



Facilitating the Integration and Commercialization of Energy Storage: How DOE can Leverage its Role and Resources

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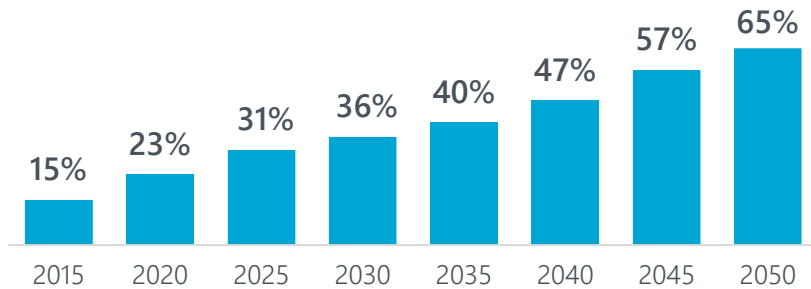


Today's Energy Transition

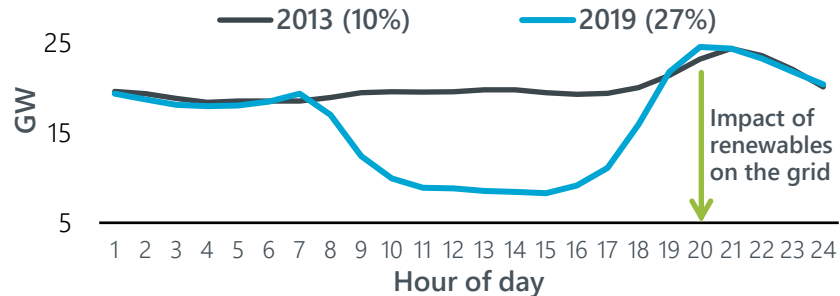


- Extreme climate-driven weather events are now the norm. Deadly extreme weather for US cost at least \$145 billion in 2021.
- The world's appetite for electricity is growing unabated. Global electricity demand rose by 6% or 1,500 terawatt hours (TWh) in 2021.
- The risks of today's aging energy infrastructure are readily apparent – and more dangerous. Today's solutions need to last for decades.
- The cost for utility-scale solar PV power has declined 82% since 2010 and the costs for onshore and offshore wind have declined 39% and 29%, respectively (both are cheaper sources of electrons than burning fossil fuels).
- A global transition to a decarbonized world is underway. To preserve a livable climate, greenhouse-gas emissions must be reduced to net 0 by 2050.

US Renewable Energy Penetration (2015-2050)¹



California Duck Curve and % Renewable Penetration^{1,2}



Renewable intermittency creates challenges for the grid, particularly >25% penetration

- Carbon-free is the goal
- Intermittency and curtailment are barriers
- 4-hour storage does not efficiently bridge the duck curve
- Longer duration solutions enable peaker plant replacements

¹ BloombergNEF.
² IEA, "The California Duck Curve", December 2019. % figures represent solar and wind power penetration in each year.

Where are the opportunities for LDES? Everywhere...

- Bulk-shifting / Firmed supply (FTM)
- Grid resiliency / congestion management (FTM)
- Localized capacity management (FTM/BTM)
- Microgrids (FTM/BTM)
- Large customer DER / energy flexibility (BTM)
- Supply / Demand laterization (BTM)
- And more....



US DOE Earth Shot already made the call!

- Need at massive scale
- Drive cost (LCOS) ever lower
- Durations of 10 hours +

What could be added:

- Wide range of duration ranges based on need
- Demand today, but will expand with transition
- Chicken / egg dynamic with broader transition
- US technology is in a leadership position



*"Long duration energy storage systems - defined as technologies that can store energy for more than 10 hours at a time - **are a critical component of a low-cost, reliable, carbon-free electric grid.**"*



Inherent entropy of markets

- Existing solutions may be lacking, but are understood
- Support mechanisms / ecosystem in place
- Bankability well understood

Insufficient market mechanisms for LDES

- Current procurement designed for legacy capabilities
- Value creation inures to multiple stakeholders

Inconsistent support in tax code



- Corporate owners stepping in to control their own destiny(s)
- Utility-scale solar + storage becoming the norm for all solar projects; Wind projects aggressively assessing energy storage, particularly in longer durations (8+hrs)
- Solar + Storage beats Combined-Cycle Gas

Exhibit 7: Unsubsidized Solar + Storage at 5% Discount Rate vs. Combined Cycled Natural Gas

PV System Value		900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	2500
\$/MMBTU	(\$/kWh)	90.30	80.33	80.36	80.40	80.43	80.46	80.49	80.53	80.56	80.59	80.63	80.66	80.69	80.72	80.76	80.79	80.82
\$1.00	\$0.017	\$0.42	\$0.47	\$0.51	\$0.56	\$0.61	\$0.66	\$0.70	\$0.75	\$0.80	\$0.84	\$0.89	\$0.94	\$0.98	\$1.03	\$1.08	\$1.12	\$1.17
\$2.00	\$0.025	\$0.55	\$0.61	\$0.67	\$0.73	\$0.79	\$0.85	\$0.91	\$0.97	\$1.03	\$1.09	\$1.15	\$1.21	\$1.27	\$1.33	\$1.39	\$1.46	\$1.52
\$3.00	\$0.032	\$0.67	\$0.74	\$0.82	\$0.88	\$0.97	\$1.04	\$1.12	\$1.19	\$1.27	\$1.34	\$1.42	\$1.49	\$1.56	\$1.64	\$1.71	\$1.79	\$1.86
\$4.00	\$0.039	\$0.80	\$0.88	\$0.97	\$1.06	\$1.15	\$1.24	\$1.33	\$1.41	\$1.50	\$1.59	\$1.68	\$1.77	\$1.86	\$1.94	\$2.03	\$2.12	\$2.21
\$5.00	\$0.046	\$0.92	\$1.02	\$1.12	\$1.23	\$1.33	\$1.43	\$1.53	\$1.63	\$1.74	\$1.84	\$1.94	\$2.04	\$2.15	\$2.25	\$2.35	\$2.45	\$2.55
\$6.00	\$0.054	\$1.04	\$1.16	\$1.28	\$1.39	\$1.51	\$1.62	\$1.74	\$1.86	\$1.97	\$2.09	\$2.20	\$2.32	\$2.44	\$2.55	\$2.67	\$2.78	\$2.90
\$7.00	\$0.061	\$1.17	\$1.30	\$1.43	\$1.56	\$1.69	\$1.82	\$1.95	\$2.08	\$2.21	\$2.34	\$2.47	\$2.60	\$2.73	\$2.86	\$2.99	\$3.12	\$3.25
\$8.00	\$0.068	\$1.29	\$1.44	\$1.58	\$1.72	\$1.87	\$2.01	\$2.16	\$2.30	\$2.44	\$2.59	\$2.73	\$2.87	\$3.02	\$3.16	\$3.31	\$3.45	\$3.59
\$9.00	\$0.075	\$1.42	\$1.58	\$1.73	\$1.89	\$2.05	\$2.21	\$2.36	\$2.52	\$2.68	\$2.84	\$2.99	\$3.15	\$3.31	\$3.47	\$3.62	\$3.78	\$3.94
\$10.00	\$0.083	\$1.54	\$1.71	\$1.89	\$2.06	\$2.23	\$2.40	\$2.57	\$2.74	\$2.91	\$3.09	\$3.26	\$3.43	\$3.60	\$3.77	\$3.94	\$4.11	\$4.29
\$11.00	\$0.090	\$1.67	\$1.85	\$2.04	\$2.22	\$2.41	\$2.59	\$2.78	\$2.96	\$3.15	\$3.33	\$3.52	\$3.71	\$3.89	\$4.08	\$4.26	\$4.45	\$4.63
\$12.00	\$0.097																	

Sources: EIA, Edison Electric Institute, Oppenheimer & Co. Estimates

- With proper support, US can claim global leadership of LDES