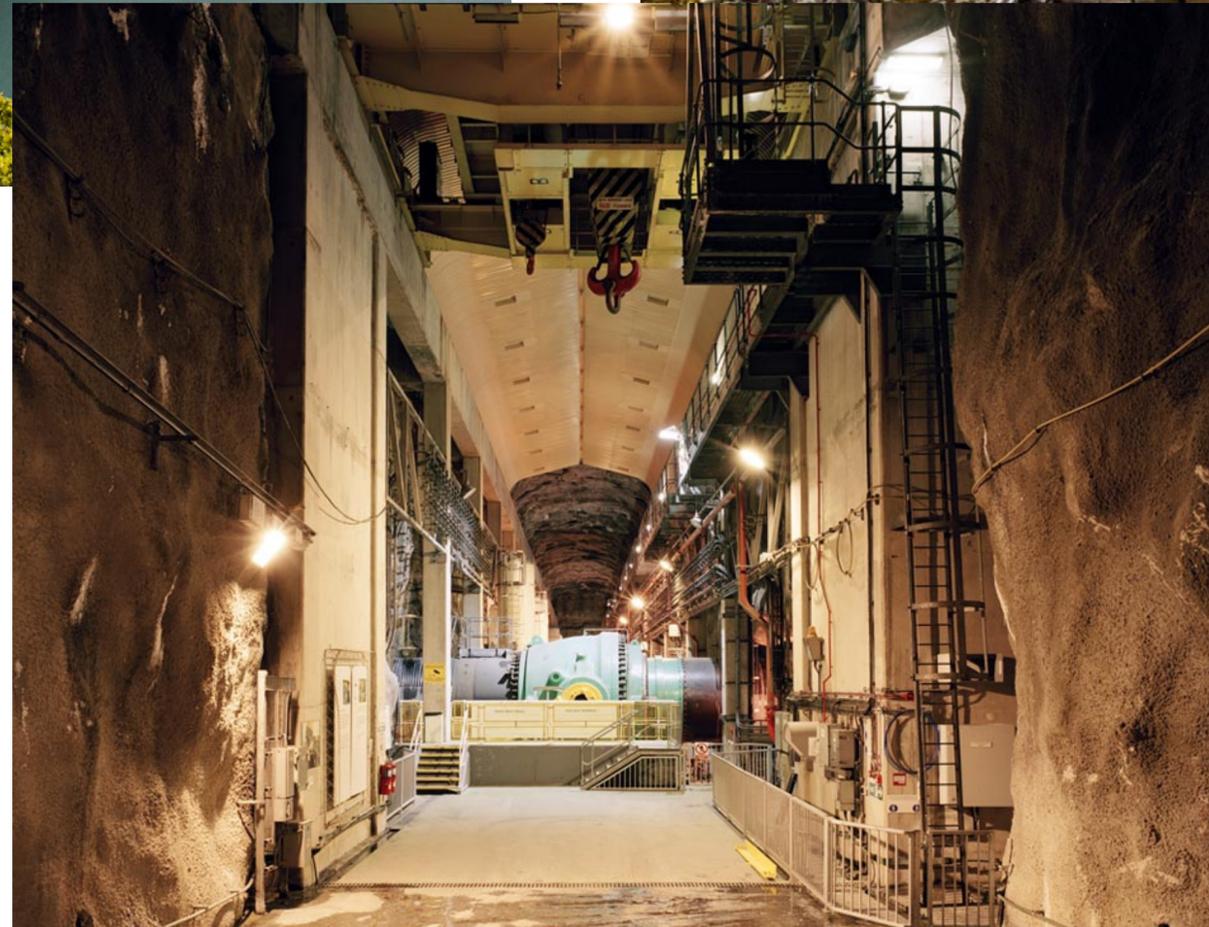
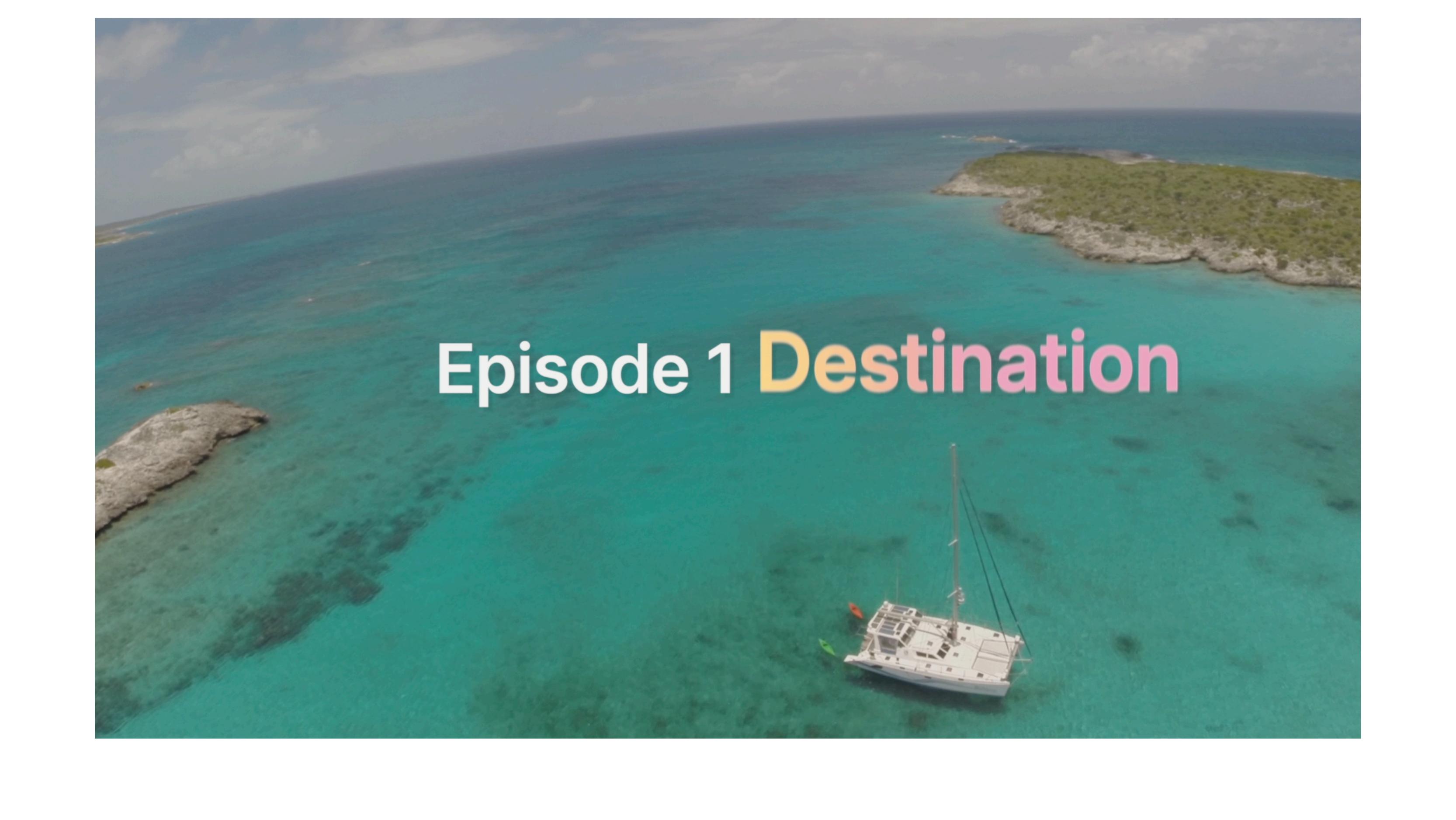


Tom Nelson Podcast

with Paul Burgess



000'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'

An aerial photograph of a tropical island with turquoise water. A white sailboat is visible in the lower right quadrant. The text "Episode 1 Destination" is overlaid in the center. The word "Episode 1" is in white, and "Destination" is in a gradient of yellow to pink.

Episode 1 Destination

**Ranked by Intensity
from most severe to least**

1784 - 1787

1975 - 1977 (our 76 drought)

1788 - 1789

1854 - 1856

1921 - 1922 (our 1921 drought)

1780 - 1782

1802 - 1804

1887 - 1889

1933 - 1935

1964 - 1965

Ranked by Duration from most severe to least

1765 - 1768

1805 - 1809

1942 - 1945

1854 - 1856

1814 - 1816

1898 - 1900

1972 - 1974

1996 - 1998

1904 - 1906

1864 - 1866

Ranked by Accumulated Deficit from most severe to least

1765 - 1768

1784 - 1787

1854 - 1856

1996 - 1998

1933 - 1935

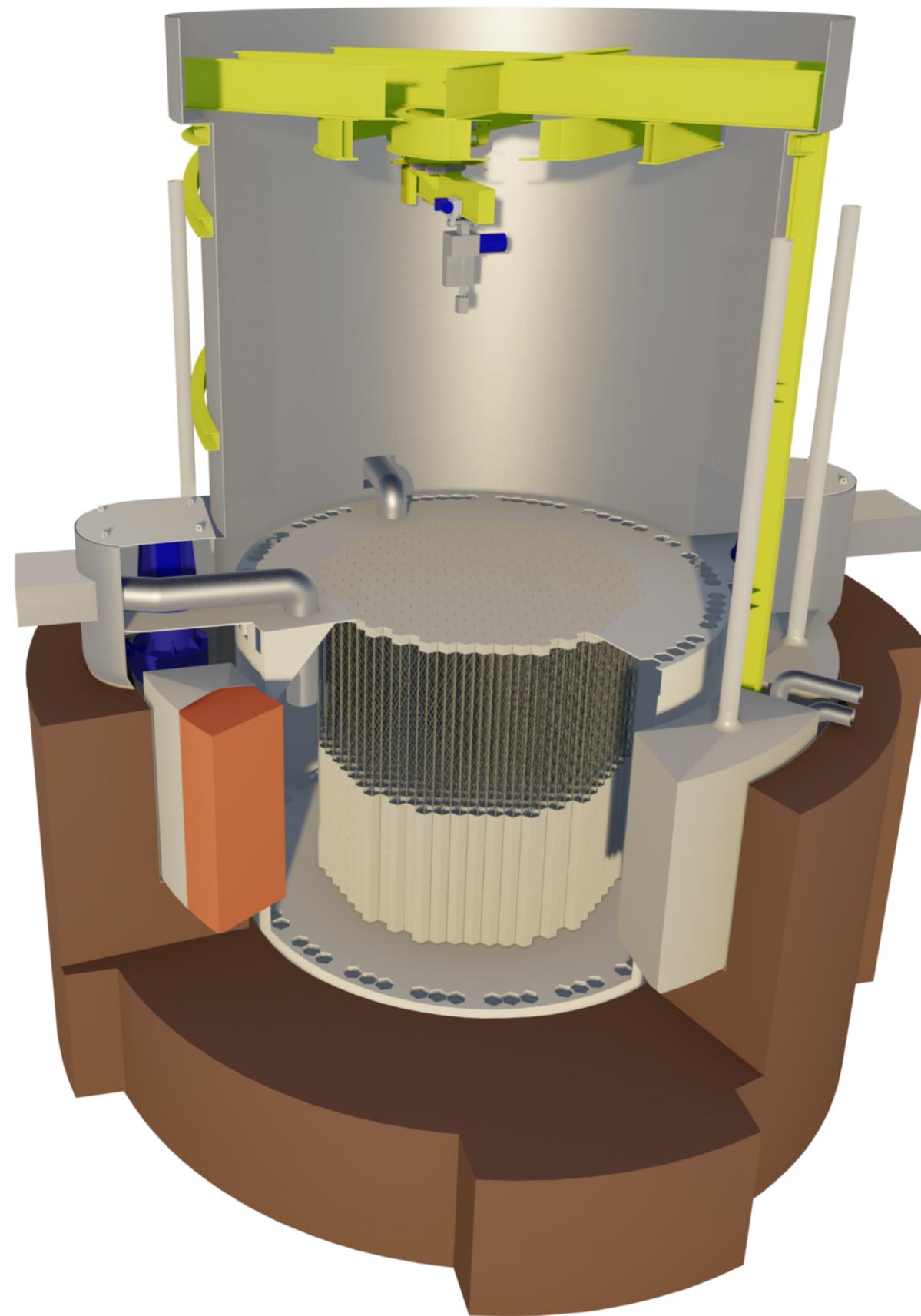
1975 - 1977 (1976 drought)

1942 - 1945

1780 - 1782

1921 - 1922 (1921 drought)

1844 - 1846



The Stable Salt Reactor – Wasteburner (SSR-W) is simpler and smaller than other reactor designs, making it less expensive to build and operate.

Conventional large reactors have become expensive to build due to the systems needed to keep them safe, including backups, monitoring, active safety and containment. By contrast, the SSR-W is passively safe, which means that no human intervention is required to shut it down in the event of a problem. Much of the SSR-W safety case comes from not having hazards in the first place.

And so:

- the most dangerous fission products are salts, not gases, so there is no risk of these escaping into the atmosphere under any circumstances;
- there is no contained pressure in the reactor because everything happens at atmospheric pressure; and
- the fission reaction slows down as the temperature rises, so the system is self-damping.

Moltex's Stable Salt Reactor – Wasteburner (SSR-W) uses the nuclear waste from past and present operations as fuel, significantly reducing waste stockpiles.

Conventional nuclear reactors extract about 1% of the potential energy from the uranium they use, leaving the rest in the form of long-lived and highly radioactive waste. While conventional reprocessing is technically feasible, the costs are often prohibitive because current reactors need a highly refined fuel.

Following a far less expensive waste recycling process, the SSR-W uses nuclear waste to produce clean energy. Additional fuel recycling occurs throughout the reactor's lifetime, further reducing the volume and radioactivity of waste destined for long-term storage.

In locations with existing inventory of nuclear waste, the SSR-W offers a cost-effective, environmentally friendly, and socially acceptable solution to waste minimization.

Moltex's SSR-W will use the legacy of the old nuclear industry to power a clean energy revolution!



Generation Mix & CO₂ - Historic Historic (i)

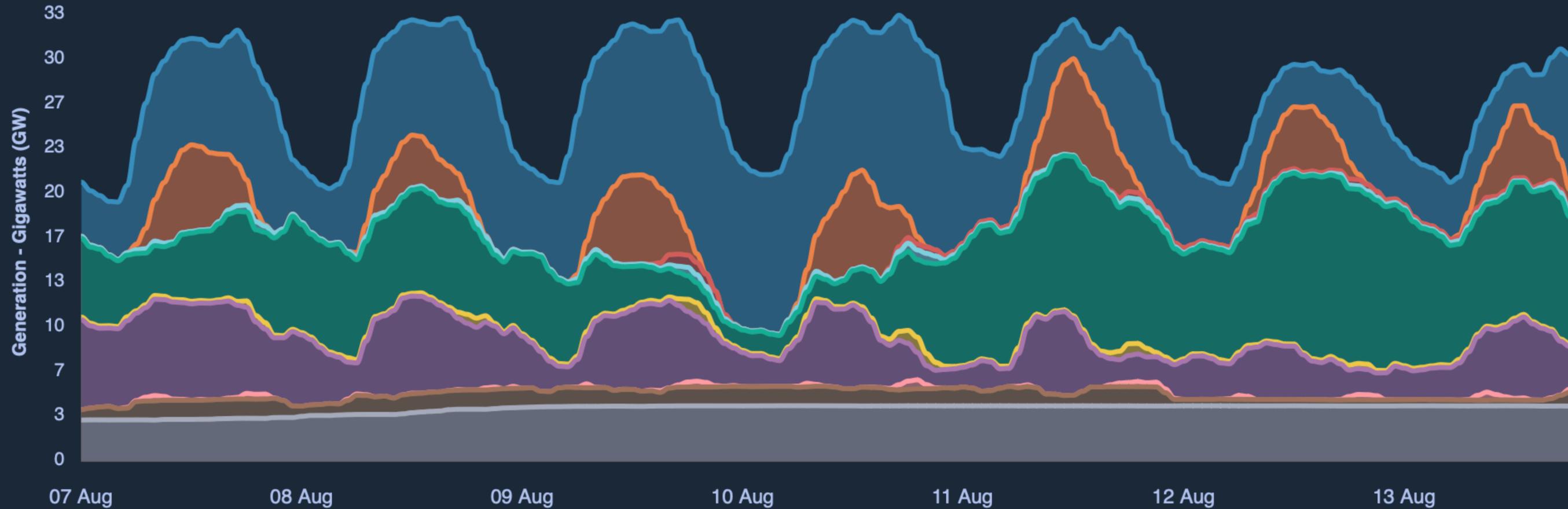
1 week ▾

from 07/08/2023 ▾

All sources ▾

GW %

Gas Solar Coal Hydro Wind Misc Imports PSH Biomass Nuclear



When the wind stops 7 Is anybody doing the maths?



7,200 GWh
back in!



Wind farms were paid not to generate half their potential electricity

MPs say 'constraint payments' made to three farms in 2020 are an example of unnecessary costs being charged to consumers

A blackout in London was allegedly avoided last week when Britain was sweltering under record high temperatures. Bloomberg reported that National Grid Electricity System Operator (ESO) had to pay **£9,724.54 per megawatt hour** to bring much-needed electricity from Belgian suppliers. 26 Jul 2022



WELCOME TO THE CRAIG Y PERCHYCH (CYP) SOLAR FARM WEBSITE

CYP Solar Limited is seeking to develop a new solar farm,
near Glais, Swansea, South Wales

The project could produce enough renewable electricity for up to 5,300 homes each year, and offset over 6,000 tonnes of Co2 per year, the equivalent of taking approximately 2,300 cars off the road.*

*Internal calculations using Ofgem Typical Domestic Consumption Values and BEIS Carbon Conversion Factors

Owl's Hatch Solar Park - 51.9 MWp
Claims 14,000 homes
They claim 49305 MWh annually

$$49305/18.65 = 2643 \text{ homes}$$
$$2643/14,000 = 18.8\%$$

Or using OFGEM 14.9 MWh per home
= 3,309 homes so 23%



Solar farms: A factsheet by the Solar Trade Association

2. For every 5MW installed, a solar farm will power 1,515 homes for a year and save 2,150 tonnes of CO₂.

Every 5Mw Installed (MWp) powers 1515 homes!

$5 \times 24 \times 365 \times 11\% = 4,818 \text{ MWh per annum}$

$4818/18.65 = 258 \text{ homes}$

$258/1515 = 17\% \text{ of homes}$

But taking 14.9 as per OFGEM you get 323 homes

= 21% of home required energy

1.3GW = 1.4 million homes

1.3GW x 31.84% = 0.4082GW

so 0.4082 GW for 1.4 million homes

In a year $0.4082 \times 24 \times 365 = 3,575.8\text{GWh}$

= 3,575,800 MWh a year

Using OFGem 14.9 MWh per home

= 239,986 homes

$239,986/1,400,000 = 17\%$ of the claimed homes

At the higher 18.65 Mwh per home per year

it supplies just 191,730 homes = 13.6% of the claimed homes.

- **Wind power** contributed 26.8% of the UK's total electricity generation. In November 2022, more than 20GW of electricity was produced by wind for the first time, representing over 70% of electricity generated on that day. Since then, this record has continued to be broken, with 30 December delivering the largest generation to date of 20.918GW.
- **Biomass energy**, the burning of renewable organic materials, contributed 5.2% to the renewable mix.
- **Solar power** contributed 4.4% to the renewable mix
- **Hydropower**, including tidal, contributed 1.8% to the renewable mix.

Wind 26.8% of grid = $26.8 \times 20\% = 5.36\%$

Solar 4.4% of grid = $4.4 \times 20\% = 0.88\%$

Total contribution of wind and solar
to UK Energy requirement in 2022

was

6.24%

Oxford Local Government Proposal

1

Divide City INTO 6 Zones

2

Ban car travel between zones

3

Limit out of zone travel



SUBSCRIBE

#together

Oxford. It's a 3 miles drive and it takes about 10 minutes and the traffic is



#together

Residents like me only have 100 passes per year
at the moment. I still have a very







The small English city at the centre of the global 15-minute-city storm

Oxford has become a battleground between urban planners and Right-wing conspiracy



**GREEN ENERGY IS
UNWORKABLE
AND UNAFFORDABLE
CHANGE MY MIND**

The emergence of a Leader.

