

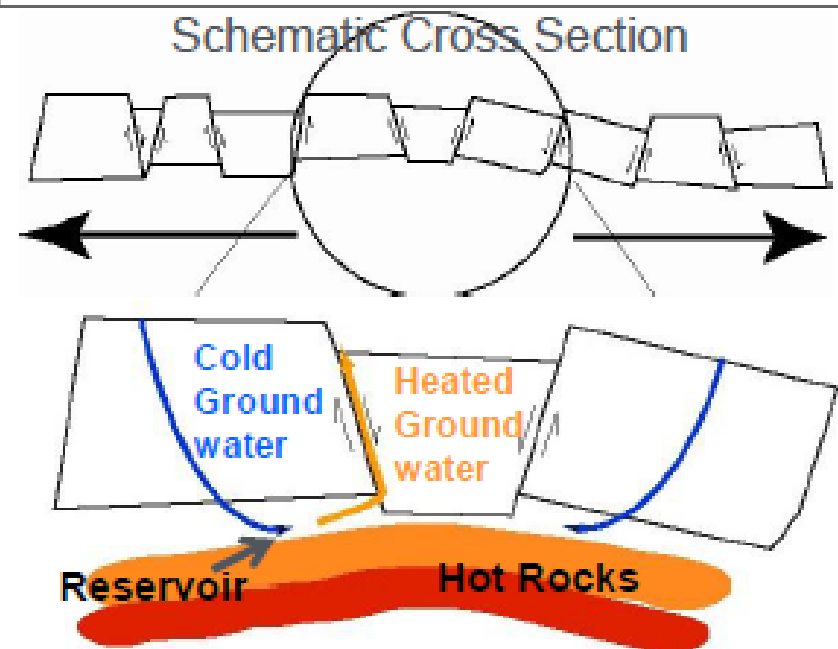
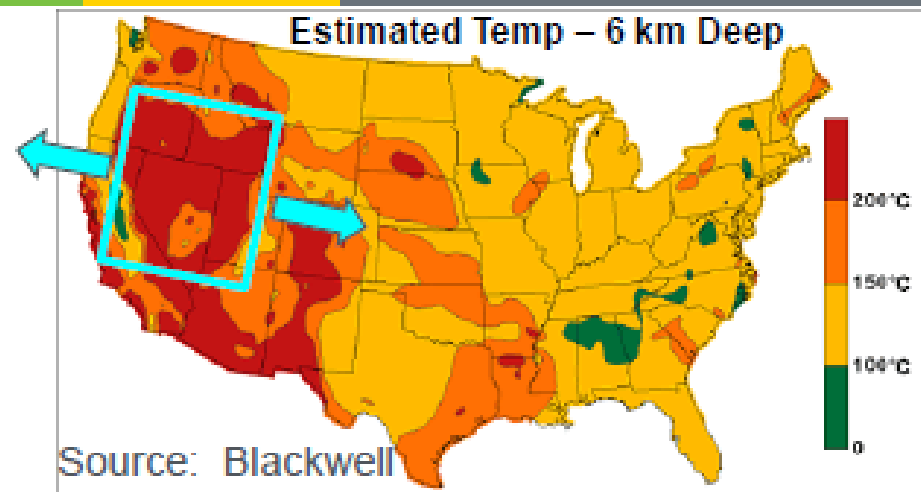
Geothermal Energy in Nevada: Exploration, Development and Production

Rich Perry, Nevada Division of Minerals



Great Basin Region

- Region of warm crust
- Crust pulling apart or extending
- As crust thins, hot rocks get closer to surface
- Saudi Arabia of geothermal
- Cannot drill 6 km deep (20,000 ft) economically
- Faults allow hot water to reach shallow levels
- Must find hot water pathways using geologic and geophysical techniques



Uses of Geothermal Energy in Nevada

- Heat and cool buildings
- Industrial drying processes
- Electrical generation

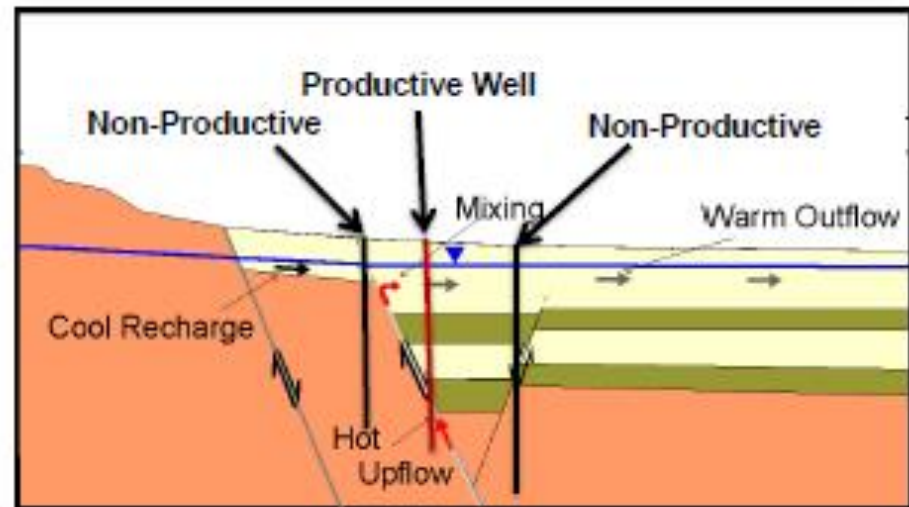
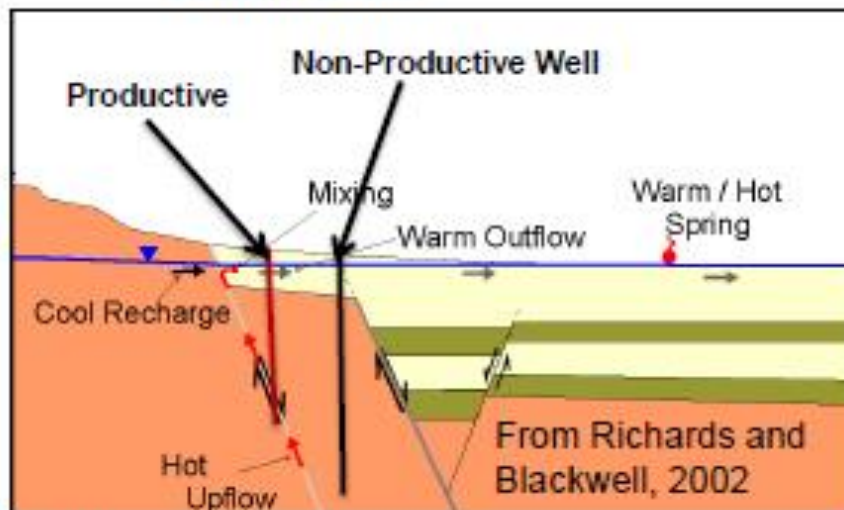


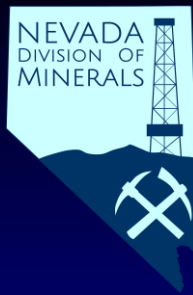


EXPLORATION FOR GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES

- Exploration focused initially on areas of known hot springs
- Exploration is now focused on 'blind' geothermal systems using geophysical methods
- Intersection of basin and range faults at depth with no surface expression
- Continued focus on range front faults

- **Exploration Challenges**
 - Spring directly above upflow from deep source (uncommon)
 - Outflow from source (common)
 - Hidden or blind systems (common)
- **Results – significant drilling risk**
 - Hot dry wells
 - Overturn in down-hole temperatures
- **Need better conceptual models to:**
 - Locate areas of upflow
 - Avoid typically less productive outflow zones





Phases of Exploration and Development Drilling

- Initial drilling of temperature gradient holes. Generally 1,000 ft. deep or less
- Drilling of observation wells to deeper depths to test potential reservoir
- Drilling of production wells to test capabilities of the reservoir
- Drilling of injection wells or assigning previously drilled production wells as injection wells

Exploration and Production Drilling

Truck Mounted Exploration Rig



GeoDrill 1 – Diesel Electric Rig



Commercial Uses

OLAM Onion Dehydration Plant , Brady
Hot Springs, approximately 250°

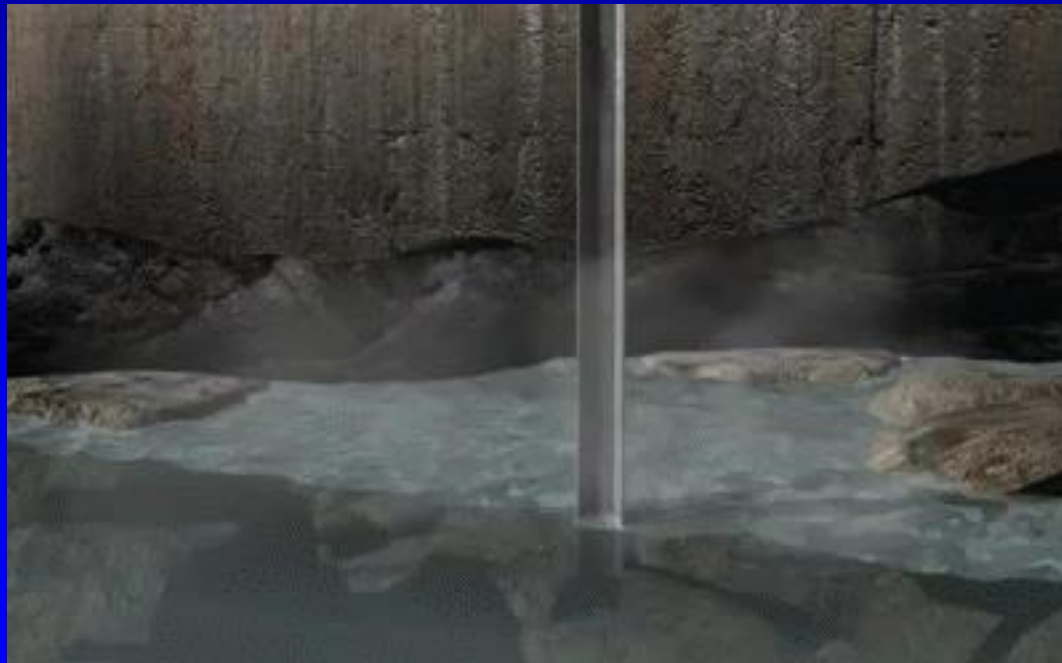


Peppermill Casino, Reno
Approximately 173°



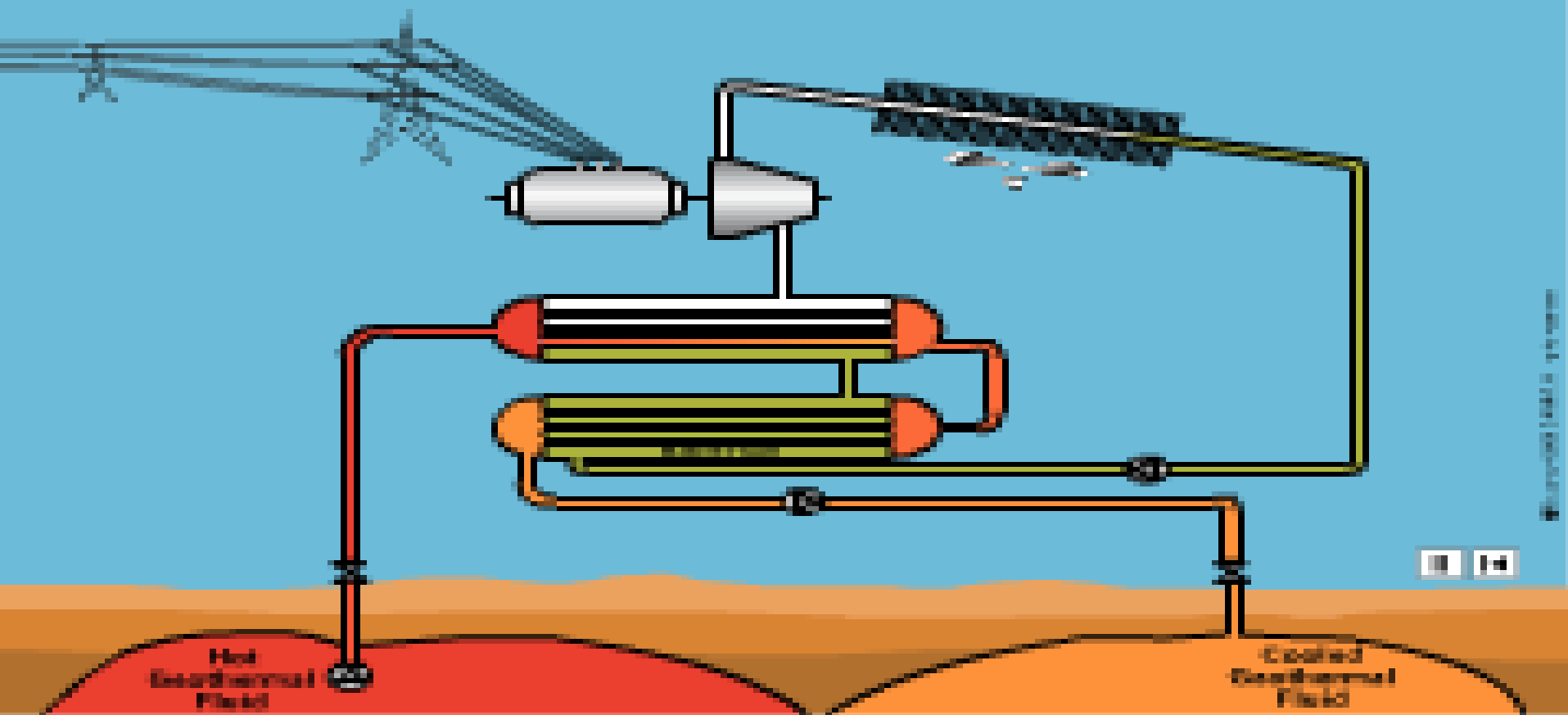
How Geothermal Power is Generated

- Hot water from the Earth is pumped into a heat exchanger where it heats up a refrigerant or Isopentane vaporizing it to gas.
- The pressurized gas then spins a turbine which in turn spins the generator and creates energy.



<http://www.tmba.tv/3d-animation/alternative-fuels/>

Air-Cooled Binary Geothermal Power Plant



© 2011 ORMAT

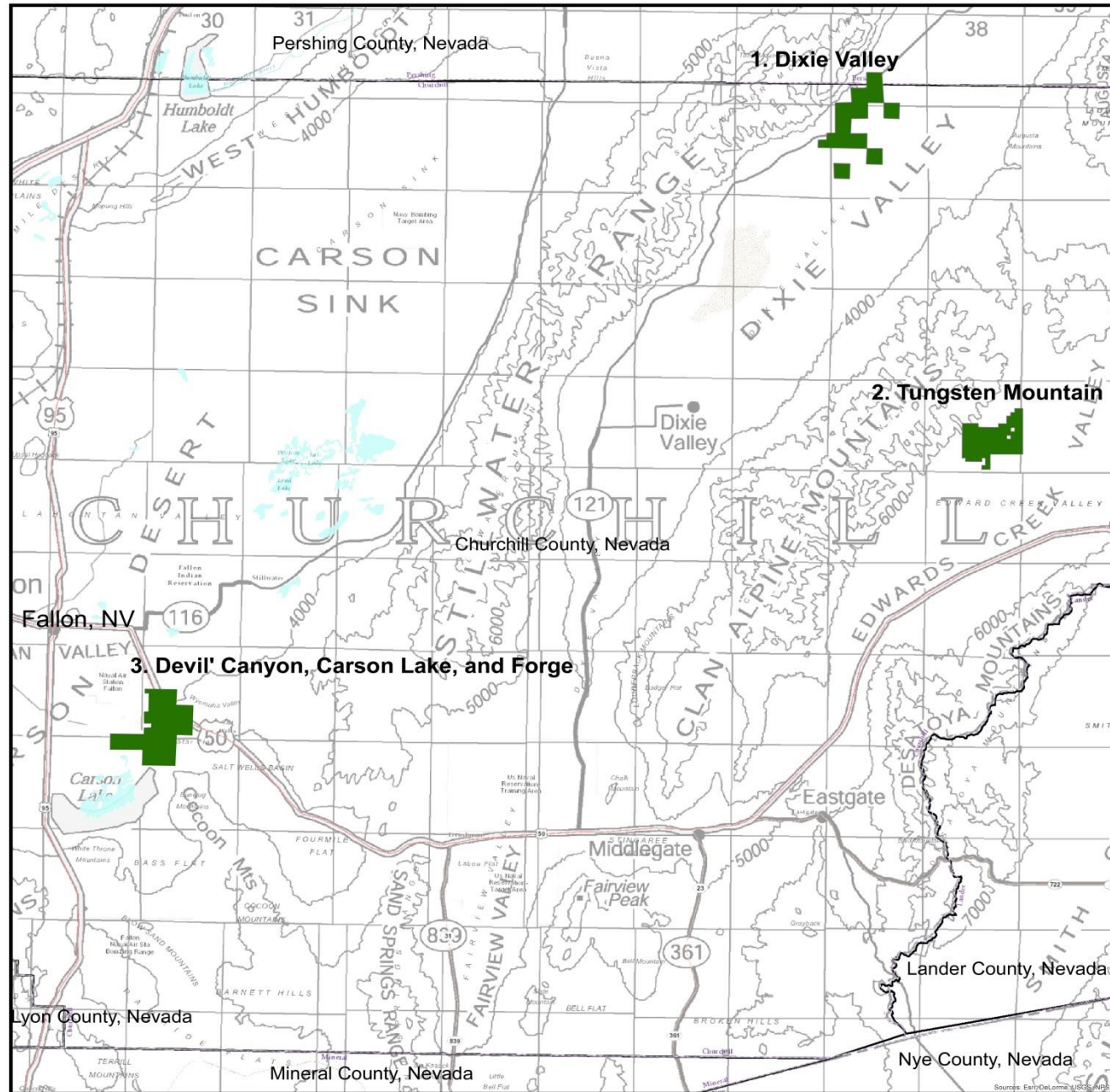


2016 Areas of Active Geothermal Exploration

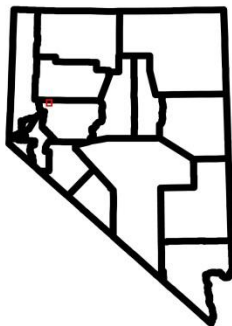
Legend

Geothermal Fields 

1. Dixie Hope
2. Tungsten Mountain
3. Devil's Canyon, Carson Lake, and FORGE



LOCATION

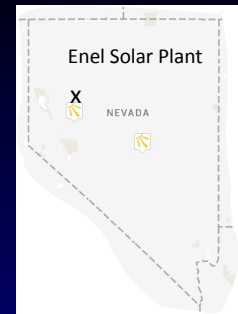


Tungsten Mountain, Churchill County

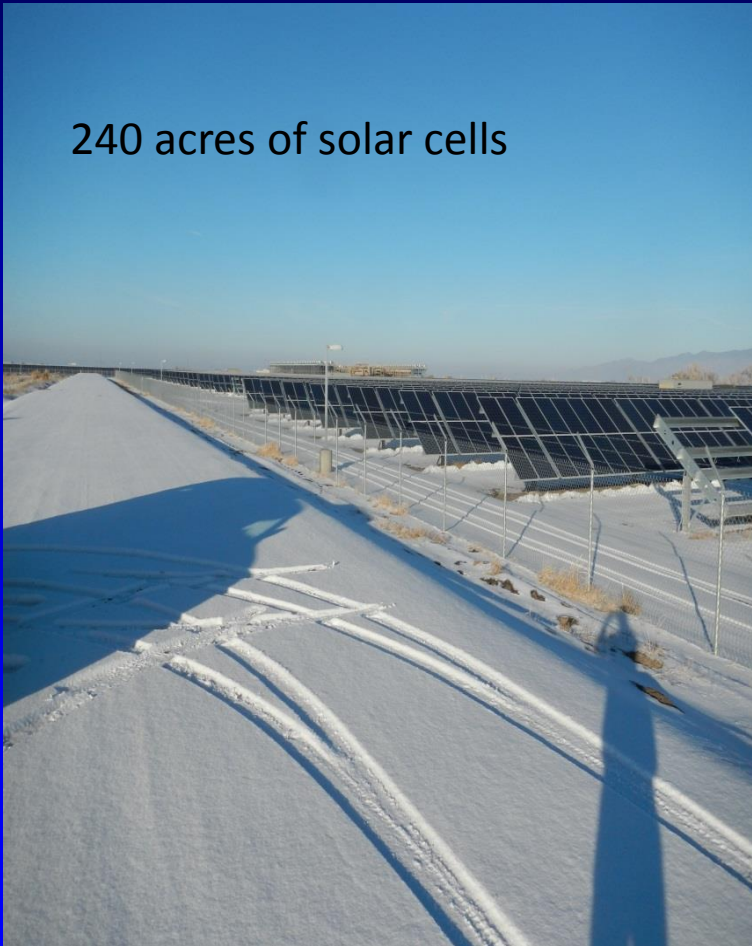
- Potential future geothermal reservoir which may have 20-30 MW of continuous power generation.



Enel Solar/Geothermal Stillwater Plant-hybrid facility



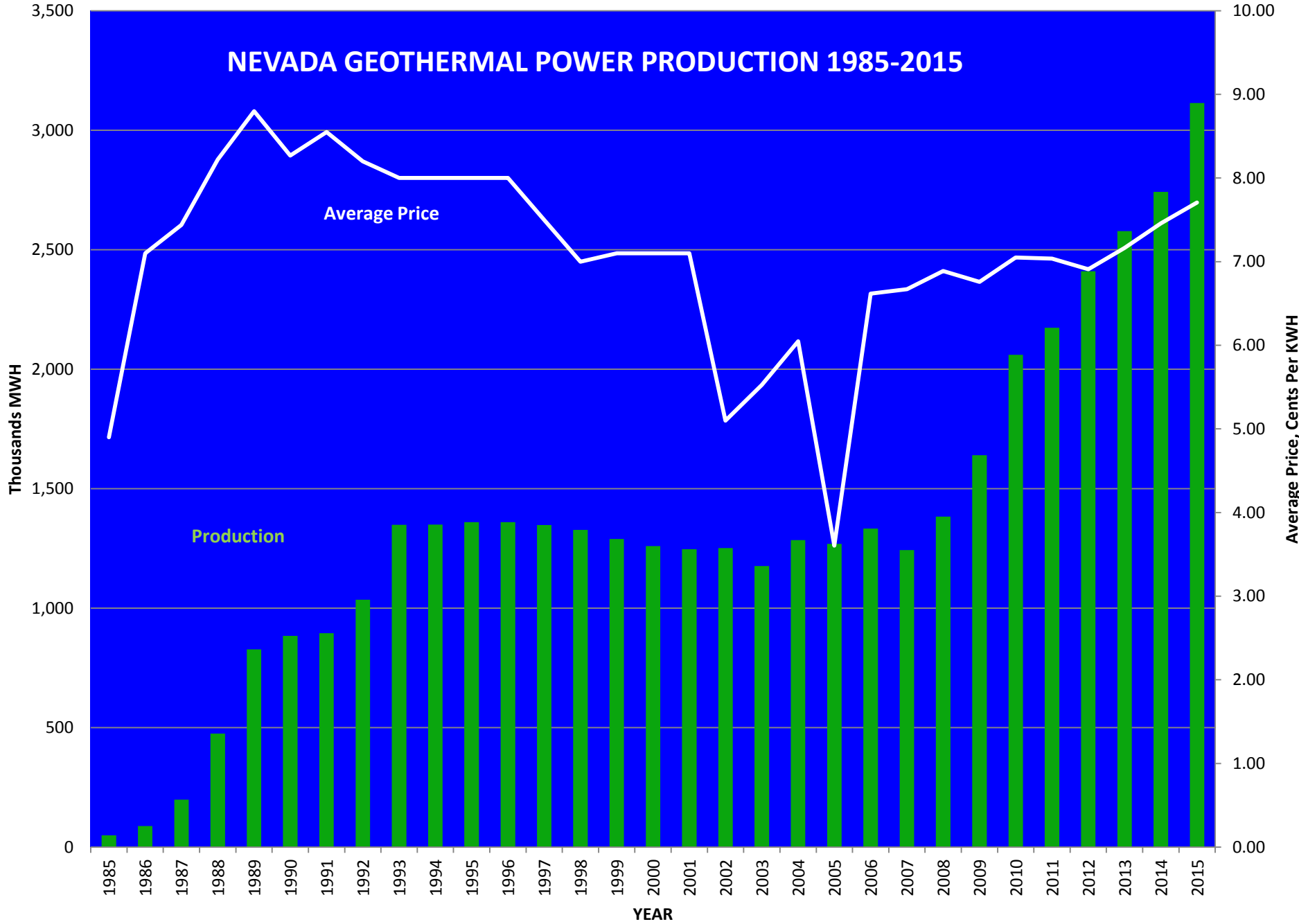
240 acres of solar cells



26 MW Installed capacity

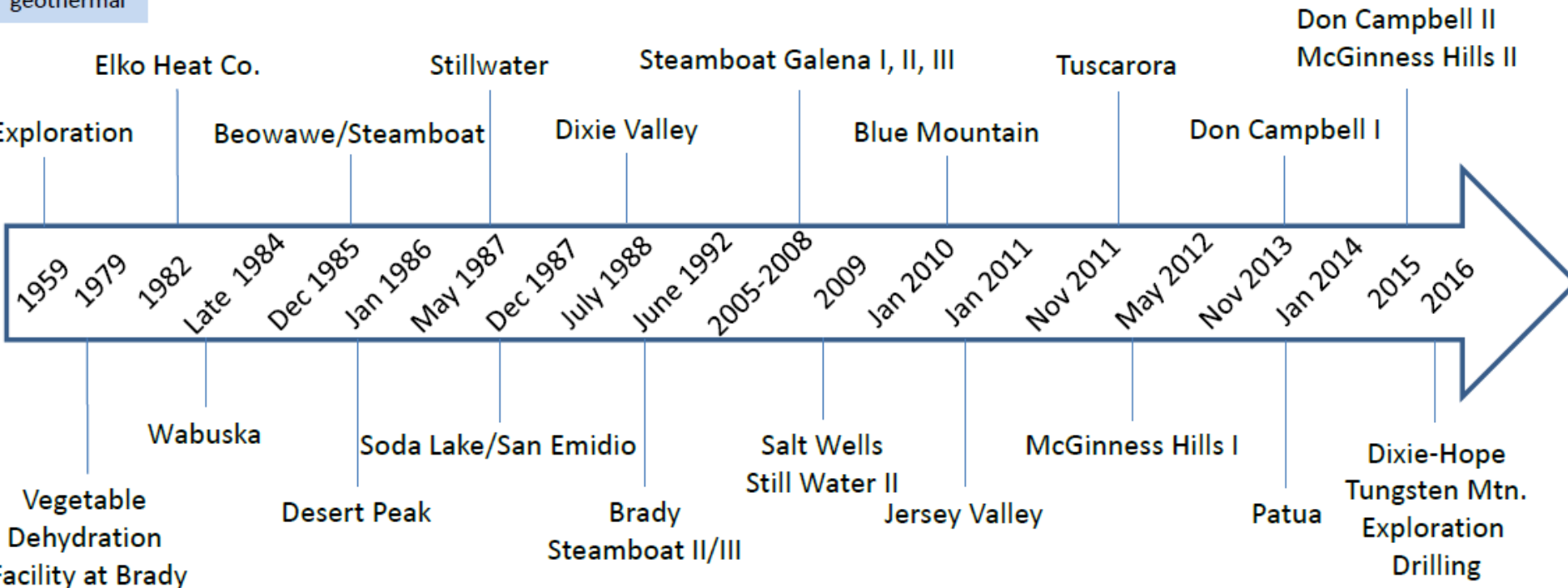


NEVADA GEOTHERMAL POWER PRODUCTION 1985-2015



HISTORY OF GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES IN NEVADA

First large diameter exploration holes for geothermal

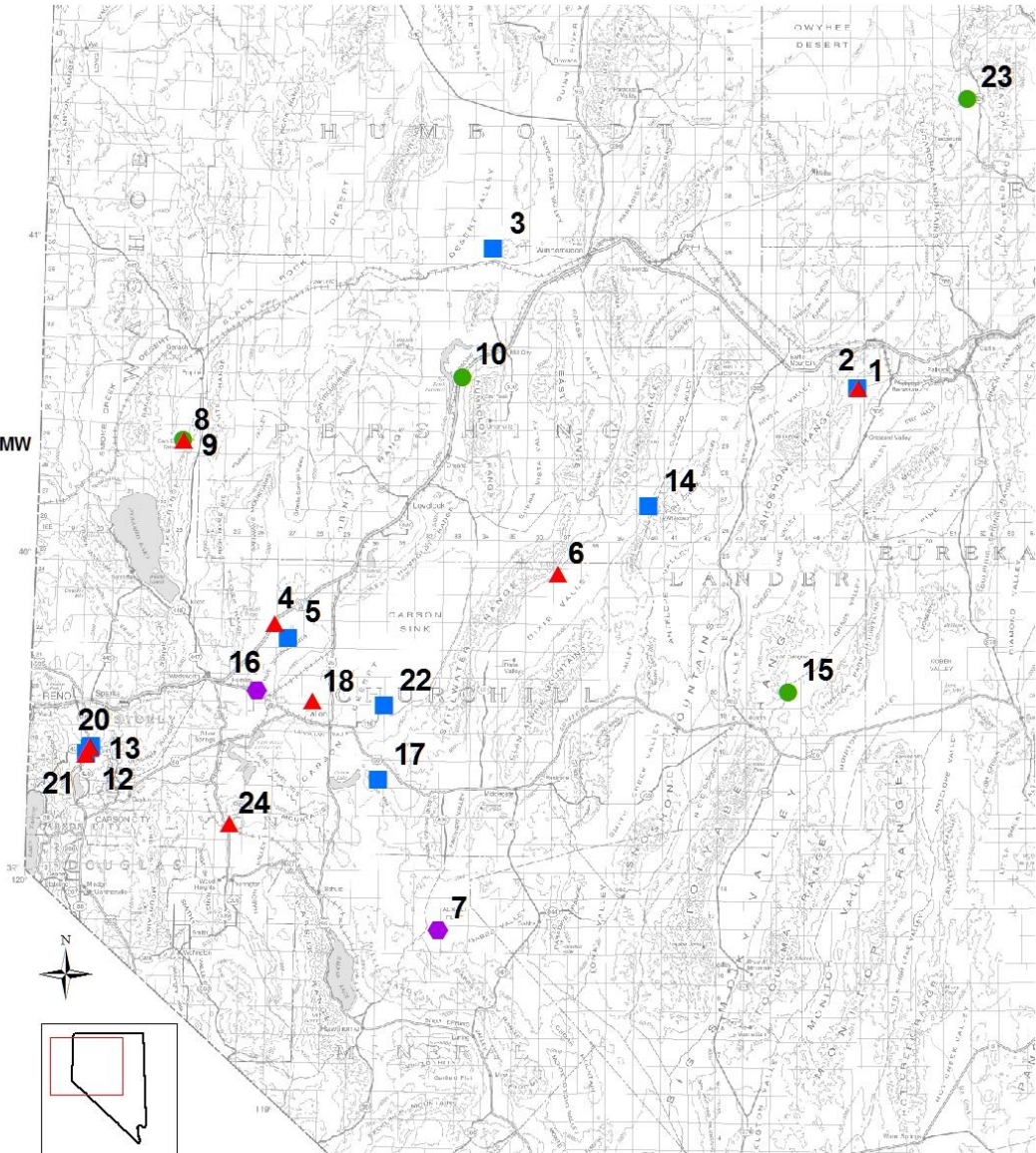


First Geothermal Power Plant

Power Plants

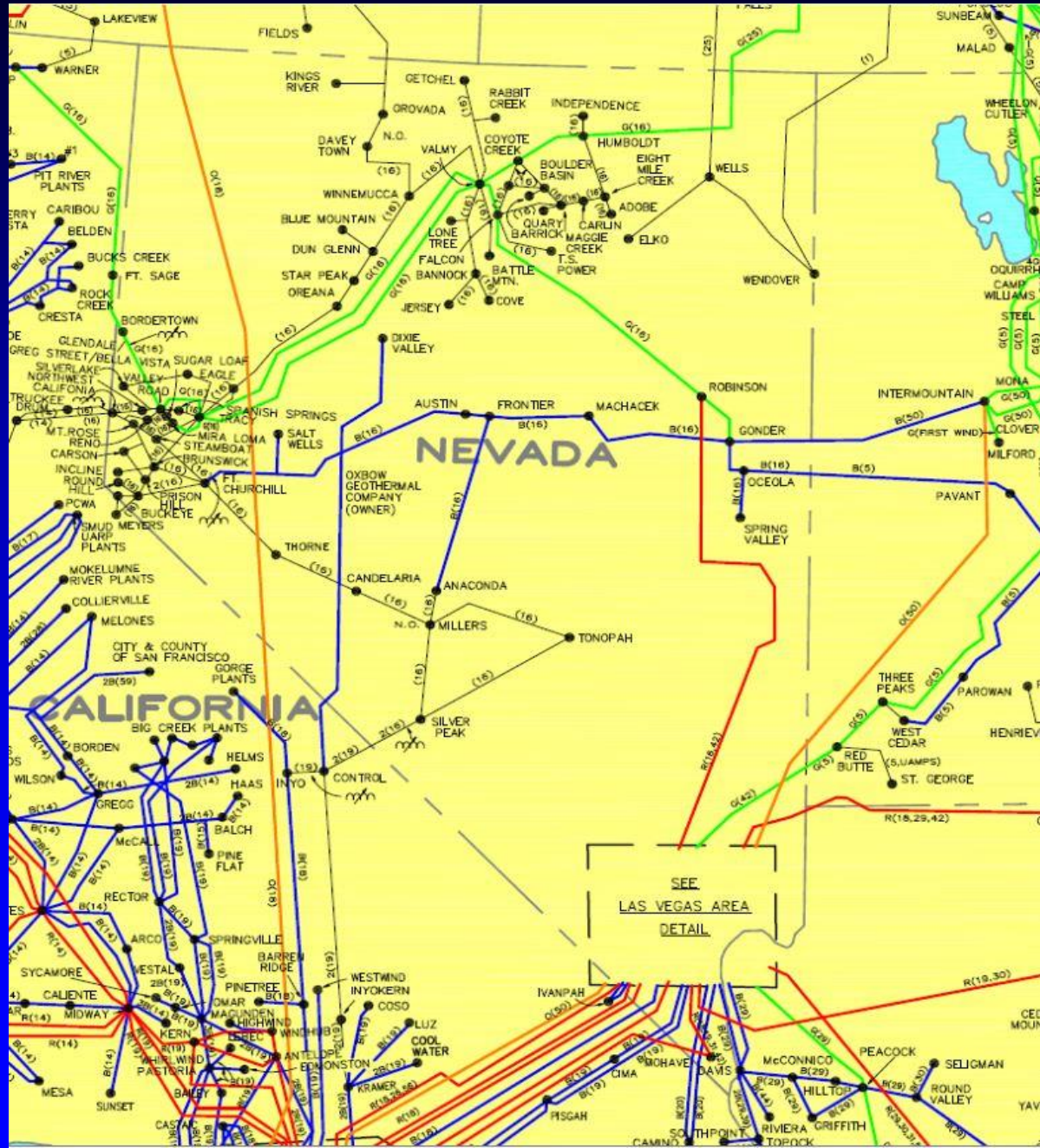
- ▲ Pre-2005
- 2005-2011
- 2012
- ◆ 2013

- ▲ 1. Beowawe I - 16.6 MW
- 2. Beowawe Bottoming - 1.9 MW
- 3. Blue Mountain - 49.5 MW
- ▲ 4. Brady - 26.1 MW
- 5. Desert Peak II - 23 MW
- ▲ 6. Dixie Valley - 64.7 MW
- ◆ 7. Don A. Campbell (Wild Rose) - 22.5 MW
- ▲ 8. Empire/San Emidio - 4.8 MW
- 9. San Emidio Repower - 11.8 MW
- 10. Florida Canyon - 0.075 MW
- 11. Burdette (Galena 1) - 30 MW
- 12. Galena 2 - 13.5 MW
- 13. Galena 3 - 30 MW
- 14. Jersey Valley - 23.5 MW
- 15. McGinness Hills - 52 MW
- ◆ 16. Patua - 30 MW
- 17. Salt Wells - 23.6 MW
- ▲ 18. Soda Lake 1, 2 - 23.1 MW
- ▲ 19. Steamboat 1, 1A - 10.8 MW
- ▲ 20. Steamboat 2, 3 - 47.8 MW
- ▲ 21. Steamboat Hills - 13.2 MW
- 22. Stillwater 2 - 47.2 MW
- 23. Tuscarora - 32 MW
- ▲ 24. Wabuska - 5.6 MW

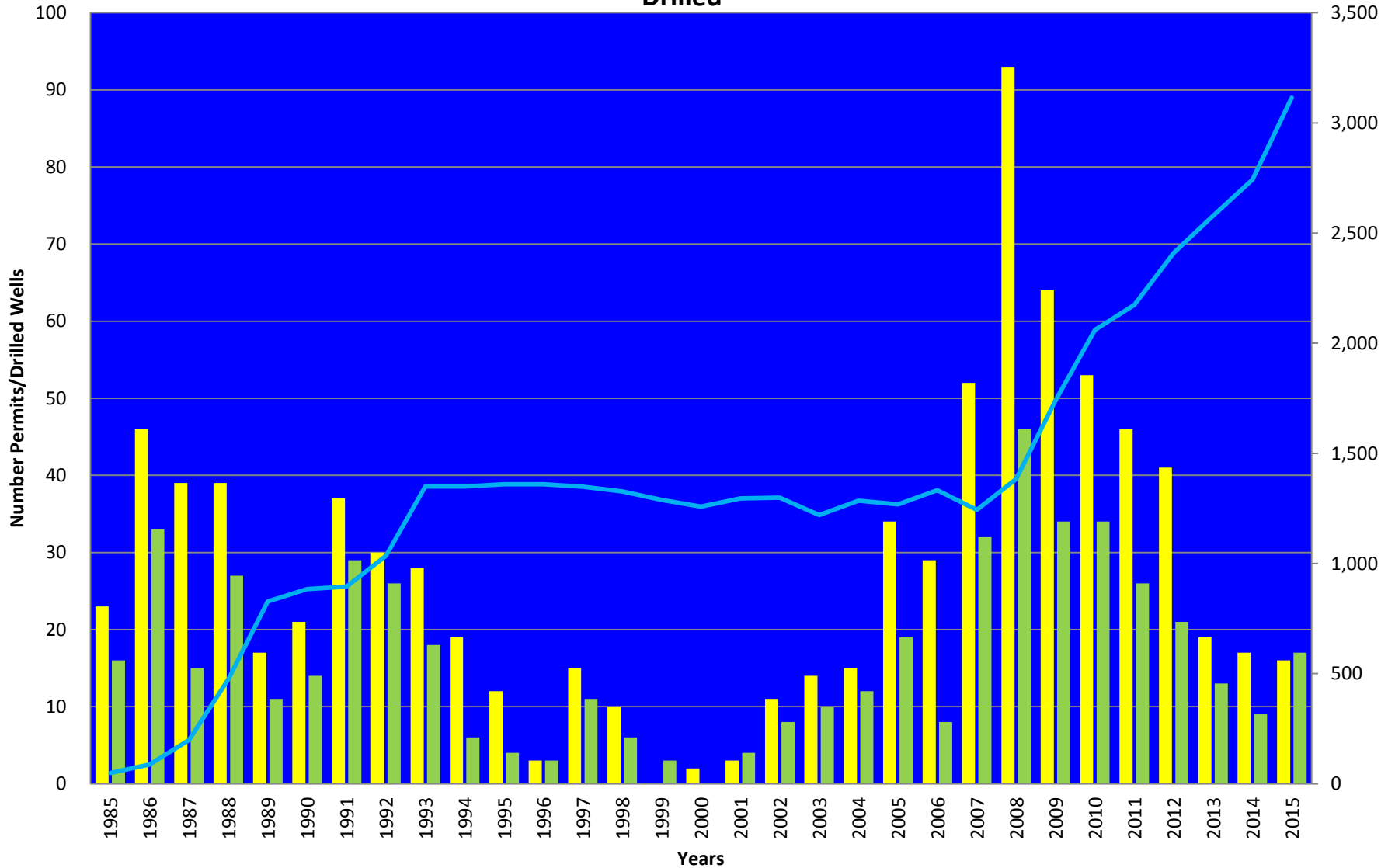


From: Lisa Shevenell, Atlas Geosciences, Inc.

Nevada Power Grid



Nevada Production, Injection, and Observation Wells 1985-2015 Permits Issued vs. Wells Drilled





FUTURE TRENDS AND OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

- Co-Located renewable technologies
 - Solar located at geothermal facilities
- Transmission expansions
- Optimizing reservoirs (phased development)
- R&D: Frontier Observatory for Research in Geothermal Energy (FORGE), Enhanced Geothermal Systems (EGS)
- Public lands permitting
 - Sage Grouse impacts
 - ~60% of NV geothermal wells on private, ~40% on public lands



Programs

[Bond Pool \(Reclamation\)](#)

[Oil & Gas](#)

Geothermal

- [Forms and Reports](#)
- [Permits](#)
- [Geo FAQ](#)
- [Renewable Energy](#)
- [Links](#)

[AML](#)

[Education and Outreach](#)

[Mining](#)

▶ GEOTHERMAL

The Nevada Division of Minerals is the state's regulatory authority for all geothermal wells drilled in Nevada. Geothermal wells drilled within Nevada, on either private or federally managed lands, must be permitted by the Nevada Division of Minerals. The associated drilling and completion programs must be approved by the Division before either program is implemented. The Division oversees the drilling and subsequent completion operations through daily reporting to the Division by the operator, as well as inspect the wells after they are completed. The Division must also approve all maintenance and work-over operations during the life of the well, as well as the final plugging and abandonment of a well at the end of its useful life. Geothermal production and injection information is submitted to the Division on a monthly basis, where the information is tabulated both monthly and annually.

- [Letter Announcing New Geothermal Regulations \(12/22/2015\)](#)
- [NV Geothermal Power Plants](#)
- [Nevada Active Mines and Energy Producers](#)

Nevada Geothermal Resources and Production

Nevada's geothermal resources are utilized in three major ways. The geothermal resources are used to generate electricity, for space heating, and commercial applications.

- [NV Geothermal Production Summary - 2015](#)
- [NV Geothermal Power Production Graphic 2015](#)
- [NV Geothermal Power Production and Price 1985-2015](#)

Electrical Generation

Nevada's geothermal electrical generation plants are located predominantly in the northern portion of the State. Nevada's geothermal plants can theoretically generate up to 673 megawatts of power collectively in any given hour. A megawatt is 1,000 kilowatts, which is enough electrical power to serve over 800 typical households. Nevada has 24 plants in 16 different locations. The 2015 gross electrical output for Nevada's 24 geothermal plants was 4,078,544 MWh, with net output (sales) being

Geothermal Contact

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Statute & Regulations

[NRS 534 A](#)

[NAC 534 A](#)

BLM Links

[LR 2000](#)

[BLM Geothermal](#)

[Nevada Geothermal Guidance](#)

Educational Material (K-12)

[Geothermal Resources in Nevada Activity Book](#)



Presentations

[30 Years of Geothermal Power Production - GRC Conference September 2015](#)