Geothermal Research in the CNMI and the Region's Timetable

26th Pacific Island Environmental Conference Saipan June 22-25, 2009

Presented by James E. Quick

Special Assistant to the Governor of the CNMI for Alternative Energy Professor of Geology, Associate Vice President for Research, and Dean of Graduate Studies, SMU You are here

Summarizing results of a geothermal assessment in progress by David Blackwell, Al Waibel, Leyland Roy Mink, and Maria Richards of the SMU Geothermal Laboratory

Plan for the long term.... but act immediately!

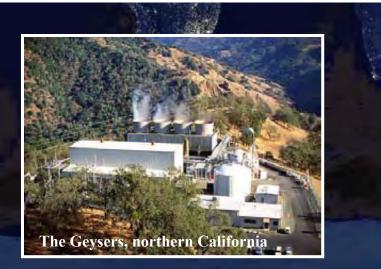
Micronesia will require a mix of solutions.

- Conservation / Efficiencies
- Solar Power
- Wind Power
- Geothermal Power
- Biofuel
- Power generation from solid waste.
- Ocean Power: currents, tides, waves, OTEC

The CNMI is unique in Micronesia in having abundant geothermal energy.

Geothermal power is:

- Reliable "base-load" generation of electricity
- Modular, incremental development
- Renewable and sustainable
- Cost-competitive
- Clean and safe
- Proven



	Capacity Factors	
	Geothermal	0.90
ľ	Biomass	0.83
i	Solar Thermal	0.82
1	Wind (Onshore)	0.44
	Wind(Offshore)	0.40
	Photovoltaic	0.21

Source: DOE Report #EIA-0554(2009)

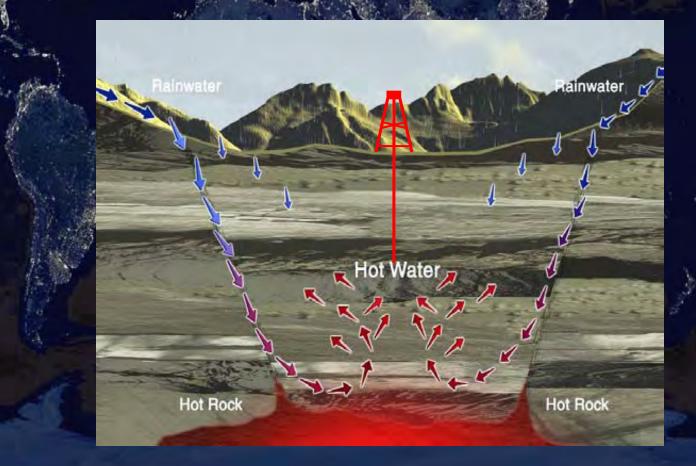
Cost (\$ / kW)

Geothermal	4,301
Biomass	3.636
Solar Thermal	1,778
Wind (Onshore)	1,865
Wind(Offshore)	3,707
Photovoltaic	5,189

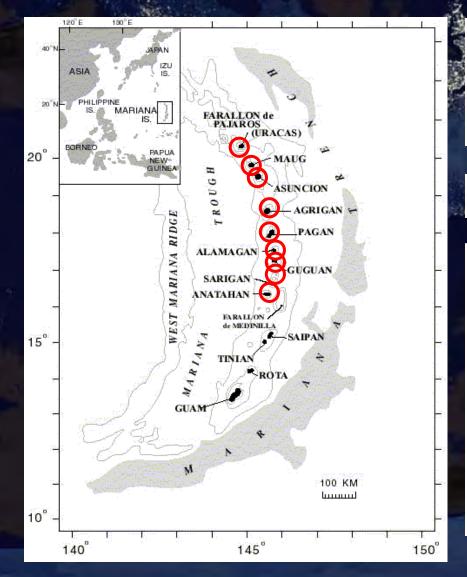
Source: DOE Report #EIA-0554(2009)

Requirements to develop geothermal power

Hot Rocks
Hydrothermal Circulation



Why Consider Geothermal Energy in the CNMI?



Nine islands north of Saipan host active volcanoes.

Clearly, the heat is there!

But is there hydrothermal

circulation

To answer this question, a geothermal assessment of Pagan was completed in 2008 by

David Blackwell Al Waibel Leland Roy Mink Maria Richards

of the SMU Geothermal Laboratory

Assessment Results on Pagan:





Evidence of hydrothermal circulation on South Pagan:

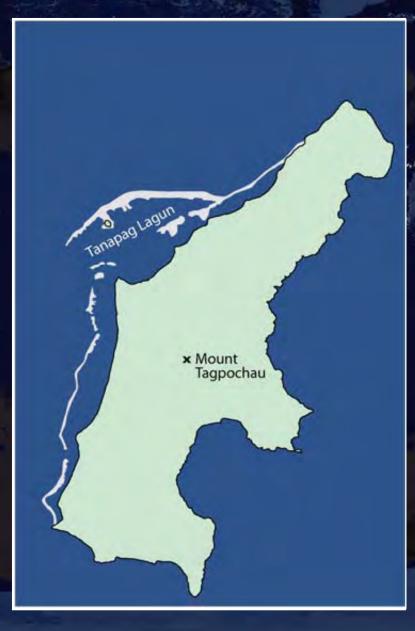
- Hydrothermal alteration
- Hot springs
- Evidence of submarine springs (NOAA, 2007)

Based on the size of the hydrothermal system and the chemistry of the springs, a geothermal reservoir exists on South Pagan with an estimated generating capacity of 50 - 125 MW!



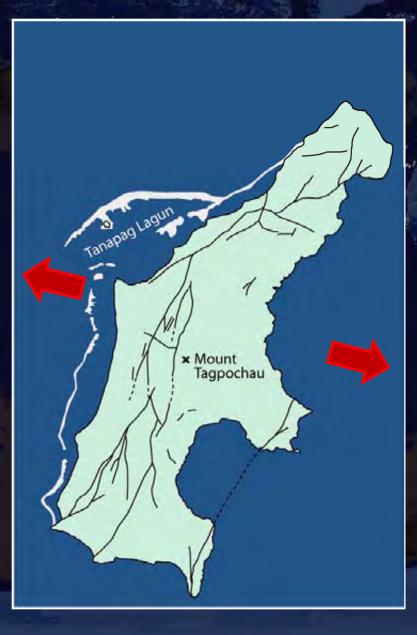
Several observations suggest that Saipan may also have geothermal potential:

Proximity to active volcanoes



Several observations suggest that Saipan may also have geothermal potential:

• Proximity to active volcanoes



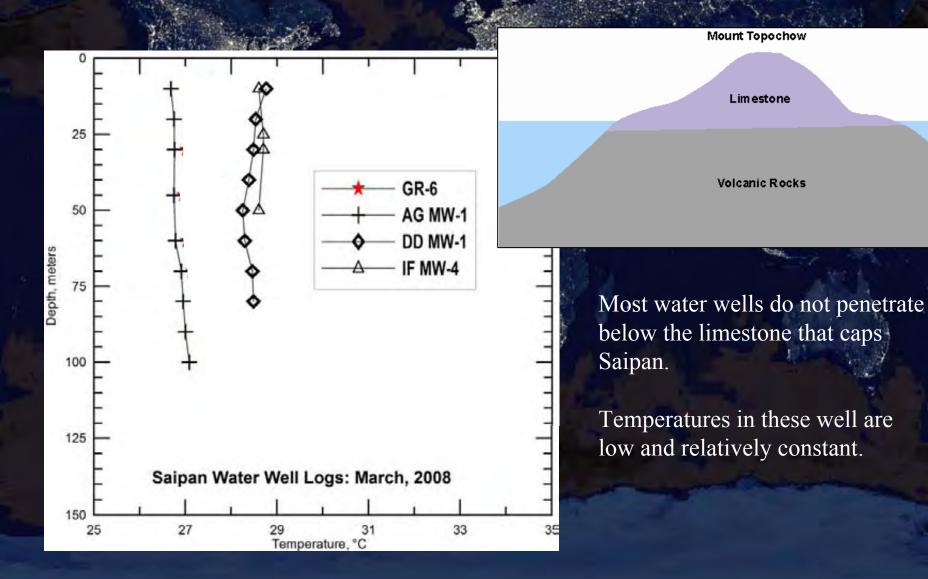
Several observations suggest that Saipan may also have geothermal potential:

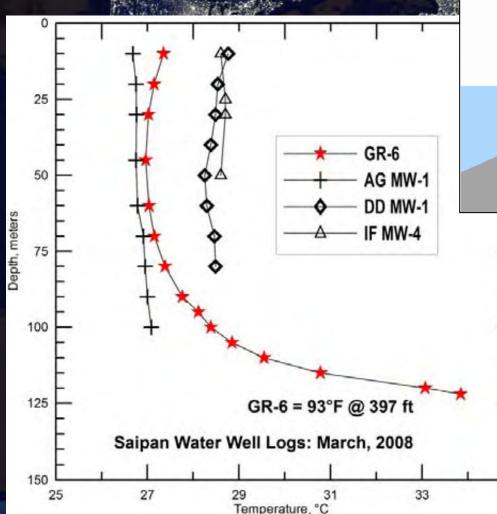
- Proximity to active volcanoes
- Extensional faulting

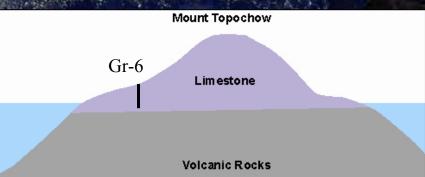


Several observations suggest that Saipan may also have geothermal potential:

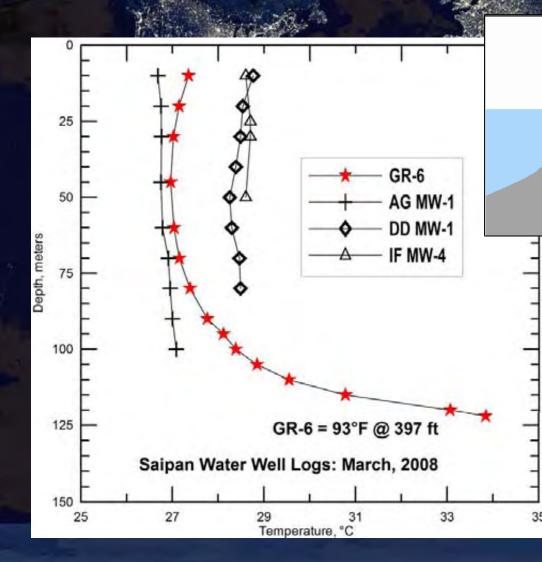
- Proximity to active volcanoes
- Extensional faulting
- Elevated temperatures in wells GR6 and GR3.

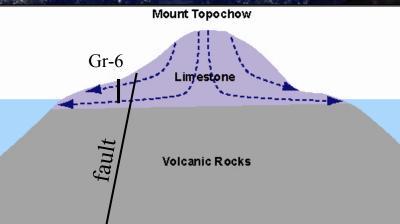






One drill hole on the west side of Saipan show sharply increasing temperature with depth.

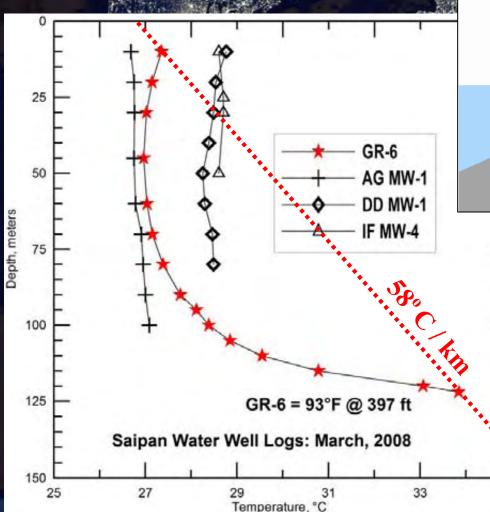




Interpretation

Temperatures in most water wells are controlled by rainwater moving rapidly through the limestone.

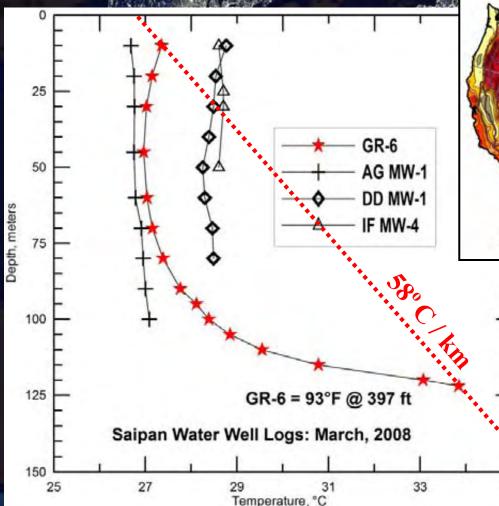
Well GR-6 temperatures are affected by deeper hydrothermal circulation along a deep fault.

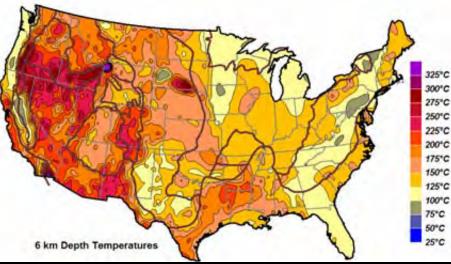


Gr-6 Linyestone Volcanic Rocks

Mount Topochow

The GR-6 temperature profile suggests that a steep geothermal gradient may exist beneath Saipan.





This gradient is comparable to the more promising geothermal regions in the Mainland.

Current Status and Implications

Pagan: observations indicate a <u>high probability of high-temperature</u> geothermal resources on the order of 50 to 125 MW

Implications:

- Geothermal energy could support development and resettlement of Pagan in the near term.
- Looking to the future, geothermal energy at Mariana volcanoes could be transported to Saipan and Guam via submarine electrical cable.
- As a hydrogen economy develops, the CNMI could be an exporter of energy.

Saipan: available observations increase the probability of geothermal resources exploitable by binary technology

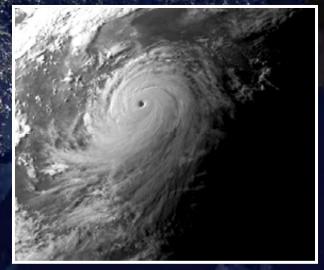
Drilling of a 2,000 foot hole is required to accurately measure the temperature gradient and to sample fluids.

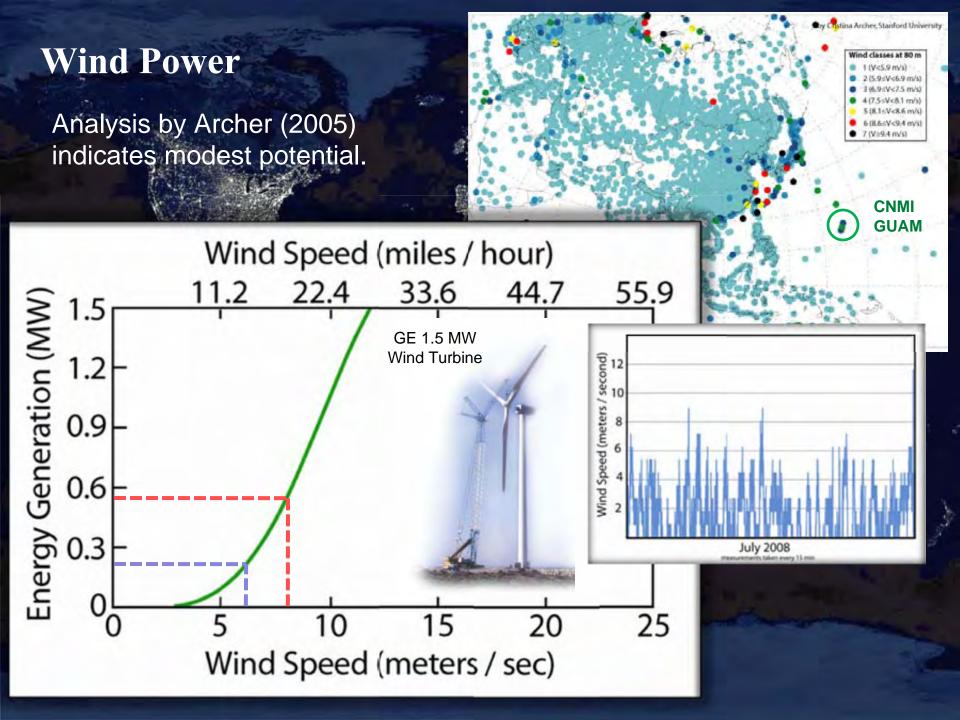
Implications:

- Binary power plants using conventional or EGS technology would diminish Saipan's dependence on fossil fuel for generating electricity.
- Demonstration of a high temperature gradient on Saipan would increase the probability of geothermal-energy potential on Tinian, Rota, and Guam.

Consider All **Sources of Alternative Energy** But remember that every now and then you have a really bad day.







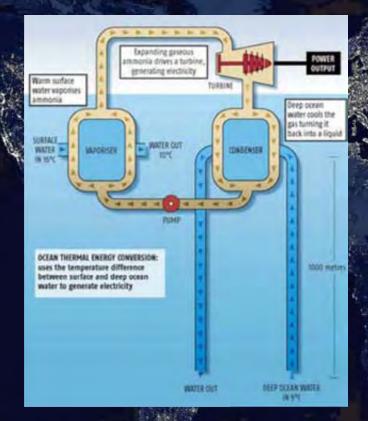
Ocean Current Power

Technical challenges need to be addressed:

- cavitations (bubble formation)
- marine growth buildup
- reliability
- corrosion

A velocity survey in the Tinian Channel is needed!

OTEC



Challenges :

- low efficiency
- marine growth buildup
- still experimental

Large volumes of water must be moved!

Plan for the long term.... but act immediately!

Micronesia will require a mix of solutions.

- Conservation
- Solar Power
- Wind Power
- Geothermal Power
- Biofuel
- Power generation from solid waste.
- Ocean Power: currents, tides, waves, OTEC

Sound business models based on credible scientific assessments are needed to prioritize these options and focus investment!

