



The Economic Impact of a Two-Unit Westinghouse AP1000® Project at V.C. Summer



Notice to Reader

This report has been prepared by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC) for the use of Westinghouse and its owners, Brookfield and Cameco.

This report provides an assessment of the economic and broader benefits of Westinghouse's potential investments in the United States in association with the deployment of AP1000® technology.

The analysis and observations presented in this document are based on information provided by Westinghouse, as well as primary and secondary research conducted by PwC.

All economic footprint values are in 2025 United States Dollars, unless otherwise specified. Employment figures are provided in terms of total headcount (the sum of full-time and part-time roles).

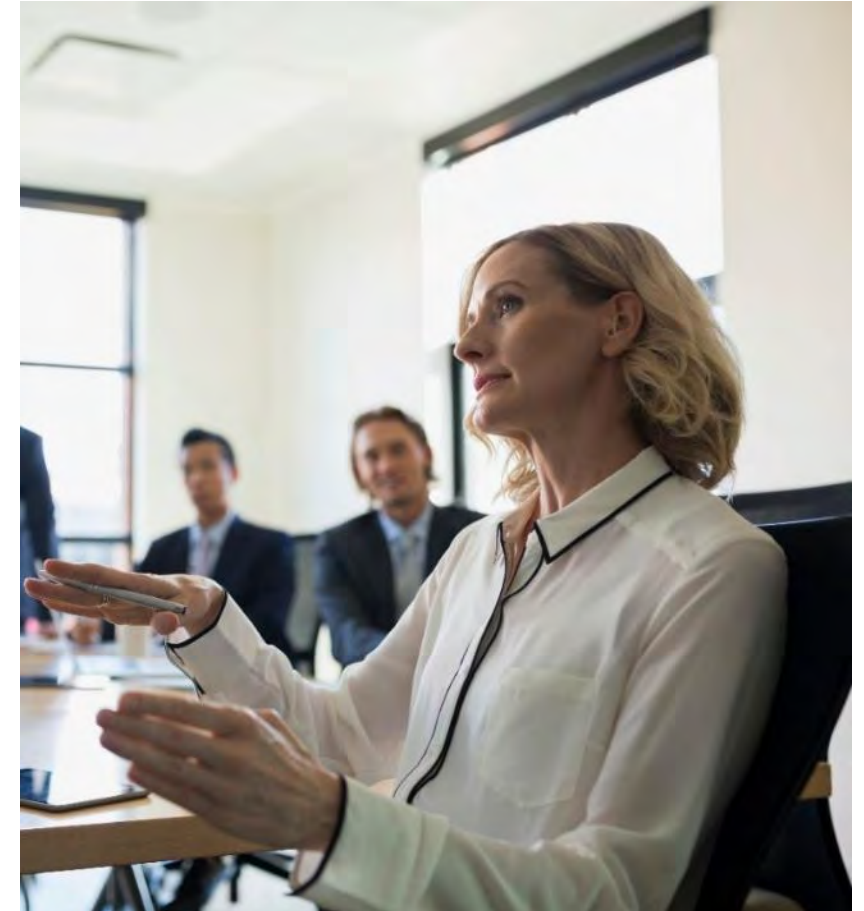
Limitations of this report are found in Appendix A.

AP1000® is a trademark of Westinghouse Electric Company LLC, its affiliates and/or its subsidiaries in the United States of America and may be registered in other countries throughout the world. All rights reserved. Unauthorized use is strictly prohibited. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

Several images used in the report have been provided by Westinghouse Electric Company LLC and its partners. These are used with permission from Westinghouse Electric Company LLC.

Contents

	Page
1 Results of Assessment	4
2 Introduction and Background	9
3 Economic Footprint of the Two-Unit V.C. Summer Project	13
4 Broader Impacts of the Two-Unit V.C. Summer Project	19
Appendices:	
A Assumptions and Limitations	23



1

Results of Assessment



This study assesses the economic footprint and broader impact of deploying two new AP1000 reactors at V.C. Summer Nuclear Station

Background

In October 2025, Santee Cooper selected Brookfield Asset Management to complete the two partially-built Westinghouse AP1000 advanced modular reactors at the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station in South Carolina.

- One AP1000 unit can power more than 750,000 homes annually, and a two-unit facility at **V.C. Summer can power at least 1.5 million homes.**
- Finishing the construction of the two AP1000 units at V.C. Summer can generate major economic impacts for South Carolina, including the **creation of thousands of engineering, manufacturing, construction and operations roles** while attracting new industries and jobs.
- This project can **strengthen and diversify South Carolina's energy portfolio** and enhance the state's grid reliability. Additionally, leveraging the existing partially-built site is estimated to significantly reduce construction costs and accelerate the deployment, which has been reflected in the assumptions of this analysis.
- This investment also supports **U.S. energy abundance** and provides for the electricity needs of the growing U.S. economy.

Scope of analysis

Core areas assessed by PwC:

Economic footprint

The jobs, GDP, labor income, and tax revenue associated with the new AP1000 reactors arising from:

- Capital expenditures
- Ongoing operations

Broader impacts

The broader impacts of deploying new Westinghouse AP1000 reactors, focusing on the impact on skills, training and development, support for industry clusters, and energy abundance.

Scenario assessed

The scenario assessed in the body of this report is the **"two-unit V.C. Summer project"**: the impact of deploying and operating two AP1000 units at the V.C. Summer site in South Carolina.

The two-unit V.C. Summer project could support \$7.3 billion in GDP and 7,300 jobs in South Carolina during the installation of new nuclear capacity

Total economic footprint of the two-unit V.C. Summer project construction phase in South Carolina, cumulative impact 2026-2032 (undiscounted)

The two-unit V.C. Summer project is estimated to support an economic footprint of \$7.3 billion over the seven-year manufacturing, engineering and installation phase.

The 51,400 person-years of employment over this period, on average equates to an annual workforce of 7,300 jobs.

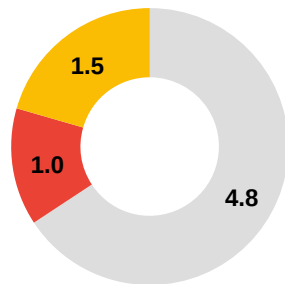
While these results cover the impact within the state of South Carolina only, the installation would also have significant impacts elsewhere in the United States.

GDP Impact
(\$ B)



\$7.3

GDP (\$ B)

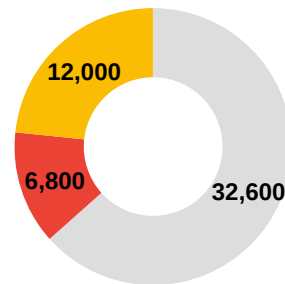


Employment,
Person-years



51,400

Employment

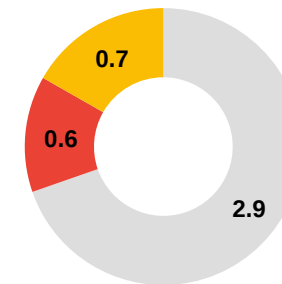


Labor Income
(\$ B)



\$4.1

Labor Income (\$ B)

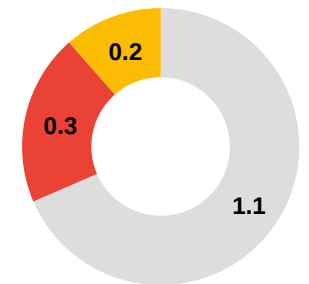


Tax Revenue
(\$ B)



\$1.6

Tax Revenue (\$ B)



Economic footprint legend



Direct Impact



Indirect Impact



Induced Impact

Source: PwC analysis, note that tax revenue estimates include federal taxes generated from economic activity within the state. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Ongoing operations are estimated to provide \$1.6 billion in GDP per annum and 2,700 jobs in South Carolina

Total economic footprint of the two-unit V.C. Summer project operations in South Carolina (annual average impact, undiscounted)

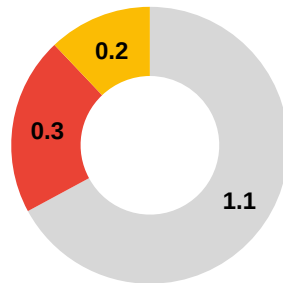
On an annual average basis, operating the two-unit V.C. Summer project in South Carolina is estimated to contribute over \$1.6 billion to state GDP each year and support 2,700 jobs.

During a minimum operating period of 80 years, the cumulative undiscounted state-level economic footprint is estimated to be \$130 billion in GDP, 212,600 person-years of employment, \$30 billion in labor income and \$31 billion in tax revenue when taking into account direct, indirect, and induced effects. Extended operation would increase these impacts.

GDP Impact (\$ B)

**\$1.6**

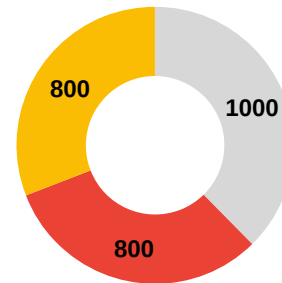
GDP (\$ B)



Employment, Annual Average

**2,700**

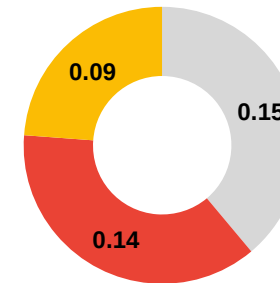
Employment (FTE)



Labor Income (\$ B)

**\$0.4**

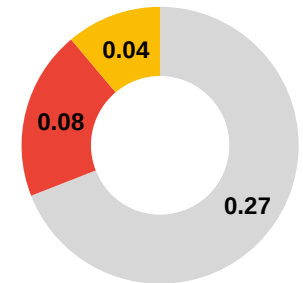
Labor Income (\$ B)



Tax Revenue (\$ B)

**\$0.4**

Tax Revenue (\$ B)



Economic footprint legend



Direct Impact



Indirect Impact



Induced Impact

Source: PwC analysis, note that tax revenue estimates include federal taxes generated from economic activity within the state. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Broader benefits of the two-unit V.C. Summer project includes skill and cluster development, as well as energy abundance



Skills development

- Westinghouse's skills development activity supports **efficient and safe** operations at its plants and provide opportunities for employees in the United States.
- Deployment of the two-unit V.C. Summer project will include significant planned investment in local workforce training **to fill the 1,000 direct positions created**. Many of these roles will be highly skilled, including engineers, chemists, nuclear technicians and craft labor roles.
- Westinghouse works with **educational institutions to cultivate early interest in nuclear science and engineering**.



Nuclear cluster development

- Westinghouse has a **long history in South Carolina** – dating back to 1969. The Columbia Fuel Fabrication Facility (CFFF) in Hopkins is one of the largest facilities of its kind in the world, housing 550,000 square feet of fuel manufacturing facilities, engineering and testing laboratories. Westinghouse recently announced a major expansion of these operations creating new job opportunities in the state.
- The South Carolina nuclear energy cluster is estimated to already **employ over 16,000** workers while supporting many more jobs in the supply chain.
- Westinghouse is an important part of this cluster. **Sixty percent** of the operating fleet of nuclear plants in the United States are based on Westinghouse technology, including two active AP1000 reactors located at Plant Vogtle in Georgia.



Energy abundance

- Santee Cooper selected Brookfield Asset Management for the V.C. Summer project in October 2025, citing the need to gain significant **additional power for South Carolina while creating lasting value for ratepayers**.
- The selection aims to finish construction of the two partially built Westinghouse AP1000 advanced modular reactors, which use the same proven and operational technology that is **setting operational records in Georgia**.
- This investment directly supports President Donald Trump's Executive Order calling for the construction of **10 large reactors planned to commence by 2030**.
- Westinghouse's AP1000 technology benefits from extensive experience, with **half of the world's nuclear power stations already using Westinghouse technology**.

2

Introduction and Background



This study assesses the economic footprint and broader impact of deploying two new AP1000 reactors at the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station

Background

In October 2025, Santee Cooper selected Brookfield Asset Management for the expansion of the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station. The planned project would complete the two partially built Westinghouse AP1000 advanced modular reactors.

- Part of this partnership may include the deployment of four new large nuclear reactors in South Carolina at sites including **V.C. Summer**, where utility Santee Cooper recently announced it's partnering with Brookfield Asset Management to restart building the two AP1000 reactors that were previously left unfinished.
- Westinghouse is headquartered in **Cranberry Township, Pennsylvania** and has a longstanding U.S. legacy, having constructed the **first ever** commercial PWR in **Shippingport, Pennsylvania**, in 1957.
- The AP1000 unit is the only **Generation III+ reactor technology designed, built, and successfully deployed**. Currently, six units are in commercial operation, an additional fourteen units are in construction, and five units are in contract.
- Westinghouse technology helps power **430 nuclear reactors globally**. In the United States, 60% of operating nuclear plants are based on Westinghouse technology.
- One AP1000 unit can power more than 750,000 homes annually, and a two-unit facility at V.C. Summer can power at least **1.5 million homes**.
- Finishing the construction of the two AP1000 units at V.C. Summer can **generate major economic impacts for South Carolina**, including the creation of thousands of engineering, manufacturing, construction and operations roles while attracting new industries and jobs.

Scope of analysis

Core areas assessed by PwC:

Economic footprint

The jobs, GDP, labor income, and tax revenue associated with the new AP1000 reactors arising from:

- Capital expenditures
- Ongoing operations

Broader impacts

The broader impacts of constructing new Westinghouse AP1000 reactors, focusing on the impact on skills, training and development, support for industry clusters, and energy abundance.

Scenario assessed

The scenario assessed in the body of this report is the **“two-unit V.C. Summer project”**: the impact of deploying and operating two AP1000 units at the V.C. Summer site in South Carolina.

The AP1000 is Westinghouse's proven, advanced modular reactor

Based on more than 70 years of research and development, the advanced AP1000 modular reactor builds on proven Westinghouse technology and aims to become the industry standard for new nuclear power plants. The AP1000 technology offers three distinct advantages when compared to other nuclear reactors in tripling U.S. nuclear capacity by 2050:

1. Proven, ready now technology:

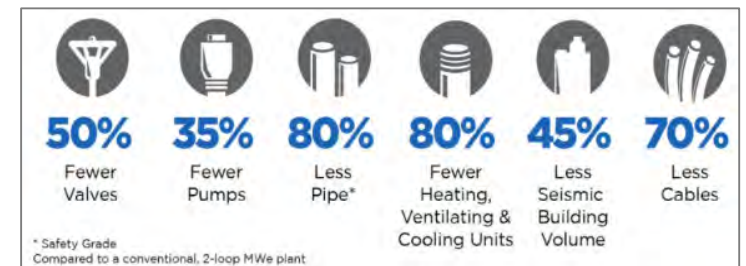
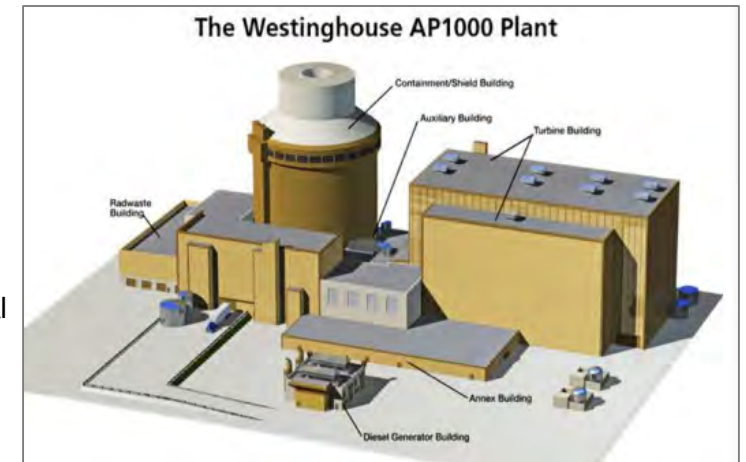
- The AP1000 modular reactor is construction-ready now and work to deploy an AP1000 reactor can begin immediately.
- The AP1000 is fully licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission until 2046.
- There is a fleet of six AP1000 reactors currently in operation that are setting performance and availability records.
- Based on multiple successful deployments, the AP1000 plant has reached Nth-of-a-kind status that can bring additional units online more quickly and less expensively.
- The AP1000 has an established supply chain that has already deployed two AP1000 units in the U.S.

2. More efficient construction, operations and maintenance:

- The modular AP1000 design accelerates construction, improves quality, and lowers costs through factory-based work and modular construction techniques.
- The AP1000 technology uses a simplified design with fewer components, and a smaller footprint that saves capital and operational costs.
- AP1000 deployment has been optimized for efficiency and repeatability with a fully digital design and Westinghouse's proprietary AI tools.
- The AP1000 offers strong operating performance with availability and capacity factors of greater than 92%.
- The AP1000 holds industry performance records for first cycle refueling outages (28 days) and second cycle (19 days).
- The AP1000 offers lower operating and maintenance needs, enabling a smaller maintenance staff and reduced costs.

3. Enhanced Safety:

- The AP1000 employs passive safety systems, which can operate even in the absence of operator actions or external power.
- The AP1000 technology exceeds the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's safety and risk criteria.
- The AP1000 offers simplified safety systems, reducing surveillance needs and the likelihood of forced shutdowns.



Source: Westinghouse.

Our approach to assessing the impact of the two-unit V.C. Summer project involved a five-step process

Understanding and assessment of the current situation in South Carolina

Conducted background research on the nuclear power landscape in South Carolina.

Collecting data from Westinghouse

Collected quantitative and qualitative data on expenditures related to the proposed investment and broader impacts of Westinghouse's two-unit V.C. Summer project.

Collecting data from secondary sources

Collected industry benchmarks and other relevant secondary data for use in economic analysis.

Economic footprint analysis

Used an Input-Output model to calculate the impact of spending associated with the two-unit V.C. Summer project on jobs, GDP, labor income, and tax revenue.

Assessment of broader impacts

Assessed and contextualized the broader impacts of Westinghouse's AP1000 deployment in South Carolina and the United States.

3

Economic Footprint of the Two-Unit V.C. Summer Project



Our approach assesses the economic footprint for construction and operation of the two-unit V.C. Summer project in South Carolina

Economic impact of a two-unit V.C. Summer project in South Carolina:

1. two-unit V.C. Summer project construction phase in South Carolina

1

Expected to provide billions of dollars in investment in South Carolina and across the United States

Deployment period expected to span approximately seven years for two units

2. Ongoing power plant operations at V.C. Summer

2

1,000 direct jobs sustained during peak operations

Carbon-free energy provided for over 1.5 million homes

Operational lifespan of each unit a minimum of 80 years

The planned spending on the two-unit V.C. Summer project in South Carolina would generate economic impact through the following channels:

- **Direct impacts** result from companies' spending on suppliers and employees.
- **Indirect impacts** arise from the activities of the firms, providing inputs to a company's suppliers (in other words, the suppliers of its suppliers).
- **Induced impacts** are the result of consumer spending by employees of the businesses stimulated by direct and indirect expenditures.
- The **total economic impact** is equal to the sum of the direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts.

These calculations were developed through PwC's economic modelling and represent gross calculations of the economic footprint of the two-unit V.C. Summer project.

The two-unit V.C. Summer project can create a state-level GDP impact of \$7.3 billion in South Carolina during the construction phase of 2,300 MWe of nuclear capacity...

Cumulative economic footprint of the **construction phase** in South Carolina, 2026-2032, undiscounted

	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
GDP (in \$ billions)	4.8	1.0	1.5	7.3
Employment (person-years of employment)	32,600	6,800	12,000	51,400
Labor income (in \$ billions)	2.9	0.6	0.7	4.1
Tax revenue (in \$ billions)	1.1	0.3	0.2	1.6



Source: PwC analysis.
Figures may not sum due to rounding.

The table depicts cumulative economic footprint calculations over the seven-year deployment period.

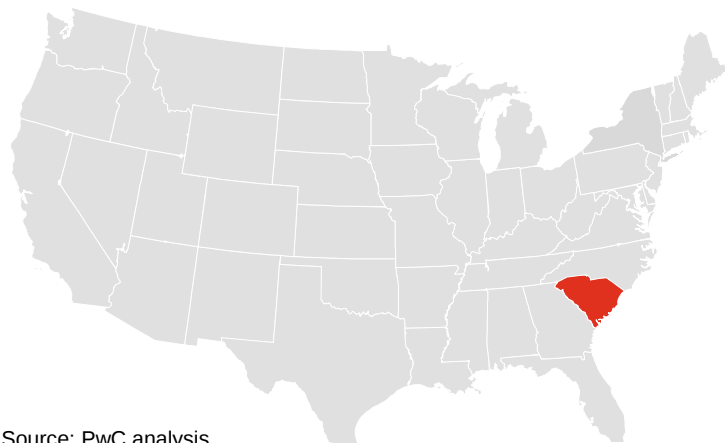
Cumulatively, over the seven years, we estimate that the two-unit V.C. Summer project would contribute \$7.3 billion to state GDP, 51,400 person-years of employment, \$4.1 billion in labor income and \$1.6 billion in tax revenue in South Carolina, when taking into account direct, indirect and induced effects.

Annually, on average, this equates to \$1.0 billion in GDP, 7,300 jobs, \$580 million in labor income and \$230 million in tax revenue.

...and \$1.6 billion annual GDP impact in South Carolina once operational

Annual average economic footprint of the two-unit V.C. Summer project **operational phase** in South Carolina, undiscounted

	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
GDP (in \$ billions)	1.1	0.3	0.2	1.6
Employment (number of jobs)	1,000	800	800	2,700
Labor income (in \$ millions)	150	140	90	380
Tax revenue (in \$ millions)	270	80	40	380



Source: PwC analysis.
Figures may not sum due to rounding.

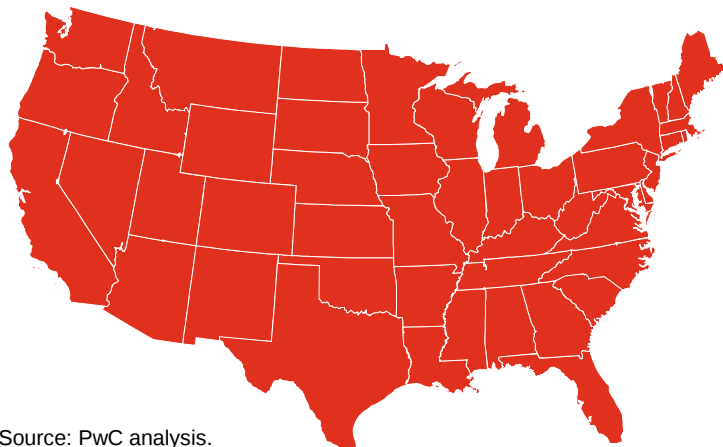
The table depicts the annual average impact of the two-unit V.C. Summer project in South Carolina during its operational phase. **Annually**, on average, the state-level economic footprint is estimated to be \$1.6 billion of GDP, 2,700 jobs, \$380 million in labor income and \$380 million in tax revenue in South Carolina, when taking into account direct, indirect and induced effects. The state economic impact will be supported by plans to manufacture nuclear fuel within South Carolina and utilize its existing supply chain and shipping ports.

Cumulatively, during the minimum 80 years of ongoing operations for the AP1000 units, the economic footprint is estimated to be \$130 billion of GDP, 212,600 person-years of employment, \$30 billion in labor income and \$31 billion in tax revenue in South Carolina.

Nationally, the two-unit V.C. Summer project can support \$13.8 billion in GDP and 12,900 jobs during the construction of 2,300 MWe of nuclear capacity...

Cumulative economic footprint of the **construction phase** nationally, 2026-2032, undiscounted

	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
GDP (in \$ billions)	6.2	3.8	3.8	13.8
Employment (person-years of employment)	39,900	22,200	28,100	90,300
Labor income (in \$ billions)	3.7	2.2	1.9	7.9
Tax revenue (in \$ billions)	1.4	1.0	0.7	3.1



Source: PwC analysis.
Figures may not sum due to rounding.

The table depicts cumulative economic footprint calculations over the seven-year deployment period.

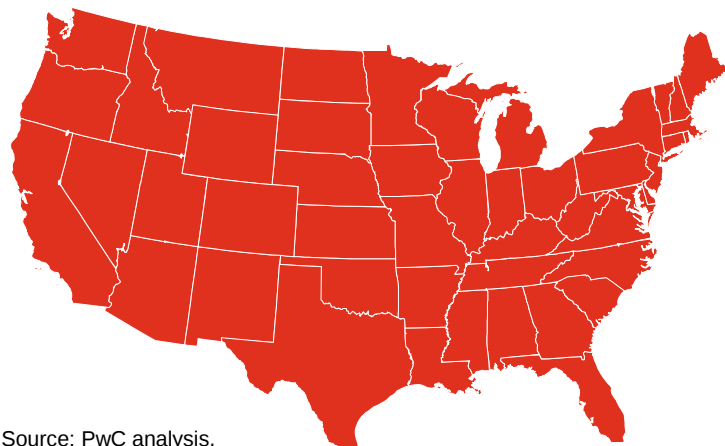
Cumulatively, over the seven years, we estimate that the two-unit V.C. Summer project would contribute \$13.8 billion to U.S. GDP, 90,300 person-years of employment, \$7.9 billion in labor income and \$3.1 billion in tax revenue, when taking into account direct, indirect and induced effects.

Annually, on average, this equates to \$2.0 billion in GDP, 12,900 jobs, \$1.1 billion in labor income and \$440 million in tax revenue.

...and a national GDP impact of \$2.1 billion per annum once operational

Annual average economic footprint of the two-unit V.C. Summer project **operational phase** nationally, undiscounted

	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
GDP (in \$ billions)	1.1	0.7	0.3	2.1
Employment (number of jobs)	1,000	1,300	1,400	3,700
Labor income (in \$ millions)	150	280	170	600
Tax revenue (in \$ millions)	270	150	70	480



Source: PwC analysis.
Figures may not sum due to rounding.

The table depicts the annual average impact of the two-unit V.C. Summer project during its operational phase.

Annually, on average, the national economic footprint is estimated to be \$2.1 billion of GDP, 3,700 jobs, \$600 million in labor income and \$480 million in tax revenue, when taking into account direct, indirect and induced effects.

Cumulatively, during the minimum 80 years of ongoing operations for the AP1000 units, the economic footprint is estimated to be \$168 billion of GDP, 296,000 person-years of employment, \$48 billion in labor income and \$39 billion in tax revenue.

4

Broader Impacts of the Two-Unit V.C. Summer Project

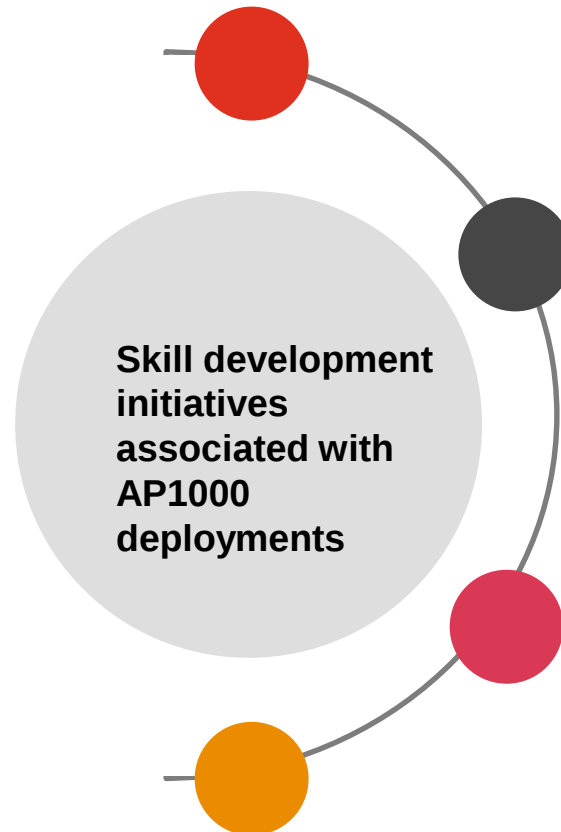


Westinghouse's skills development activity supports efficient and safe operations and provides opportunities for workers in the United States

A core part of the strategy when deploying each AP1000 unit is investment in human capital to ensure the plant has the skilled personnel needed to operate it.

As shown in the preceding analysis, the two-unit V.C. Summer project will include significant planned investment in local workforce training, to fill the 1,000 direct positions created.

Westinghouse plans to take a proactive stance in helping to develop the local workforce needed to operate these plants through training, support, and partnerships with local higher education facilities.



Cutting-edge nuclear training

- Westinghouse relies on a specialized and highly trained workforce for safe operations and continued innovation.
- Significant investment in workforce training is planned for AP1000 deployments.

Partnerships with educational institutions

- Westinghouse supports initiatives aimed at assisting post-secondary students in their desired career paths.
- Their U.S. summer internship program engaged more than 250 students in 2024, providing hands-on experience and exposure to nuclear energy projects. Each intern is paired with a dedicated mentor, enabling them to explore their specific field of interest while gaining valuable industry insights and professional guidance.

Technical training

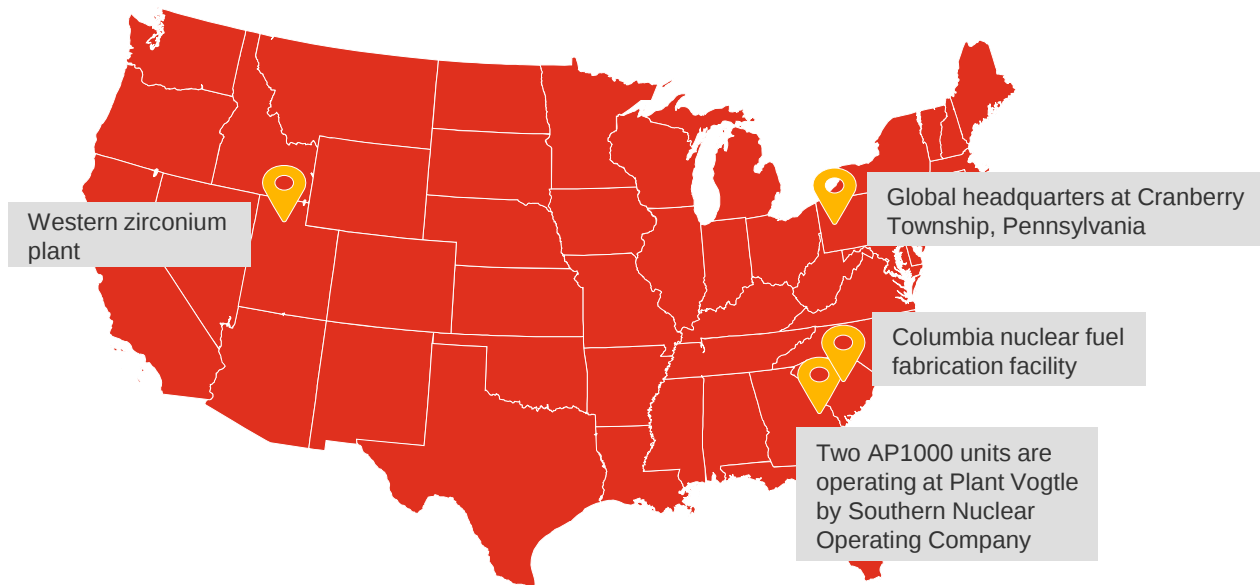
- Westinghouse supports the plant owner in the training of their staff to be able to properly operate and maintain the plant across all levels of the organization, resulting in upskilled talent, enhanced development capabilities, and improved safety.
- Around 1,000 direct employees will be working at the two-unit V.C. Summer project once operational.

Leadership training

- Westinghouse offers leadership training that includes a self-assessment tool, team-building exercises, skill enhancement for managers, and coaching for personal and team development.
- All employees must complete required Nuclear Safety Culture training, with additional training modules for leaders.

Further investment in AP1000 technology will strengthen the U.S. nuclear cluster

Key Westinghouse locations and existing AP1000 nuclear units



- Westinghouse has a long history in South Carolina – dating back to 1969. The Columbia Fuel Fabrication Facility (CFFF) in Hopkins is one of the largest facilities of its kind in the world, housing 550,000 square feet of fuel manufacturing facilities, engineering and testing laboratories. Westinghouse recently announced a major expansion of these operations creating new job opportunities in the state.
- The South Carolina nuclear energy cluster is estimated to already employ over 16,000 workers while supporting many more jobs in the supply chain.
- Westinghouse is an important part of this cluster. Sixty percent of the operating fleet of nuclear plants in the United States incorporate Westinghouse technology.
- Westinghouse currently operates in over 35 locations in the United States, including several facilities highlighted on the map including:
 - Their global headquarters in Pennsylvania.
 - Nuclear fuel fabrication facilities in South Carolina.
 - The Western zirconium plant in Utah, which manufactures nuclear equipment for the military and commercial fuel industry.
- Westinghouse plans to make local procurement a key component of its investment strategy, with the majority of total capital spending on the two-unit V.C. Summer project is expected to be spent in the United States.

Westinghouse's technology is safely deployed in half of the world's nuclear power stations

- President Trump issued Executive Orders in May 2025 to **reinvigorate the U.S. nuclear industrial base**, citing needs for investment to support energy abundance and global competitiveness in advanced technologies.
- The Orders aim to expedite the production and operation of nuclear energy by facilitating 5GW of uprates, and the construction of **10 new large reactors by 2030**. The completion of the two AP1000 units at V.C. Summer directly supports these goals.
- Westinghouse brings extensive experience to delivering nuclear energy safely. It is a leading global supplier and pioneer of the commercial nuclear power industry, and as such is the original equipment manufacturer or service provider for approximately **half of the world's nuclear plants**. These include two AP1000 nuclear reactors in operation in the United States.
- **In terms of safety and security**, Westinghouse **implements industry best practices and standards** established by the Institute for Nuclear Power Operations (INPO) and the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO).
- Westinghouse's global site activities are licensed and supervised by nuclear safety regulators, ensuring **adherence to strict regulations, advanced training, and comprehensive programs**.



Sources: Westinghouse, U.S. Department of Energy.

PwC | The Economic Impact of a Two-Unit Westinghouse AP1000 Project at V.C. Summer



Appendix A: Assumptions and Limitations

Key Limitations

Receipt of new data or facts: PwC reserves the right at its discretion to withdraw or revise this report should we receive additional data or be made aware of facts existing at the date of the report that were not known to us when we prepared this report. The findings are as of November 2025, and PwC is under no obligation to advise any person of any change or matter brought to its attention after such a date that would affect the findings.

Reliance on data from Westinghouse Electric Company: PwC's analysis relies on information provided by Westinghouse Electric Company such as that relating to the deployment and operation of AP1000 units. PwC has not audited or otherwise verified the information supplied to us.

Input-output analysis: Input-output analysis (a model used to estimate GDP and employment impact) does not address whether the inputs have been used in the most productive manner or whether the use of these inputs in this industry promotes economic growth by more than their use in another industry or economic activity. Nor does input-output analysis evaluate whether these inputs might be employed elsewhere in the economy if they were not employed in this industry at the time of the analysis. Input-output analysis calculates the direct, indirect and induced economic impacts that can reasonably be expected to affect the economy based on historical relationships within the economy. This analysis does not take into account fundamental shifts in the relationships within the economy that may have taken place since the last publication of statistical data by the Bureau for Economic Analysis, nor shifts that may take place in the future.

Use limitations: This report has been prepared solely for the use and benefit of, and pursuant to a client relationship exclusively with Westinghouse Electric Company. We understand that Westinghouse Electric Company may share this report with third parties. Westinghouse Electric Company can release this report to third parties only in its entirety and any commentary or interpretation in relation to this report that Westinghouse Electric Company intends to release to the public either requires PwC's written consent or has to be clearly identified as Westinghouse Electric Company's own interpretation of the report or Westinghouse Electric Company is required to provide a link to the full report. PwC accepts no duty of care, obligation or liability, if any, suffered by Westinghouse Electric Company or any third party as a result of an interpretation made by Westinghouse Electric Company of this report. Further, no other person or entity shall place any reliance upon the accuracy or completeness of the statements made herein. In no event shall PwC have any liability for damages, costs or losses suffered by reason of any reliance upon the contents of this report by any person other than Westinghouse Electric Company.

This report and related analysis must be considered as a whole: Selecting only portions of the analysis or the factors considered by us, without considering all factors and analysis together, could create a misleading view of the findings. The preparation of this analysis is a complex process and is not necessarily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. Any attempt to do so could lead to undue emphasis on any particular factor or analysis. We note that significant deviations from the above listed major assumptions may result in a significant change to this analysis.

Input-output methodology

Input-output modelling: overview

The fundamental philosophy behind economic impact analysis is that spending on goods and services has attendant impacts throughout the economy. For instance, construction expenditures will generate demand for the inputs to this process (such as tools and labor) that in turn generates additional demand that extends beyond the initial spending. This analysis permits the estimation of this cascading effect by using an input-output model of the United States economy.

Inputs used for the economic footprint assessment are provided by the Westinghouse Electric Company's estimates of capital expenditures, operating expenditures and revenues associated with the deployment and operations of AP1000 units. These inputs account for the use of the existing partially-built site which is estimated to significantly reduce construction costs and accelerate the deployment of new reactors.

The input-output model used for the purpose of this report estimates the relationship between economic activity for a given good or service and the resulting impacts throughout the economy (including demand for other goods and services and tax revenues). For the purpose of this report, economic impacts were estimated for the following measures of economic activity:

- **GDP** – the value added to the economy, or the output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.
- **Employment** – the number of jobs created or supported.
- **Labor income** – the amount earned by the employment expected to be generated.
- **Tax revenue** – the amount of revenue collected by the state, local and federal government.

The economic footprint was estimated at the direct, indirect and induced levels:

- **Direct impacts** are those that result directly from the company's expenditures on labor and capital as well as gross operating profits.
- **Indirect impacts** arise from the activities of the firms, providing inputs to the company's suppliers (in other words, the suppliers of its suppliers).
- **Induced impacts** are the result of consumer spending by employees of the businesses stimulated by direct and indirect expenditures.

© 2025 PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an Ontario limited liability partnership. All rights reserved. PwC refers to the Canadian member firm, and may sometimes refer to the PwC network. Each member firm is a separate legal entity. Please see www.pwc.com/structure for further details.

Our Services were performed and this Report was developed in accordance with our engagement letter dated 13 August 2025 and are subject to the terms and conditions included therein. Our role is advisory only. Westinghouse Electric Company ("Westinghouse") is responsible for all management functions and decisions relating to this engagement, including establishing and maintaining internal controls, evaluating and accepting the adequacy of the scope of the Services in addressing Westinghouse's needs and making decisions regarding whether to proceed with recommendations. Westinghouse is also responsible for the results achieved from using the Services or deliverables.

This information has been prepared solely for the use and benefit of Westinghouse. Any third party relying on the Report does so entirely at their own risk and shall have no right of recourse against PwC, and its partners, directors, employees, professional advisors or agents. PwC disclaims any contractual or other responsibility to others based on its use and, accordingly, this information may not be relied upon by any third party. None of PwC, its partners, directors, employees, professional advisors or agents accept any liability or assume any duty of care to any third party (whether it is an assignee or successor of another third party or otherwise) in respect of this Report.