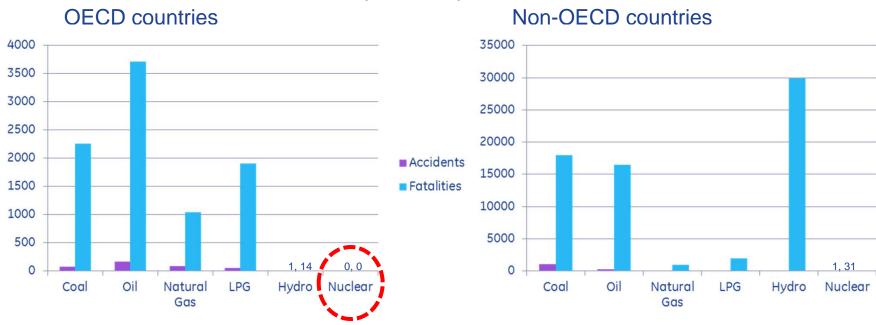




Public concerns about nuclear safety

> 2500 people killed every year in energy-related accidents

Summary of severe accidents by energy industry (1969-2000)



Nuclear energy is safe energy!



GE Hitachi Nuclear Energy Portfolio

Making history together

1950s

1960s

1970s

1980s

GE

First test reactor: Vallecitos, CA

First Commercial Plants: Dresden 1, KRB, Tsuruga Higher Power Levels: Peach Bottom 2, Tokai 2 Standard Designs:
Grand Gulf,
Fukushima Dajichi 6









Hitachi

First Experimental Reactor: JRR-3

First Test Reactor: JPDR

Hitachi completes first Japanese Commercial Reactor: Shimane 1 Two BWR5s begin operation:
Fukushima Daini units 2 & 4



Making history together

1990s

2000s

GE

Advanced Designs: ABWR, SBWR, Prism

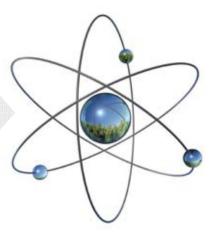
Global Nuclear Fuel * Laser Enrichment







2007
GE & Hitachi
form
global nuclear
alliance



Hitachi

First ABWRs constructed:
KashiwazakiKariwa units 6 & 7

Multiple ABWRs in parallel construction



The GE Hitachi business

Nuclear Power Plants



- Generation III Advanced Boiling Water Reactor (ABWR)
- Generation III+
 Economically Simplified
 Boiling Water Reactor
 (ESBWR)
- Power Reactor Innovative Small Modular (PRISM)

Nuclear Services



- Reactors & balance of plant
- Life extension
- Power uprates
- Performance services
- Outages and inspections

Fuel Cycle



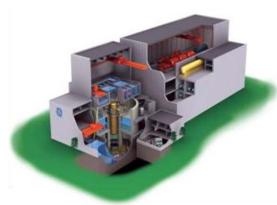
- Boiling water reactor & mixed oxide fuels
- Candu reactor fuel & handling equipment
- Fuel engineering services
- Nuclear isotopes
- Used nuclear fuel recycling
- Enrichment of natural uranium



New units product line

ESBWR





A global presence ...

- Experience ... cost & schedule confidence
- Safety ... active system is desired

- Design ... latest Gen III+
- Value ... passive safety & lower costs

Licensing status ...

- Original design cert valid to 6/2012
- Renewal application by 11/2010
- 4 in operation with 4 under construction

- NRC design cert expected Sept 2011
- U.S. and Europe applications pending

GE ecomagination products to meet customer needs



Uninterrupted construction

Hokuriku Electric Power Co. Shika NPS



The Chugoku Electric Power Co. Shimane NPS



The Japan Atomic Power CO. Tsuruga PS



Tokyo Electric Power Co. Kashiwazaki-Kariwa NPS



Tokyo Electric Power Co. Fukushima Daiichi NPS



Chubu Electric Power Co. Hamaoka NPS



Tohoku Electric Power Co. Onagawa NPS



Tokyo Electric Power Co. Fukushima Daini NPS

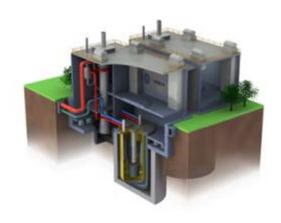


The Japan Atomic Power Co. Tokai Daini PS



Used nuclear fuel solution

Advanced Recycling Center



What it is ...

- Electrometallurgical separations ... small electric current in a salt bath
- 3 streams: ~4% fission ... ~1% actinides ... ~95% uranium
- Liquid sodium cooled reactor (PRISM) ...
 scalable modular 311 MWe blocks

Alternatives

	Recycling	Reprocessing
Uses up spent fuel	✓	
Non-proliferation	✓	
Storage req's	500 yrs	10,000+ yrs
Generates electrici	ty ✓	✓

What is delivered ...

- Non-proliferation ... no plutonium separation
- Environmentally responsible ... dry process
- Clean energy ... 400MM tons of carbon emissions avoided per year (per ARC)
- Spent fuel ... recycles 90%+ of nuclear materials ... reduces storage needs



Questions?