

## Twitter Thread by [Lyn Alden](#)



**[Lyn Alden](#)**

[@LynAldenContact](#)



**In the BMC Q3 Livestream today, the CEO of \$MARA said several of the largest utilities in North America have teams researching #bitcoin mining and co-location.**

**In other words, on-site bitcoin mining as a utility load balancer and profit**

The CEO of \$MARA also said he believes that power companies will likely become some of the largest bitcoin miners/hosters over time. I think that's true (in addition to a healthy amount of off-grid miners).

<https://t.co/yung3Mt327>

There are always-on sources of power like nuclear, hydro, geo, and then variable power like solar/wind.

Demand fluctuates too.

During times when power supply exceeds demand, utilities need a way to profitably use that power, or they waste it. Enter co-located bitcoin mining.

Bitcoin miners, unlike most other electricity consumers, can co-locate at power generators, and can easily shut off if demand reaches supply.

This strengthens the grid and makes always-on power sources more cost-effective, in lieu of efficient utility-scale battery storage.

The reason to do it on-site of the source of power generation is that it eliminates transmission loss and duplicate security for btc miners. A profitable on-site load balancer.

This is already happening with flare gas and will increasingly happen with utility power providers.

I described this in my bitcoin energy article, and I was interested to hear further confirmation today that it's increasingly being looked at by large-scale utilities.

<https://t.co/onZQHbLOrr>

Right now, Bitcoin is too niche for grid engineers to incorporate it into their plans, but if bitcoin miners become more regular and visible, they can be incorporated into grid designs and rate markets more thoroughly.

If the Bitcoin network gets big enough, every “always on” source of power can have bitcoin mining equipment co-located with it, to profitably soak up the variable difference between the supply of that power and the surrounding grid demand for that power, so that it doesn’t go to waste. That lowers the cost for the producer and the consumer of that power, and can make renewable energy sources more cost effective.