



NZGA Winter Seminar 2021
Fabian Hanik- Assistant Plant Manager

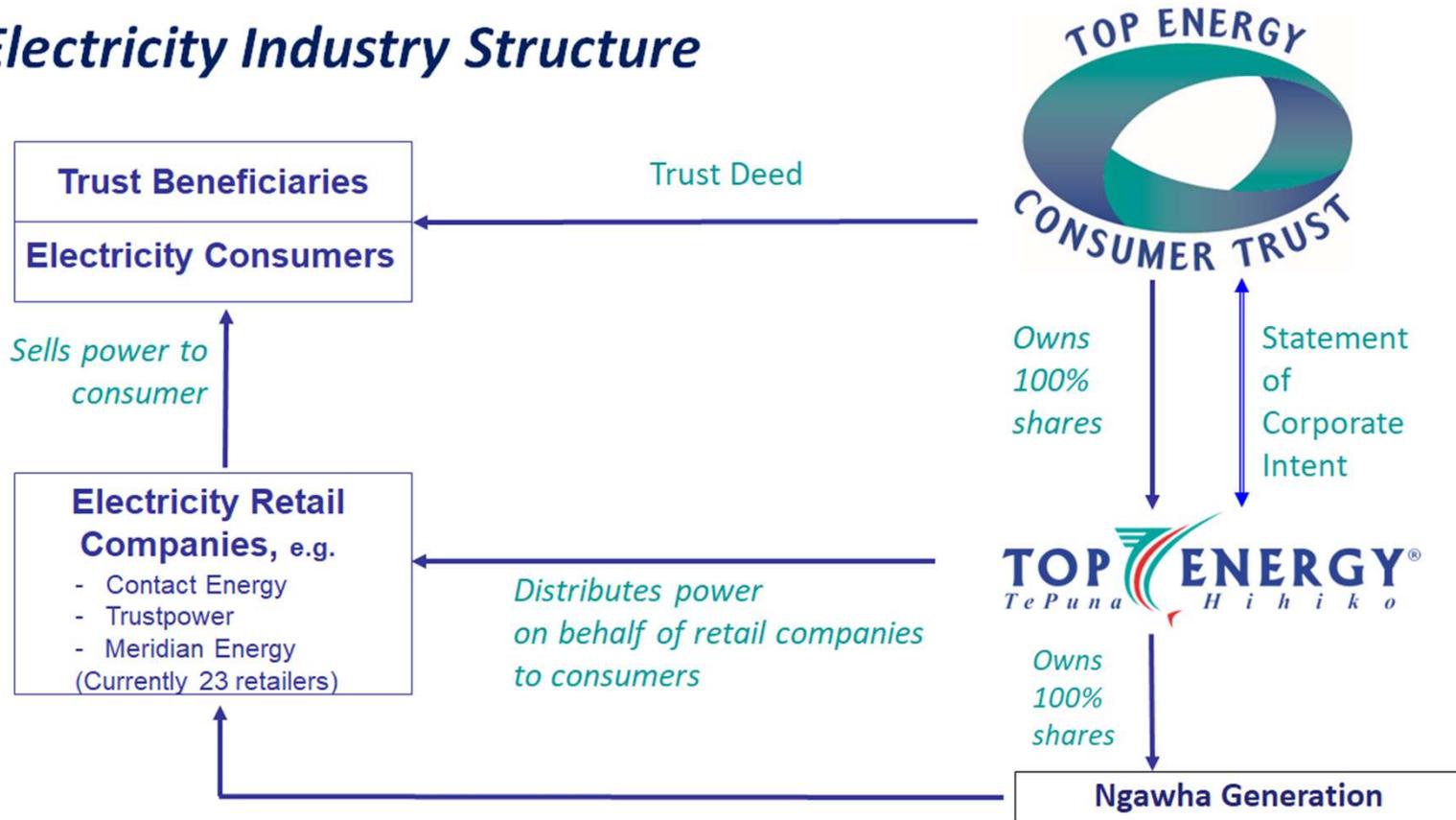




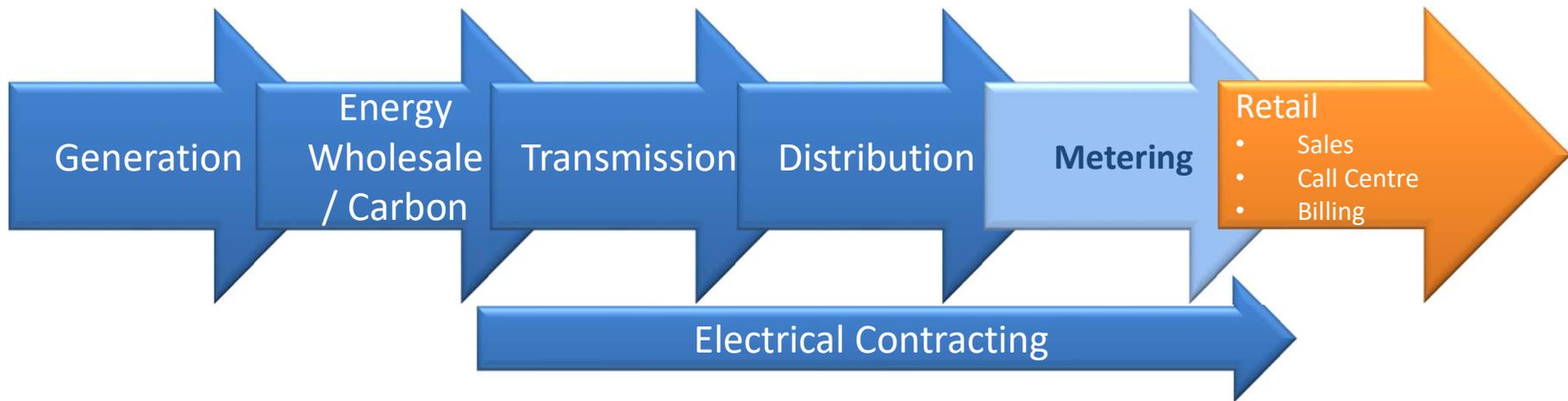
Top Energy and Ngawha Generation company structure



Electricity Industry Structure



Top Energy Value Chain Diversification: 2020

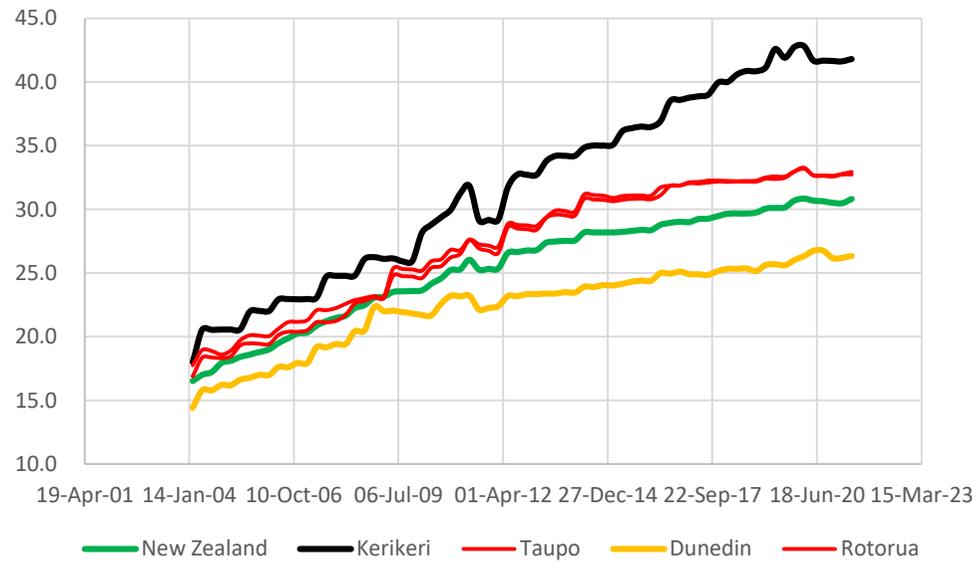


■ Participate ■ Require Access to Data ■ Don't Participate



Highest Cost of Electricity and Lowest Income

Quarterly Survey of Domestic Electricity Prices
Retail (c/kWh)



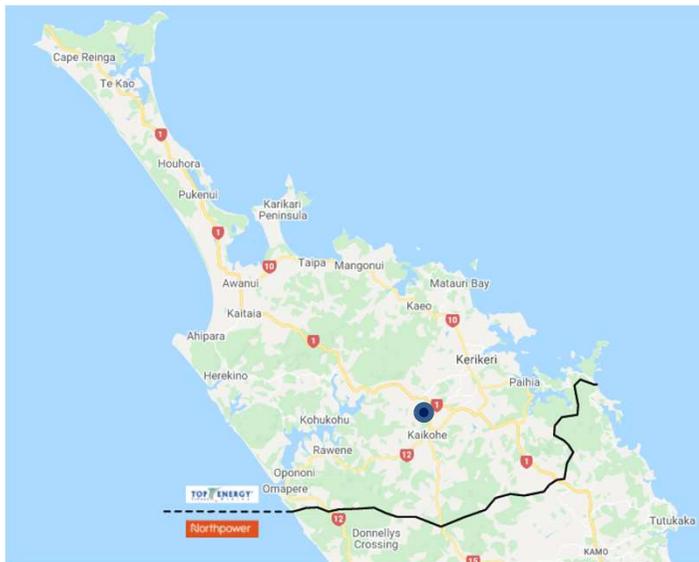
Source- MBIE; Quarterly Survey of Domestic Electricity Prices

Regional council area	Average annual household income
Northland	\$ 84,712
Auckland	\$ 128,138
Waikato	\$ 94,453
Bay of Plenty	\$ 95,143
Gisborne / Hawke's Bay	\$ 89,998
Taranaki	\$ 90,881
Manawatū-Whanganui	\$ 85,755
Wellington	\$ 124,449
Tasman / Nelson / Marlborough / West Coast	\$ 88,398
Canterbury	\$ 100,668
Otago	\$ 91,267
Southland	\$ 91,577
Total	\$ 107,196

Source- Household income and housing-cost statistics: Year ended June 2020-Table 4



Ngawha Geothermal Resource



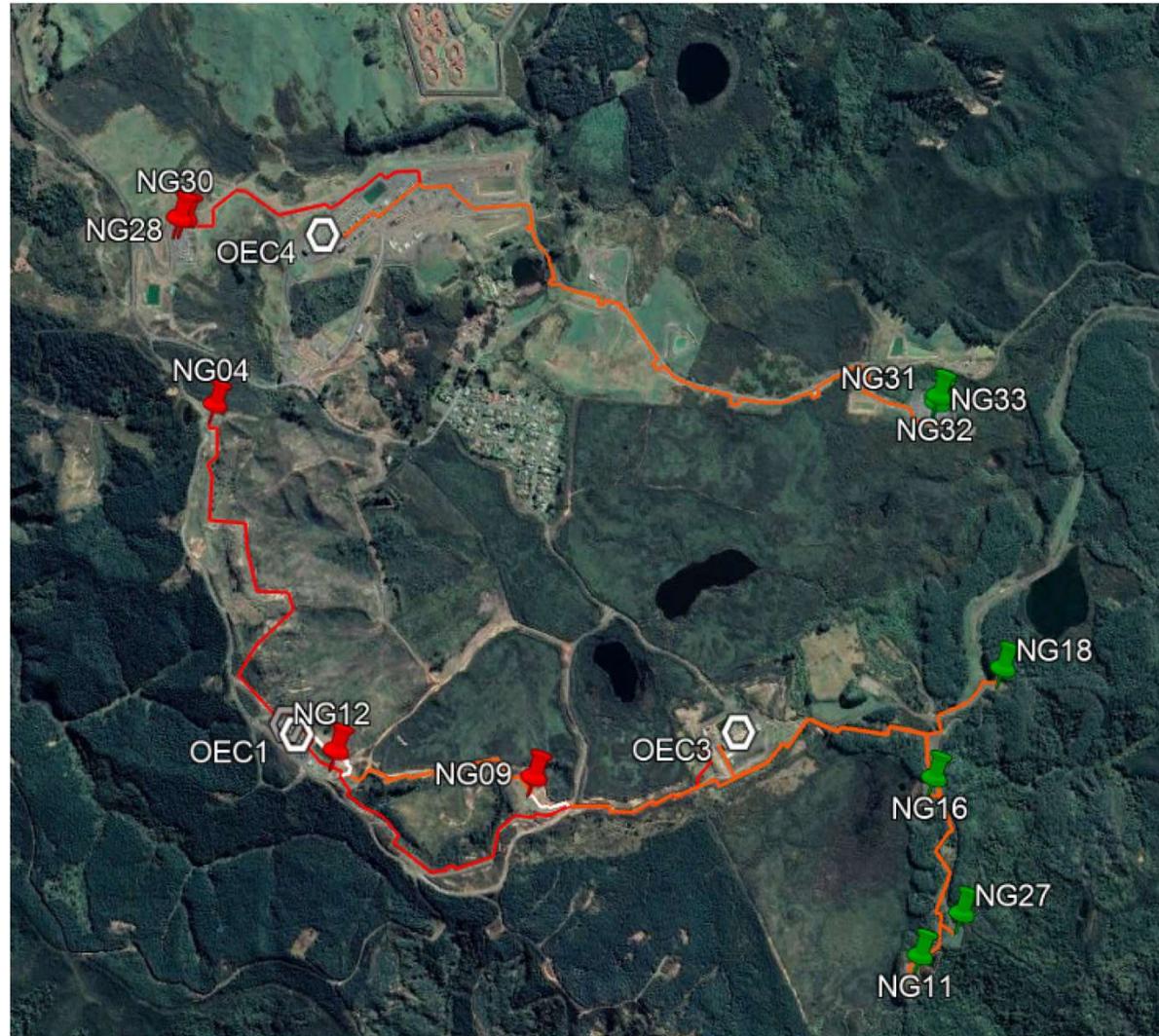
- Located 6kms from Kaikohe
- Area covers 25 km²
- Government drilled 13 exploration wells in the 1980's and planned a 100MW station
- Field heat content 4,000PJ
- Originally thought to be sustainable at 25MW



Geothermal Field Characteristics

- Low enthalpy @ 220°C 15 bars
- Fluid dominated resource
- Caprock with limited surface features
- Reservoir hosted in Waipapa Greywacke between 500m and 1500m depth – Low porosity – Permeability due to fractures and faults
- High non condensable gas content, originally 22% of steam
- Chemical content toxic to vegetation







A Very Brief History of Ngawha Generation



Ngawha Geothermal Pilot Plant



- 10 MW Pilot Plant Commissioned in 1998
- Generated 30% of Far North Electricity
- Initial investment of \$25 million



OEC3 Expansion Project

The consents applied for included:

- Increase intake and discharge from 10,000 to 25,000 tonnes daily rate
- Additional re-injection up to 3,000 tonnes per day
- Monthly averaging offtake and discharge



Ngawha Geothermal



- Single Ormat unit 17MW gross Commissioned 2008
- Supply increased to 70% of Far North Consumption
- Embedded Network Connection





OE4 – 32MW Expansion



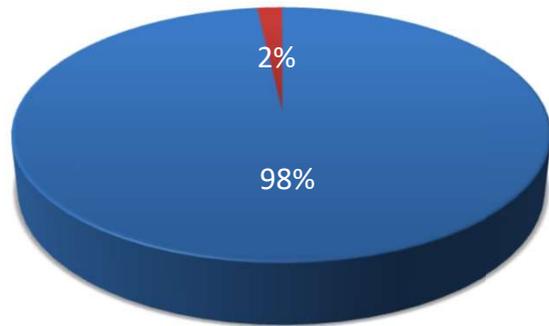
Consents Expansion – Reconsented & Expanded for OEC 4 & 5

- Capacity to take and re-inject 18.6m tonnes of geothermal fluid per year
- Allowance to inject up to an additional 1.1m tonnes per year of water to maintain pressure
- Extensive monitoring and reporting requirements
- 3 years of field monitoring before OEC5 take allowed, field must respond as per the model



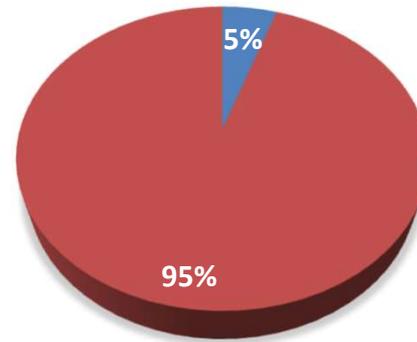
Electricity Self Sufficient Far North

Pre OEC4



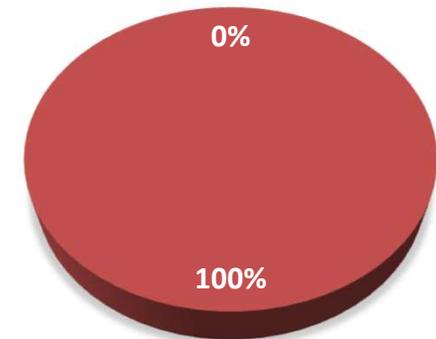
■ Import ■ Export

Now- OEC 1, 2, 3 & 4



■ Import ■ Export

OEC5



■ Import ■ Export



Key Project Metrics – Civil Works

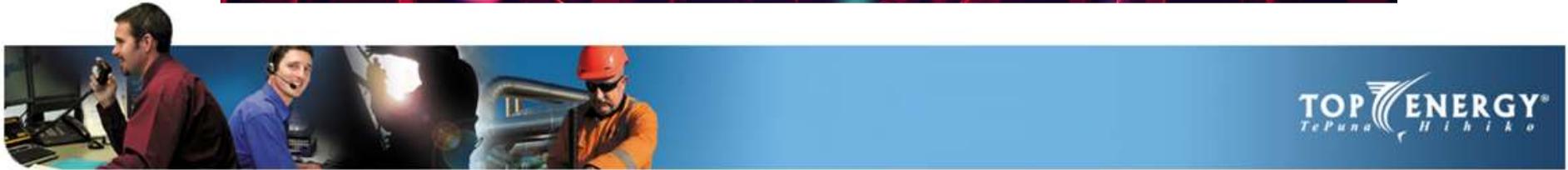
- Area of work – 36 hectares
- Cut material – 942,000 m³ (a tower of soil on a rugby field 135m high)
- Moving average of 4,400 m³ per day (over half a rugby field 1 m high)
- Metal course imported – 52,000 m³ (rugby field 7.5m high)
- Roding – 3.8 km
- Water pipes - 5 km
- Ponds - 13
- Volume of stormwater ponds – 75,000 m³ (30 Olympic swimming polls)





OEC4 – Commissioning to now





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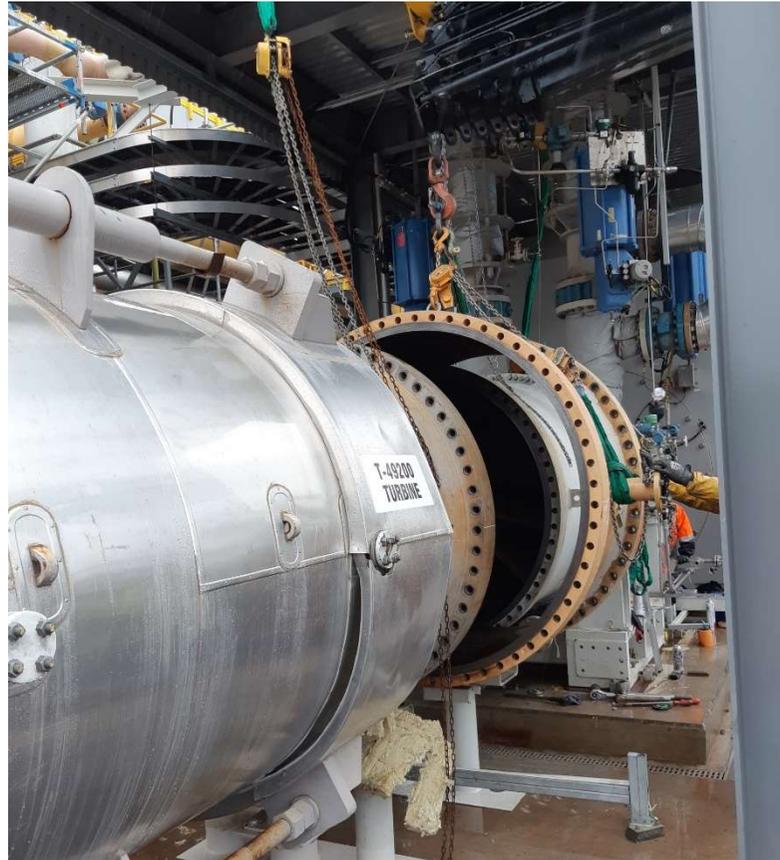
Ngawha Generation-60* MW Net Export

*Cold northland winter night with the wind blowing in the right direction.





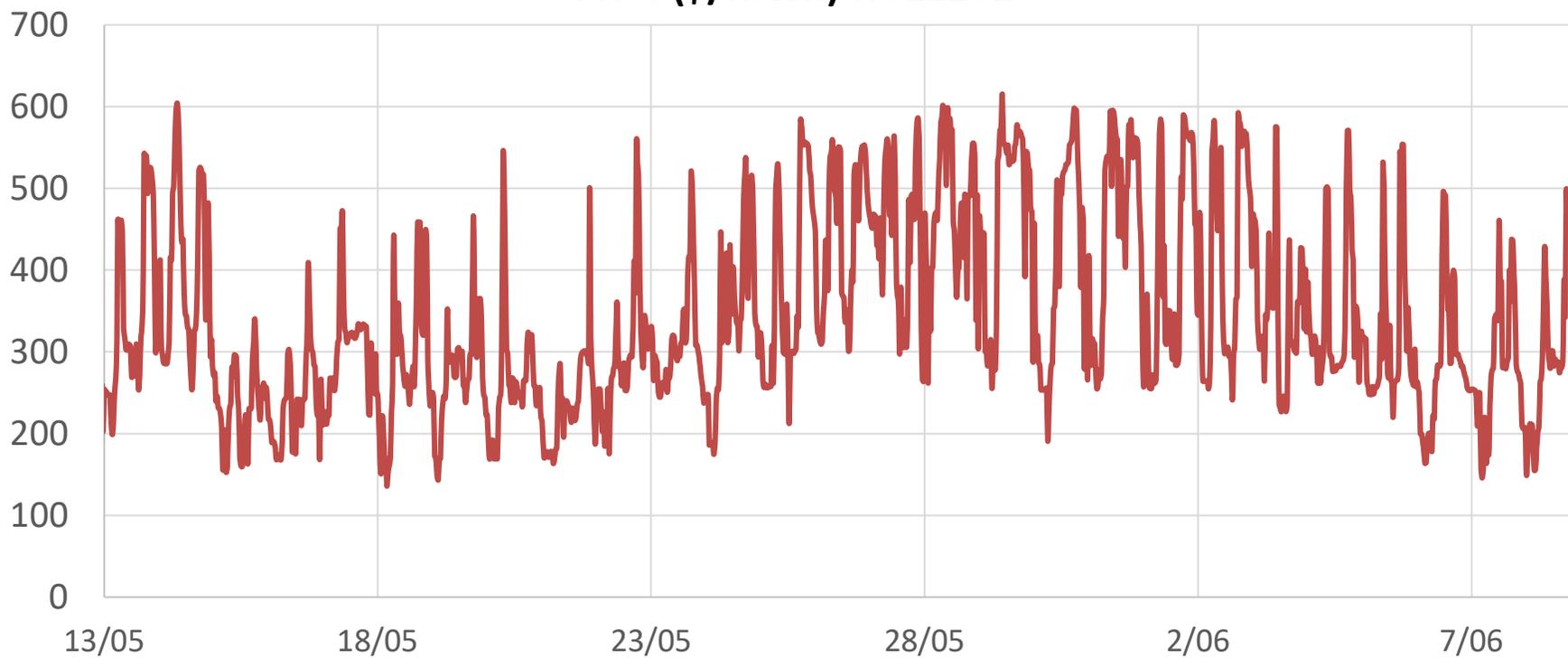
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Price (\$/MWh)-KOE1101



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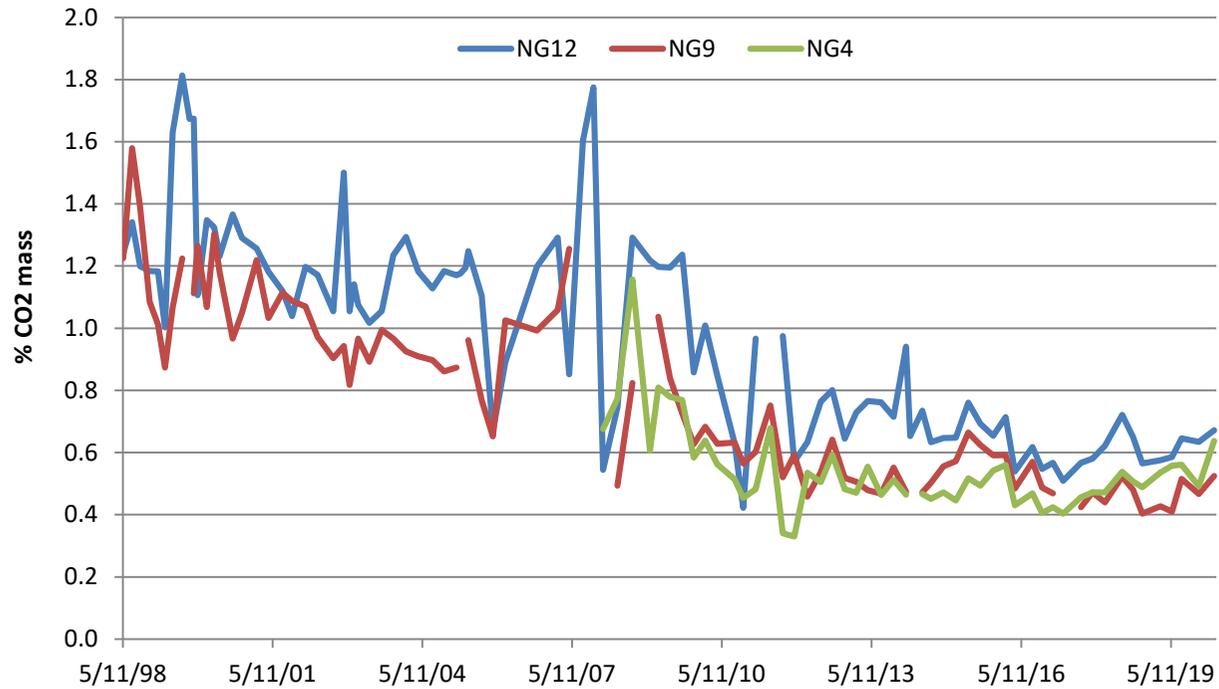
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NCG

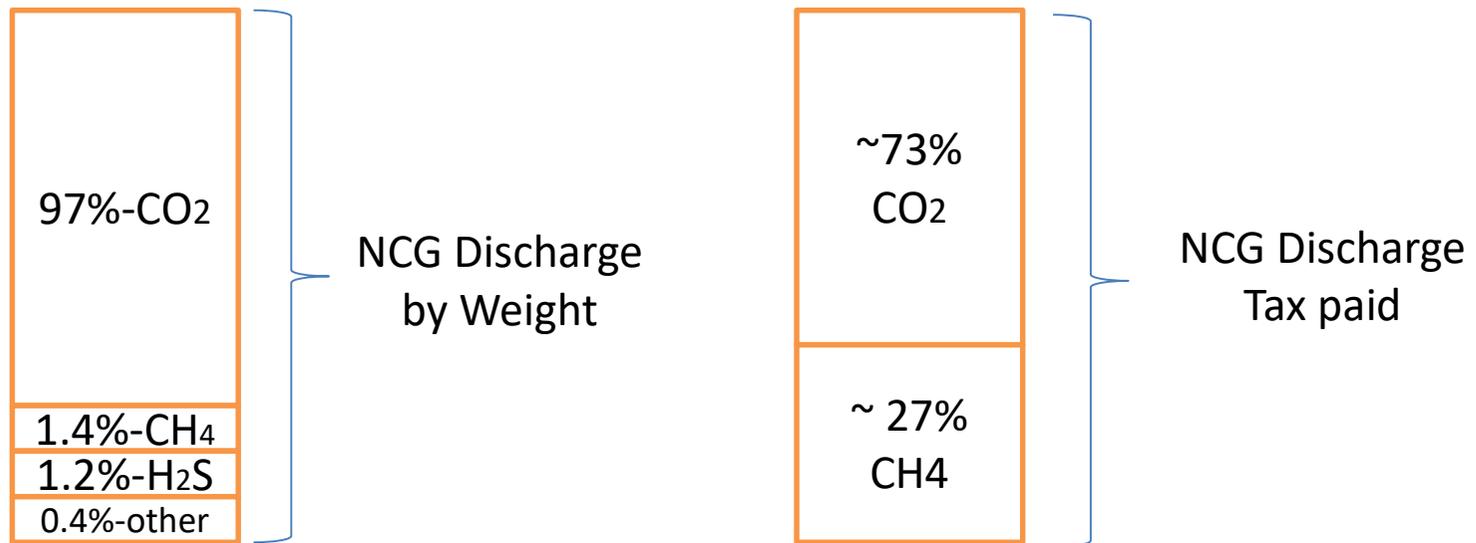


CO₂ Content

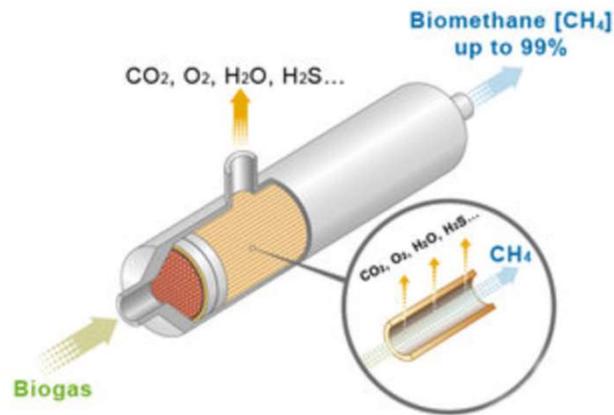
CO₂ in Production Wells



Methane Content vs Carbon Tax



Turning a negative into an opportunity



stuff ☰

the press

Hanmer Springs Pools granted mining permit to convert methane gas to electricity

Emma Dangerfield · 14:55, Oct 23 2018

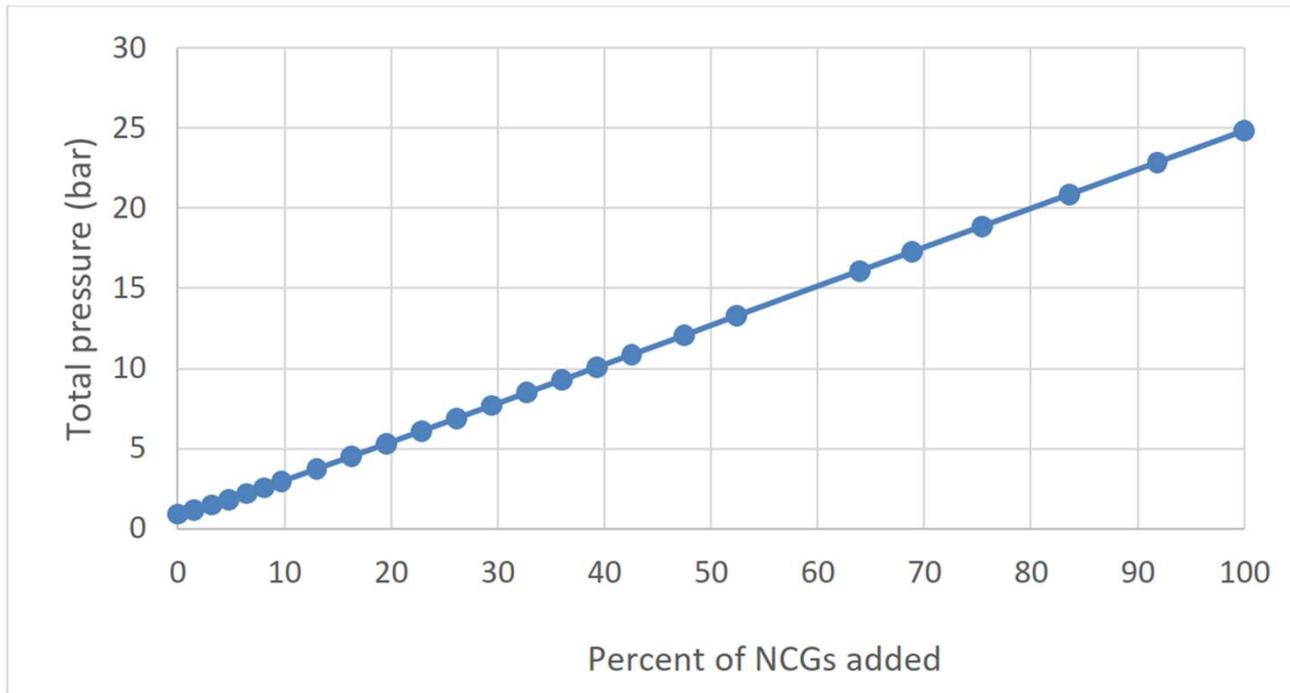


- ~0.5 MW Gross Electrical Energy
- ~\$1M reduction in Tax/ year (at \$35/T)
- Just a few lot of technical challenges to overcome.
- Many other options NGL are looking into



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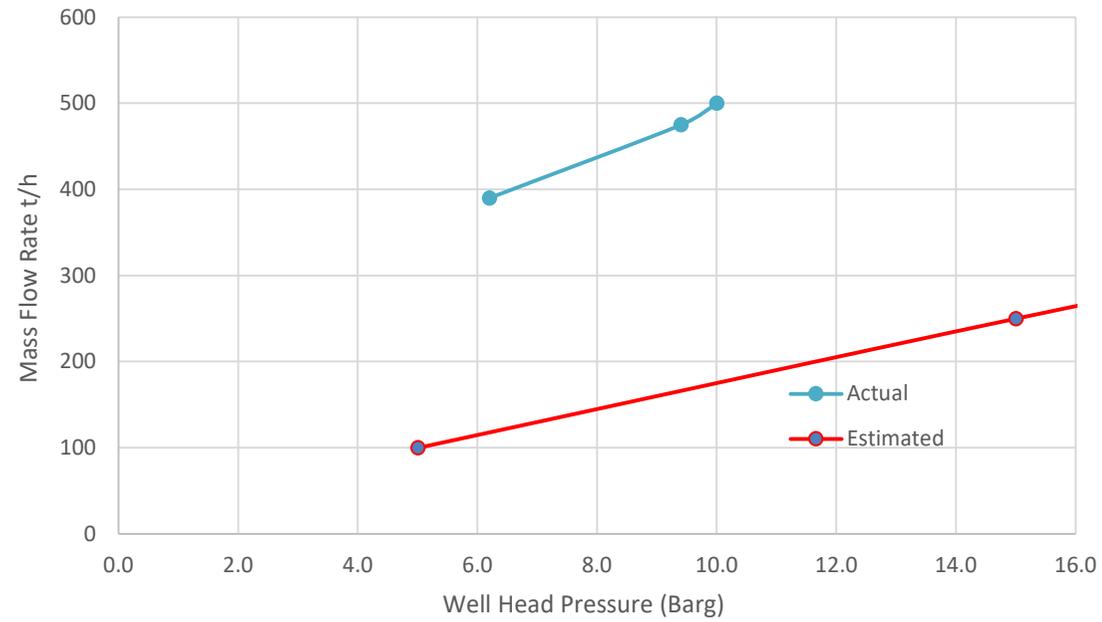
Injection of NCG under pressure



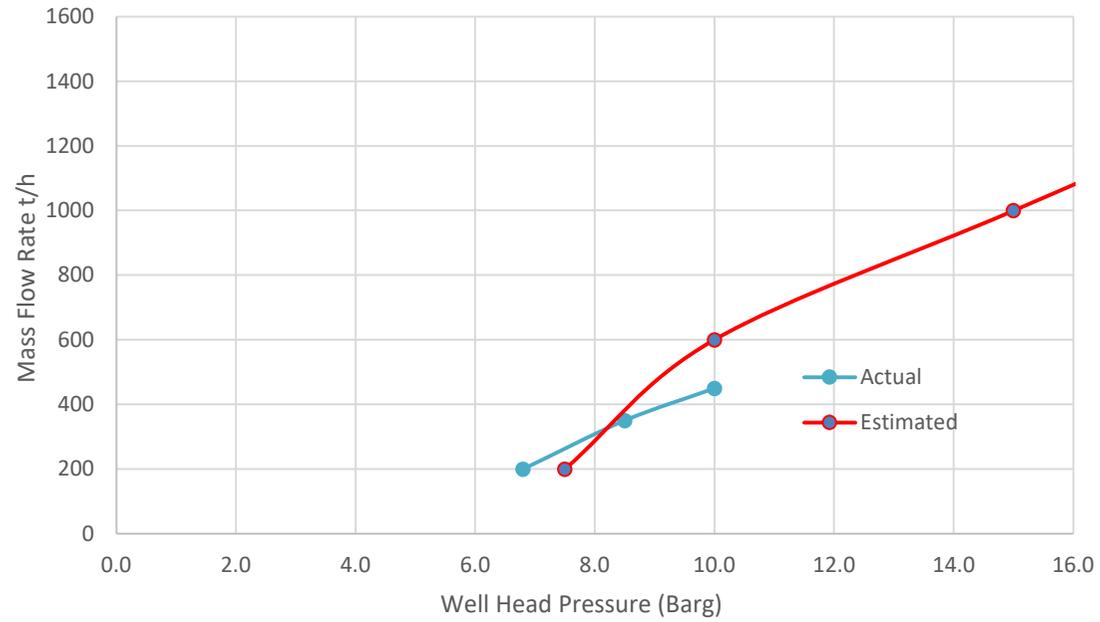
* Model by Kevin Brown



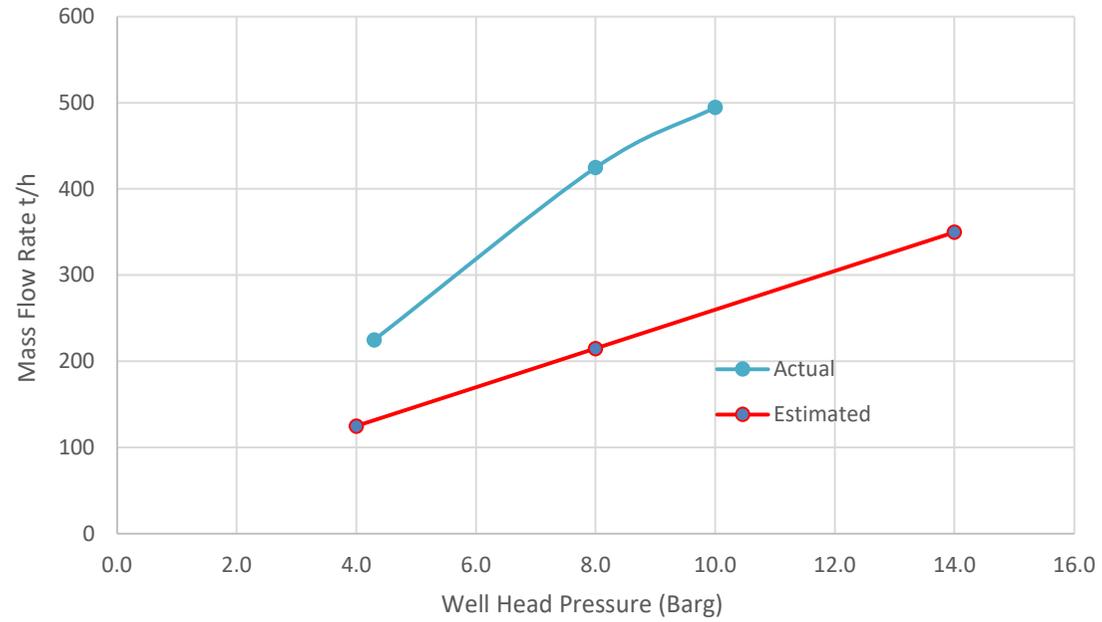
NG31- Injection capacity curve with 90°C fluid



NG32- Injection capacity curve with 90°C fluid



NG33- Injection capacity curve with 90°C fluid



Ongoing observations and work

- Monitor NCG discharge from production wells
- Monitor calcite ppm and scaling
- Check suspected increase in stibnite scaling
- Review II/ skin damage of injection wells.
- NCG Tee install during October shut



