

Energy Fair

David T. C. Davies MP,
Chair of the Welsh Affairs Committee,
House of Commons,
London,
SW1A 0AA.

25th February 2016

Updated 14th April 2016

Dear Mr Davies,

Replace:

- By contrast with what can be disruptive failure of a nuclear plant, variations in the output of renewables are much easier to manage because they are gradual and predictable. **There are several techniques for managing that kind of variation and also variations in the demand for electricity** (see bit.ly/I4E5vr). **The supposed problem of intermittency in renewables is overplayed.**

With:

- For that reason, backup provision is required for nuclear plants, known as the “Large Loss Response”. The disruptive effect when a nuclear power station fails is described in “Exclusive: Will wind farms pick up the tab for new nuclear?” (Business Green, 2010-08-24, bit.ly/23liNzG). The expected increase in the number of nuclear power stations in the UK will mean that the annual cost of providing so-called “Large Loss Response” will rise from £160m a year to £319m. But the costs will be shared equally across all electricity providers. Naturally, the renewable generators are not pleased about this.
 - By contrast with what can be disruptive failure of a nuclear plant, variations in the output of renewables are much easier to manage because they are gradual and predictable. There are several techniques for managing that kind of variation and also variations in the demand for electricity (see bit.ly/I4E5vr). The supposed problem of intermittency in renewables is overplayed.
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Sincerely,

Dr Gerry Wolff

Coordinator of Energy Fair

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