Elegantly simple, remarkably invisible



We're making nuclear simple.

Simple means cost-effective.





Conventional nuclear is too expensive and too complex.

Cost of nuclear heat is 1/3 compared to nuclear electricity

4.2.2025







Turning possibility into progress

- A Finnish nuclear technology company –founded in May 2023
- Spinoff from Technical Research Centre of Finland (VTT)—with VC backing (Yes VC and Lifeline Ventures)
- Staff: 25 professionals adding up 300+ years of relevant experience, with nuclear industry, research and regulator
- 200 professionals working on the development of the design (VTT,Tractebel, Sweco...)





The Team —a leading collective of engineers, scientists and business professionals



Tommi Nyman Chief Executive Officer



Hannes Haapalahti Chief Technical Officer



Petteri Tenhunen Chief Legal Officer



Juha Isometsä Head of Mechanical Engineering



Fabien Chareyre Head of System Engineering



Hannu Tuulensuu Head of Nuclear Safety



Matti Pentti Chief Commercial Officer



J uho Vierimaa Head of Licensing and Quality





Antti Teräsvirta Head of Process Engineering



Riku Mattila Senior Advisor, Reactor Safety





It's an unsteady planet



Where do CO2 emissions come from?

10 %

of the total CO2 emissions are born from heating water, steam or air up to temperature below 150 °C



Nuclear energy has as low CO2 emissions as offshore wind



 CO2eq.
 Biogenic CO2
 Life cycle greenhouse gas emissions of different heat sources. Biogenic carbon emissions of the heat produced with wood fuels or biogas are marked separately.

> VTT, Ecoinvent database and Sokka et al. 2019 (peat)

600

But it is not only about the emissions...



September 2024

Private and confidential





Nuclear energy can help decouple energy production from the use of natural resources





Fuel consumed by a single reactor over it's entire lifetime would sit inside two parking spaces.



2.

It would take 12.5 million barrels of oil to produce the same amount of energy that a single LDR-50 produces during its lifetime.



3

It would take 10 million cubic metres of wood to produce the same amount of energy that a single LDR-50 produces during its lifetime.





And of course, it's also about the cost

- Nuclear heat is simple, scalable, modular and <u>highly competitive</u>. LCOE = <40€/MWh
- Lower operating temperatures and pressures, no need for a turbine-> lower building costs
- C. 95% of the heat can be utilized and no energy is wasted in energy conversions
- Cost of producing nuclear heat is 1/3 compared to **new nuclear** electricity
- Cost is competitive compared to competing energy sources





Why nuclear? Steady production

- Nuclear energy and wind power are the only truly scalable sources of energy in the Nordics
- Heat demand is the highest during cold snaps when wind production is often low
- Electricity demand is expected to rise significantly and is needed to decarbonize the industrial and transport sectors





It is not just for district heat



- a. Nuclear fuel
- b. Nuclear operation and maintenance
- c. Waste management



The output of fresh water from a 4-unit LDR-50 desalination plant would be 44,000 – 88,000 m3 (cubic meters) or up to 23 million US gallons per day.

- 1. Seawater intake
- 2. Desalination plant
- 3. Process heat from the LDR-50 to the desalination plant
- 4. Fresh water delivered to consumption in homes and businesses
- 5. Saline water returned to the sea



Our product

Nuclear heating units

Consists of one or more 50 MW units

02

01

Business model-construction, operation and maintenance

We offer our clients turnkey solutions for their heat production without the need for them to build extensive nuclear organizations



Our product is invisible

- No chimneys or smoke
- No piles of coal and biomass
- No oil or gas tanks
- No trucks or ships
- No pollution to land, water or air
- No large industrial parks



We will build our plants underground



Technological simplicity

- Use Light Water Reactor technology, commercially mature for business without technology risk (TRL 9)
- Thermal power 50 MW per reactor
- Refueling every 23 years
- "Tried and tested" light water technology
- Only few moving parts
- Very low operating temperatures and pressures
- The reactor is the size of a shipping container
- Passive heat removal system
- Physically separated water circuits, lowest pressure inside reactor—therefore possible leak retained inside plant





Why now?

- The idea is not a new one. Nuclear district heat from larger plants is utilized in number of countries: Switzerland, China, Chechia, Hungary...
- SECURE: FinnisfSwedish heat only reactor from the 1970s
- Finnish government program: "One aim of the renewal of the nuclear act is to make it easier to build small modular reactors and to support the development of district heating SMRs."
- Updated STUK regulations regarding siting of SMRs



SECURE: Safe And Environmentally Clean Urban reactor. 1977

Market traction is established

- Option to deliver 15-20 units in Finland
- Pre-engineering deal withKuopion Energia (up to 5 units)
- Letter of intent with Helen (up to 10 units)
- Letter of intent with KeravanEnergia
- Letter of intent with US based manufacturing company





Main market for district heat is in Europe

- →C. 40%+ of all energy use is heating (homes, industry..)
- →Share of district heating in
 Europe is around 10-15%(60 million)
- →Share of fossil fuels and biomass of total production is around 90%



Private and confidential





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Towards first commercial plant



Decision on R&D pilot plant investment

Construction start of the pilot plant

Safety demonstration experiments with R&D pilot plant



Ready-to-build

Decision on the first commercial plant investment

Construction and building permits

First commercial plant in operation

Private and confidential

Thank you!

Steady Energy







Thank you!

steadyenergy.co

