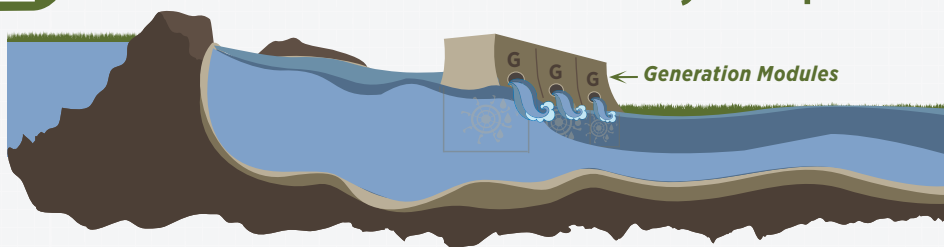


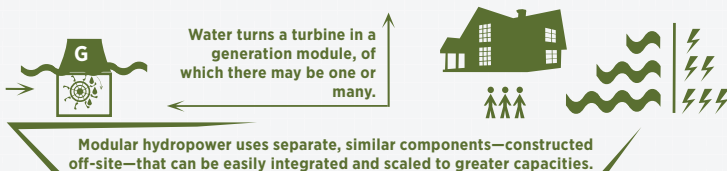
5 Promising Types of Water Power



Modular Hydropower



1

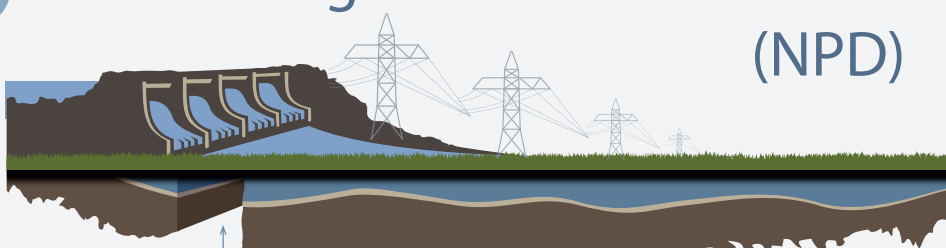


Modular hydropower makes low-head, environmentally friendly hydropower development economically feasible.

Modular hydropower can be standardized and adapted to different types of aquatic environments, accelerating permitting.

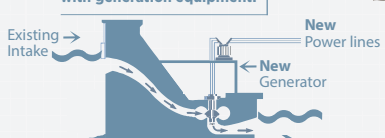


Powering Non-Powered Dams (NPD)



2

Existing infrastructure can be equipped with generation equipment.



Adding generation equipment to existing dam infrastructure can lower construction costs and reduce permitting time.

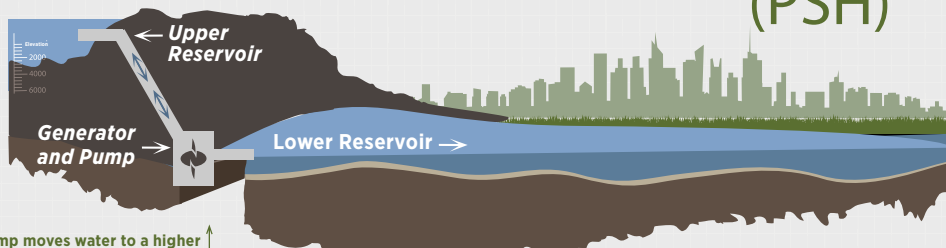
There are 80,000 dams across the United States and only 3% produce energy.

A 2012 DOE study identified potential for 12,000 MW of new hydropower at NPDs.

Using existing infrastructure can lower construction costs and reduce permitting time which adds power to the grid faster.



Pumped-Storage Hydropower (PSH)



3

A pump moves water to a higher elevation. The water is released when electricity is needed.



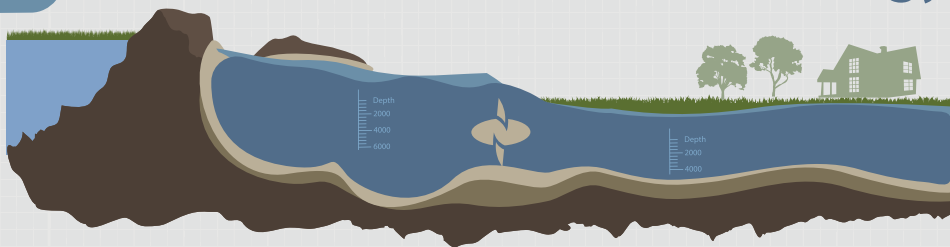
PSH provides 97% of U.S. utility-scale energy storage. The PSH fleet comprises 42 plants with a capacity of 22 GW.

Pumped-storage hydropower is America's largest form of energy storage and works like a big battery, storing energy to meet real-time electricity needs.

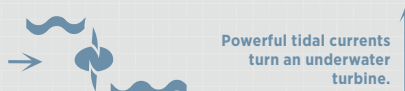
PSH projects provide critical services that help maintain the reliability and resiliency of the nation's power grid.



Tidal Energy



4



Powerful tidal currents turn an underwater turbine.

Harnessing energy from the ebb and flow of tides improves grid resiliency by diversifying generation with a reliable, forecastable resource.

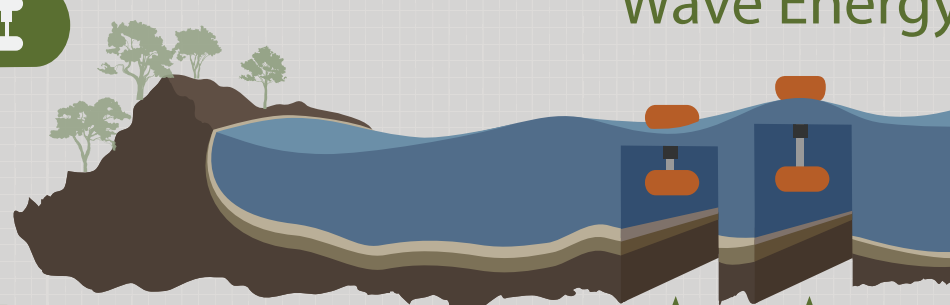
334 TWh/year: Technical resource of tidal energy.

Tidal energy plants can be built close to load, limiting the need and expense for long transmission cables.

Tidal energy devices can power remote communities and other distributed applications.



Wave Energy



5



A device converts wave movement into electricity.

Wave energy can be developed near population centers or with distributed applications, such as military bases, remote communities, and subsea data centers.

1,229 TWh/year: Technical resource of wave energy.

Wave energy resources are strongest in the winter, complementing seasonal variation in wind and solar generation.

Potential distributed markets also include maritime sensors, desalination, and extracting elements from seawater.