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Community Scale Low Impact Pumped Hydroelectric Storage

NECPUC Shark Tank Presentation June 2019

The team

Denis Payre

- Serial entrepreneur for the past 30 years
- Co-Founder and COO of software company *Business Objects* for 7 years. First customer was EDF. Deployed in 50+ countries and most successful listing on Nasdaq in 1994. Now global division of SAP.
- Co-Founder and President of e-logistic company *Kiala*. Network of 7,000 collection points throughout Europe. Customers included Amazon. Now global division of UPS.
- Launched Nature and People First in 2015. First projects in the French Caribbean with EDF

Peter Wallis

- Energy Project Development expert with over 30 years of experience in the industry including hydro
- Areas of expertise:
 - VP Strategic Development, *Ameresco* 13 years
 - New England Electric System (now National Grid) 4 years
 - Harvard MBA



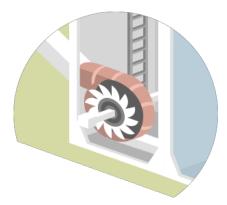
- US French Infrastructure fund with \$6 Billion under management
- Funding agreed for three projects in the French islands (development and equity)

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Community Scale Low Impact PHS

- Based on well proven PHS technology. From 700 feet Vertical and 1 acre of land.
- Comparable to battery costs with PPA's over 30 years
- Three main differences with traditional PHS in order to obtain permitting and fund these projects fast:
 - 1/ Small sizes (3 to 15 MW):
 - $\circ~$ Limits Capital expenditures and risks.
 - Less invasive, less land required means less hostility: the size of snow making ponds in ski areas – 40 acres feet on average.
 - $\circ~$ Close to consumption sites, low connection costs to the grid.
 - Off the shelf equipment (pumps, turbines, penstocks..) and based on standard construction techniques
 - 2/ Closed loop. No impact on river systems.

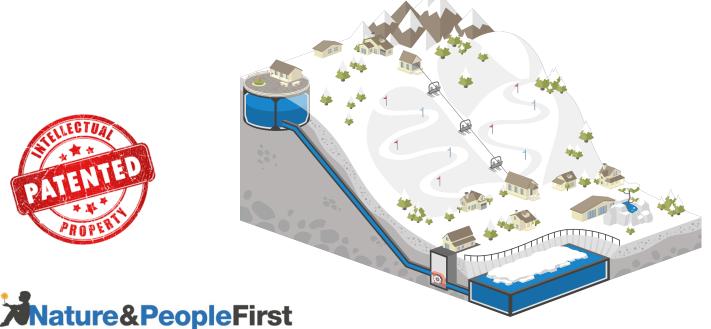
3 MW to 15 MW / plant





Community Scale Low Impact PHS

- Three main differences with traditional PHS in order to ease acceptance, deploy and fund these projects fast (cont'd):
 - 3/ Multi-use to ease acceptance and lower costs:
 - Floating solar panels
 - Combine reservoirs, at least partially, with useful objects (new or renovated) : technical building of PHS, lodge, parking lots, sports fields, warehouses, roads, highways. In rural area, no need to integrate both reservoirs.
 - Combine with additional services such as fire prevention, snow making, heat and cold generation with heat pumps, irrigation, wind turbines...





Community scale/ Low Impact PHS makes sense in Ski Areas

- Potential of 1 GW in ski areas in New England
- One entity controls the land from top to bottom
- Mountains, top and bottom have already been built out, simplifying permitting.
- Accustomed to building ponds and permitting ponds.
 Possible synergies between PHS ponds and snow making ponds
- High need for energy for snow making. Existing powerful substations.
- Location at the end of distribution networks makes them sensitive to stability and resilience.
- Management is usually sensitive to global warming. Green image opportunity, need to attract millennials
- Interest in diversifying revenues because of impact of global warming on their business.



Regulator concerns

Cost:

- 4 hour comparable to batteries
- Additional hours @ 20% of battery cost
- Lower financing costs (interest rate, debt to equity ratio, duration)
- Superior Performance:
 - No degradation over time
 - Multiple dispatches per day, every day
 - 100% dispatch does not affect life
 - Utility grade asset 50+ year life
- Easily Expandable as Utility System Needs Change
- No Environmental and Ethical challenge:
 - No Mining of battery with chemicals and water usage in deserts
 - No Disposal of toxic wastes like for batteries.
 - Kids working in Cobalt mines and low security causing deaths and diseases
- Lower Risk:
 - Won't burst into flames
 - Concentration of countries controlling key battery materials: New Opec?
 - Makes sense to diversify technologies : have a balanced mix
- Better political acceptance:
 - More local jobs Accessible jobs
 - No reliance on foreign countries/ Contribution to National Security
- These benefits are not taken into account today when benchmarked with batteries: large savings, long life, no degradation, all American





More Than 150 Evacuated From Stuck Chairlift at Ski ResortA

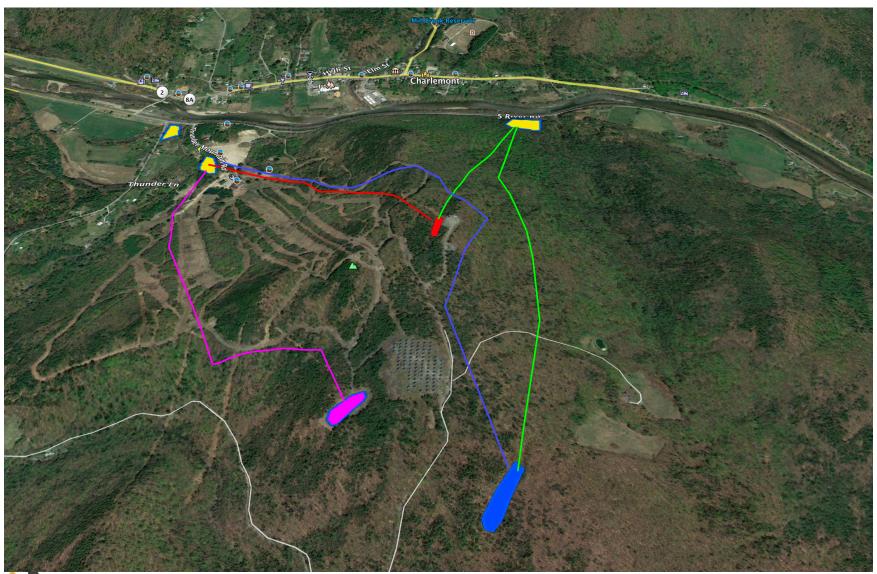
Vermont ski resort says more than 150 skiers and snowboarders were evacuated off a chairlift that stopped.

Jan. 28, 2019, at 5:18 p.m

STOWE, VT. (AP) — STATE regulators are looking into why a chairlift stopped running at a Vermont ski resort, prompting the evacuation of approximately 160 skiers and snowboarders. The Lookout Double lift stopped operating around 10:30 a.m. Sunday because of an interruption in the electrical system, Stowe Mountain Resort spokesman Jeff Wise said in a written statement. An auxiliary engine also did not work so the ski patrol started evacuating the lift at 10:45 a.m. using rope to rappel people down. All guests were safely off the lift by about 1 p.m., Wise said. Two people were treated for minor cold-related issues, he said. Some were stranded for hours. Keri Crafts, of Burlington, and her two daughters were about halfway up when the lift stopped. She told WCAX-TV they sat there for about 2 1/2 hours, and at one point, she saw people start to jump from chairs to the ground.

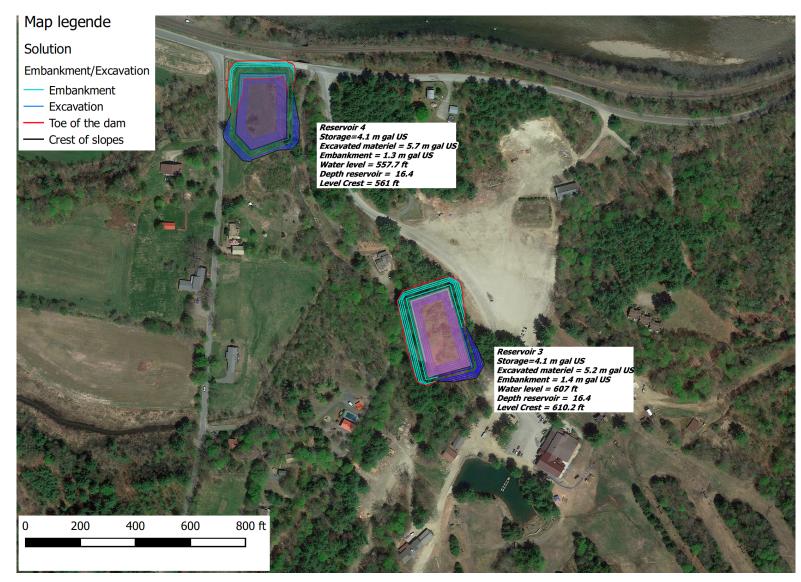


Possible implementation in a ski area in New England



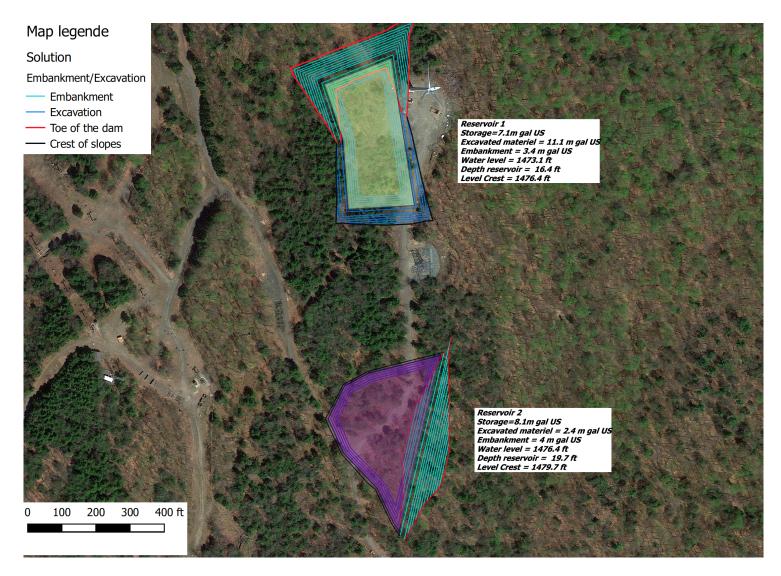


Potential lower reservoirs



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Potential upper reservoirs



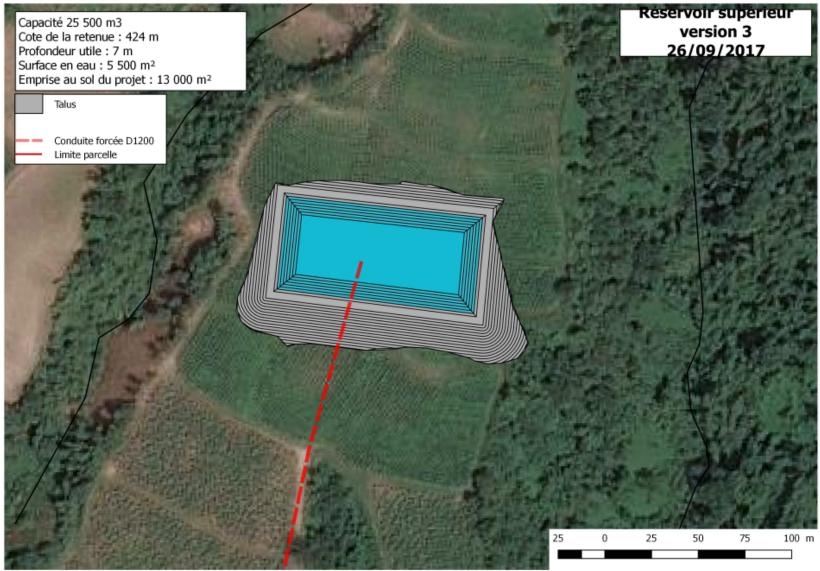




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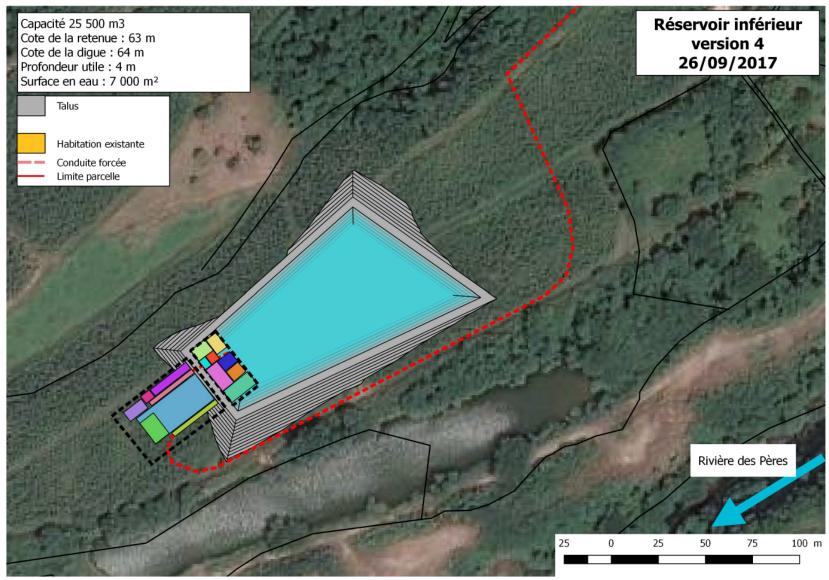
MARTINIQUE – SAINT PIERRE PROJECT Overall map of the site

View of the upper reservoir





View of the lower reservoir and production plant



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Elevation	360 meters or 1,180 feet
Upper reservoir	Man made pond
Lower reservoir	Man made pond partly covered with agriculture warehouse and by part of technical buildings for PHS plant
Length of penstock	2,500 meters or 8,200 feet
Volume of reservoirs and footprint	25,500 cubic meters of water and 5 acres per reservoir

