

# *Geothermal Development Opportunities*

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*We will not update these forward-looking statements, even though our situation will change in the future.*

# Outline

- Review of Ormat's worldwide geothermal installed-base
- Development challenges in emerging markets
- Geothermal project development
- Examples co-produced geothermal projects & REG projects.
- Indigenous waste water and waste heat potential in Louisiana
- Summary

# Ormat Technologies

- A leader in the Geothermal and Recovered Energy Power Business
  - Pure-Play, Clean Energy Growth Company
  - Owns 505 MW
  - Supplied ~ 1,200 MW of geothermal and REG power plant in 23 countries
  - Ormat makes up ~ 70% of geothermal capacity installed in the U.S. since 2000
- Fully Contracted Generation
  - Base Load
  - Competitive Pricing
  - Visible Cash Flow
- Vertically-Integrated
  - Active in design, engineering, supply, installation, support and operation of renewable and sustainable energy since 1965
  - Technology Leadership

# Main Areas of Activities

Reliable Distributed Power



Geothermal Power Plants



Resource Recovery: Biomass



Heat Recovery - Pipelines



Industrial Waste Heat Recovery



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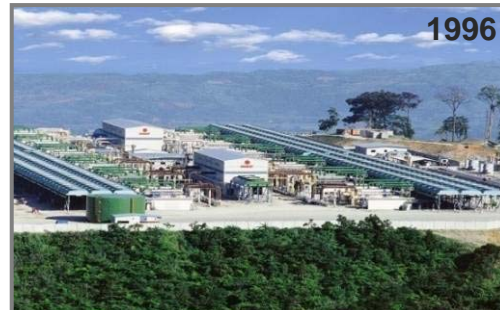


# Ormat Geothermal

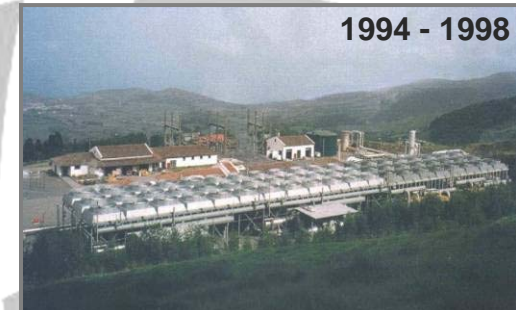
## Worldwide Presence



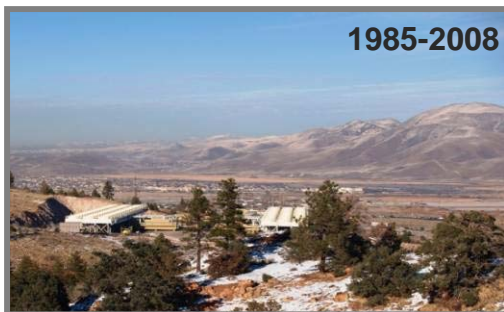
**92 MW Heber Binary Geothermal Complex, California**



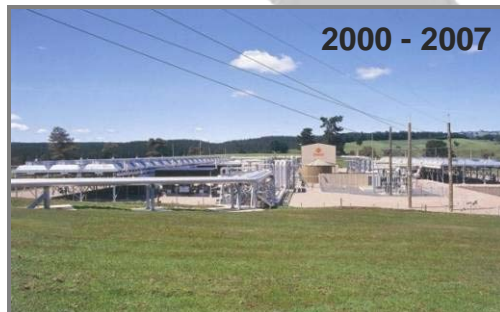
**125 MW Upper Mahiao Combined Geothermal Power Plant, Philippines**



**14 MW Sao Miguel Geothermal Power Plant, Azores Islands**



**84 MW Steamboat Geothermal Complex, Nevada**



**120 MW Mokai Combined Cycle Geothermal Complex, New Zealand**



**20 MW Amatitlan Geothermal Power Plant, Guatemala**



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# Ormat Recovered Energy



**5.5 MW Kerrobert REG Project,  
Saskatchewan, Canada**



**1.5 MW Heidelberg Cement REG  
Project, Germany**



**5.5 MW Northern Border Pipeline  
REG Project (OREG1), North Dakota**

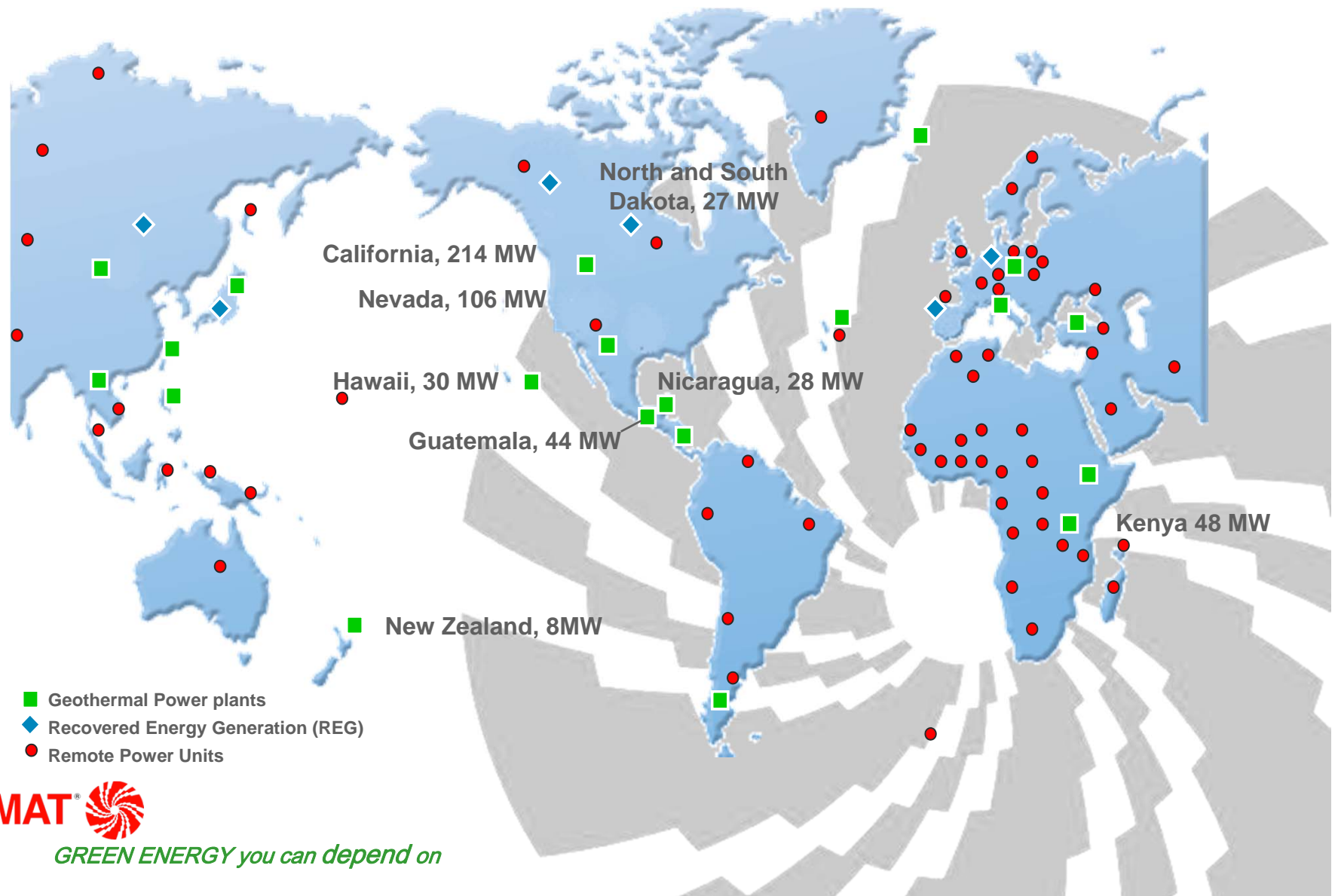


**4.6 MW Neptune REG Project,  
Louisiana**



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# Global Installed-Base



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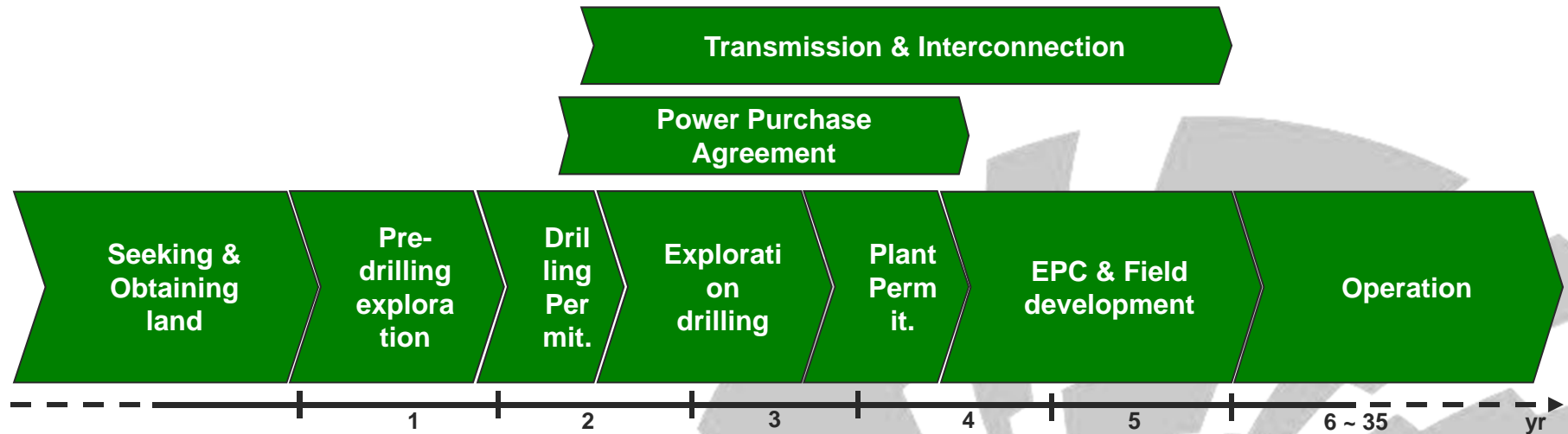
# Development Challenges in Emerging Markets

*Life is really simple, but we insist on making it complicated"*

Confucius

- Financing:
  - Small capacity yet high initial investment costs
  - Life cycle cost of fuel embedded in up-front CAPEX
- Credit risks:
  - Political, resource and off-takers
- Competition with fossil fuels:
  - Fossil fuel subsidies
  - No penalties for GHG emissions
  - Insufficient incentives for renewables
- Monopolistic environment

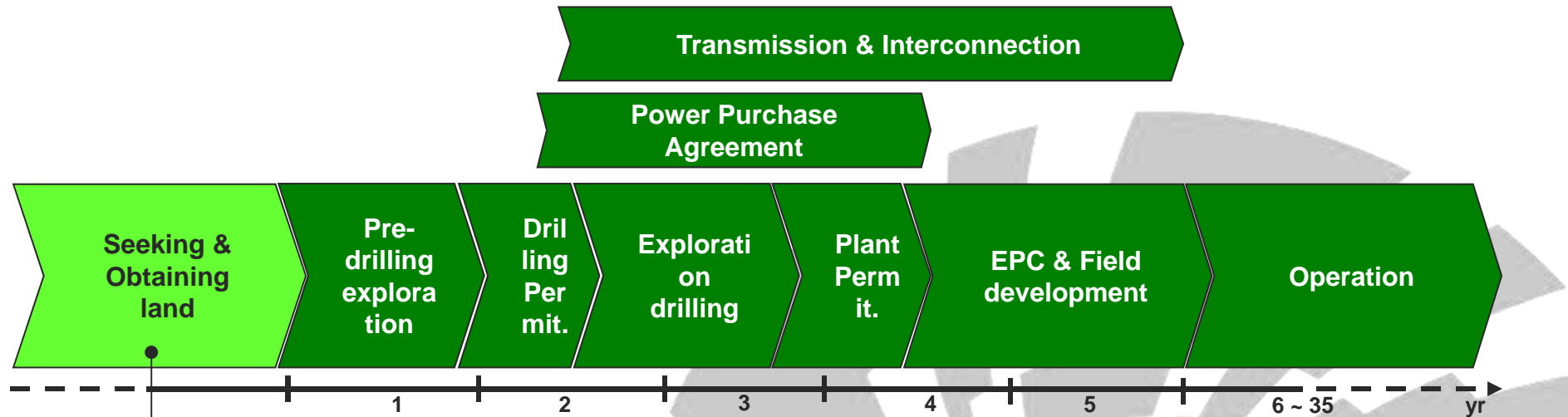
# Typical Project Development Process



*“Everything should be made as simple as possible, but not simpler”*

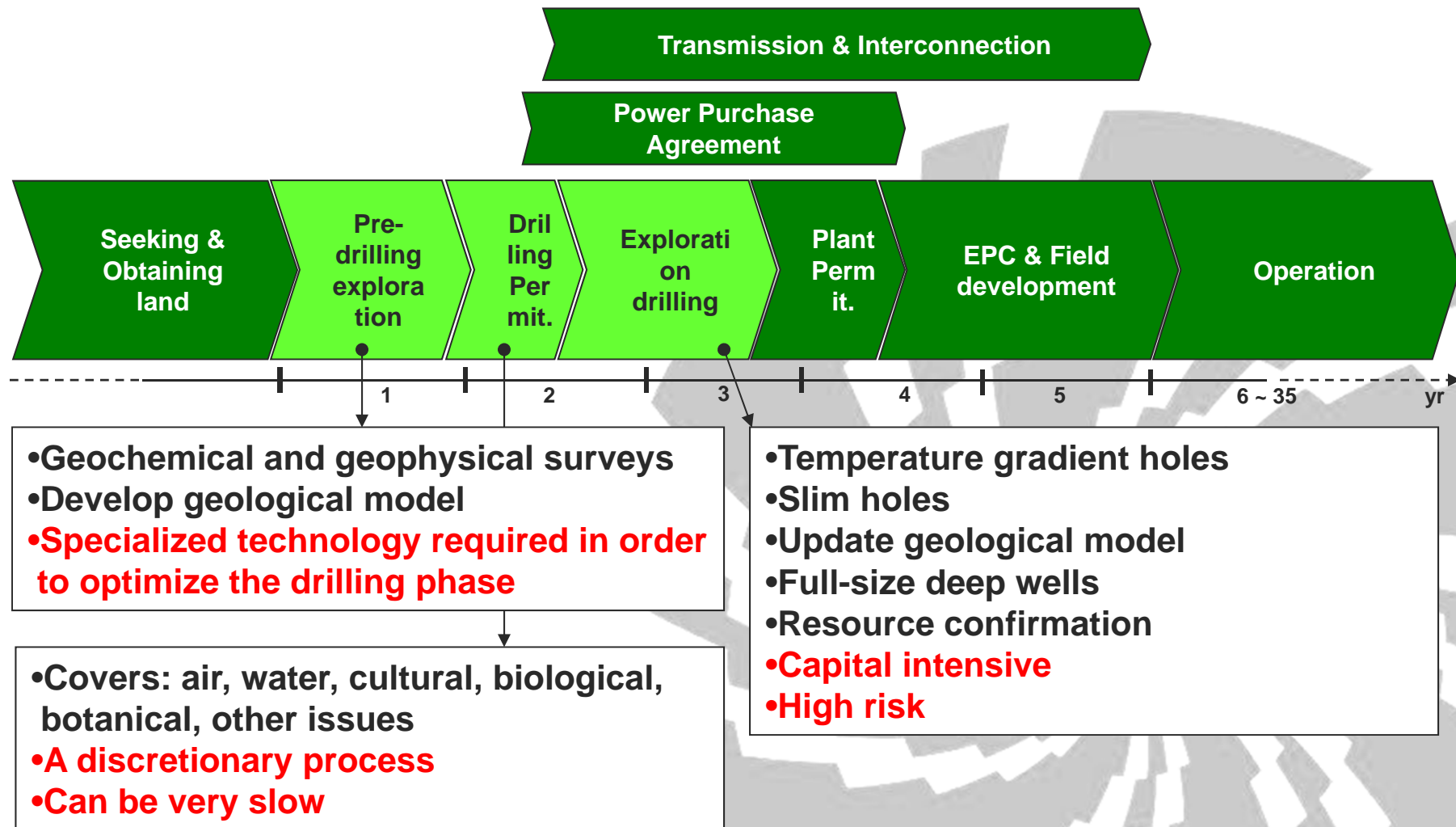
*A. Einstein*

# Typical Project Development Process



- Identify lands w/ potentially good geothermal resources
- Lease: federal / state / private / other
- **This process can be very slow**

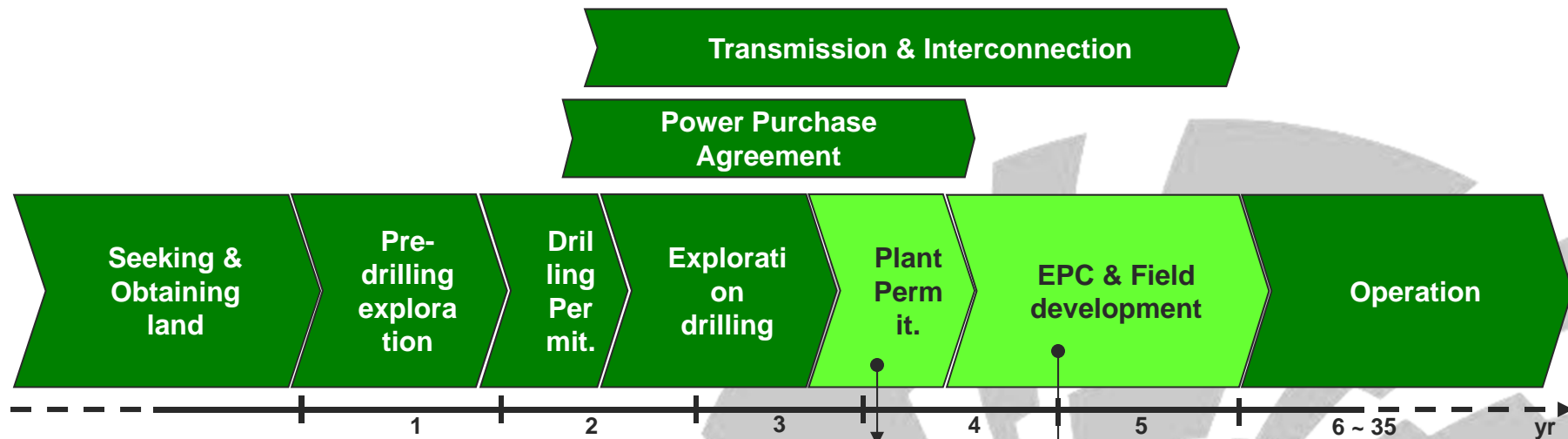
# Typical Project Development Process



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# Typical Project Development Process



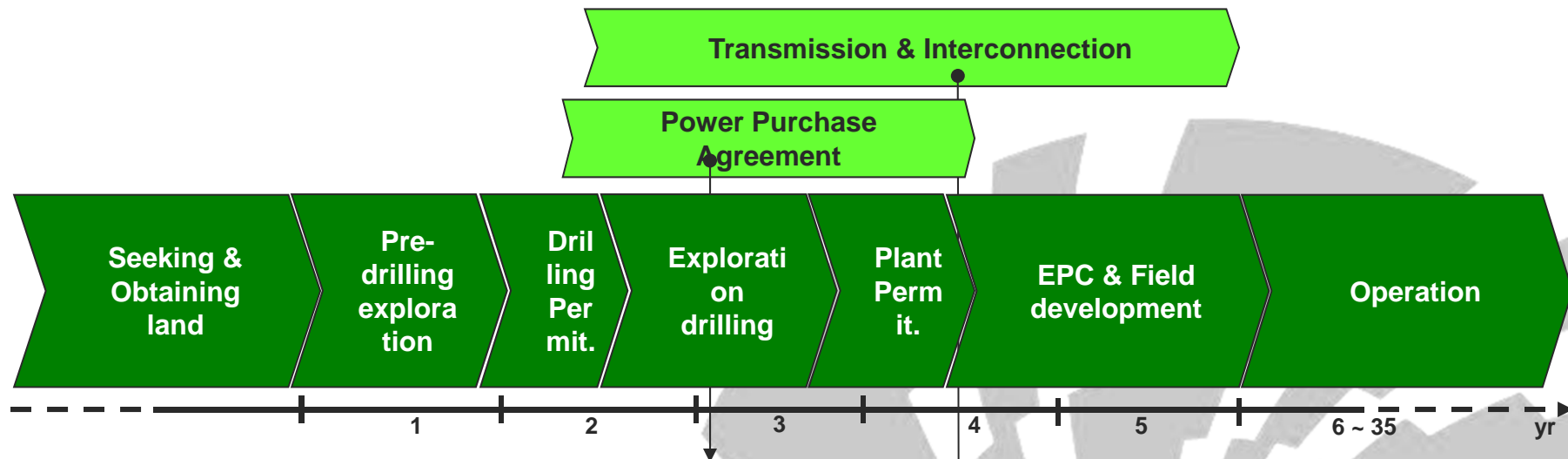
- Covers: air, water, cultural, biological, botanical, visual, safety, other issues
- A discretionary process with little influence by the developer
- Can be very slow

- Drilling all additional production and reinjection wells
- Conceptual and detailed plant design
- Manufacturing and/or purchasing
- Construction of plant and well-field
- Capital intensive
- Specialized technology required to optimize resource utilization



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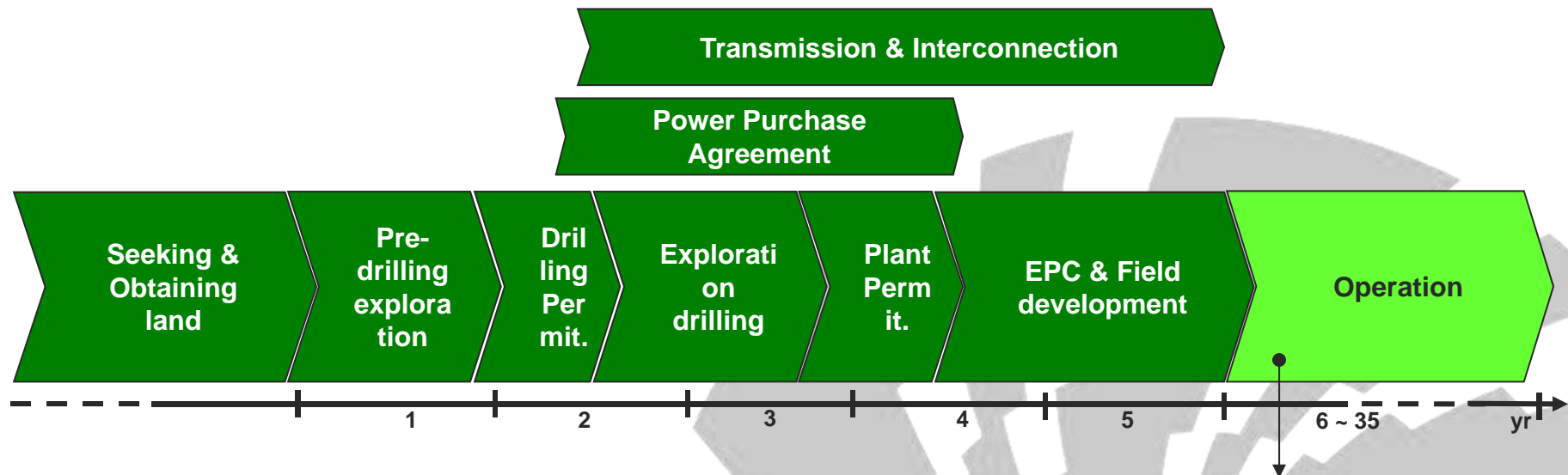
# Typical Project Development Process



- Negotiate and sign agreement/s for power and RECs with utilities and/or private users
- Limited willingness by utilities to share the risk of failing to confirm the resource

- Interconnection studies; Interconnection agreement
- Poor matching between grid and many geothermal resources
- Construction of transmission line and substation – usually by the developer

# Typical Project Development Process



- Operate the plant
- Maximizing availability and minimizing O&M costs are critical to succeed

# Geothermal from Geo-pressured systems

- Technology Examples





# Geothermal from Geo-pressured systems

- Natural gas production and electricity generation from geo-pressured-geothermal aquifers is an unconventional hydrocarbon source that has long been unproductive due to its marginal economics and lack of technological certainty.
- Today that may be changing
  - Tax incentives
  - Climate Change
  - RPS

# Geothermal from Geo-pressured systems

- Barriers to Geo-pressured geothermal development
- There is little published information concerning temperature gradient, bottom-hole temperature and heat flow in the Gulf Coast, particularly from modern wells. This data could be collected and made available.
- DOE funded flow tests on several wells and they generally were able to sustain sizeable flow rates. Only Pleasant Bayou had a really extended production history. Some questions that weren't answered include whether there is a recharge mechanism (Shook believed that there might be) so that the reservoirs actually might produce significantly more fluid than original production estimates. A properly instrumented flow test might answer this question. The second question is the mechanism of recharge.
- methods of disposing of the spent production fluid. This was a major cost item in the original DOE program since it required a costly fluid disposal well. Without that, economics were much better.

# Ormat – 40 years of technical innovation

- However



# Ormat – 40 years of technical innovation

Solar Powered ORC Water Pump – Mali 1966



High Reliability ORC Power Unit for Alyeska P/L 1976



5 MW Solar Pond Collects and Stores Energy - 1982

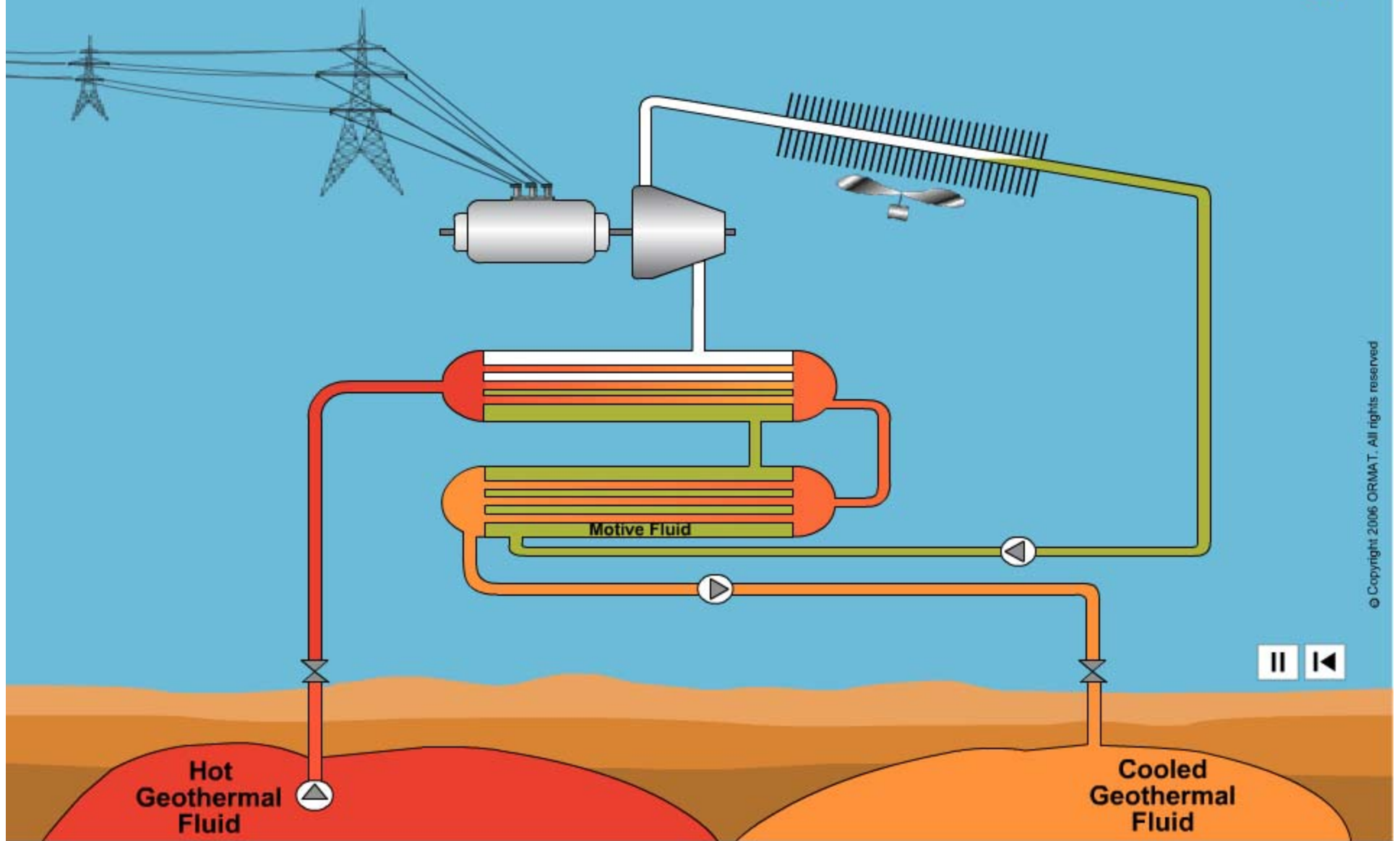


1 MW ORC Solar Thermal Project –Arizona 2006





# Air-Cooled Binary Geothermal Power Plant



# Case Study - RMOTC

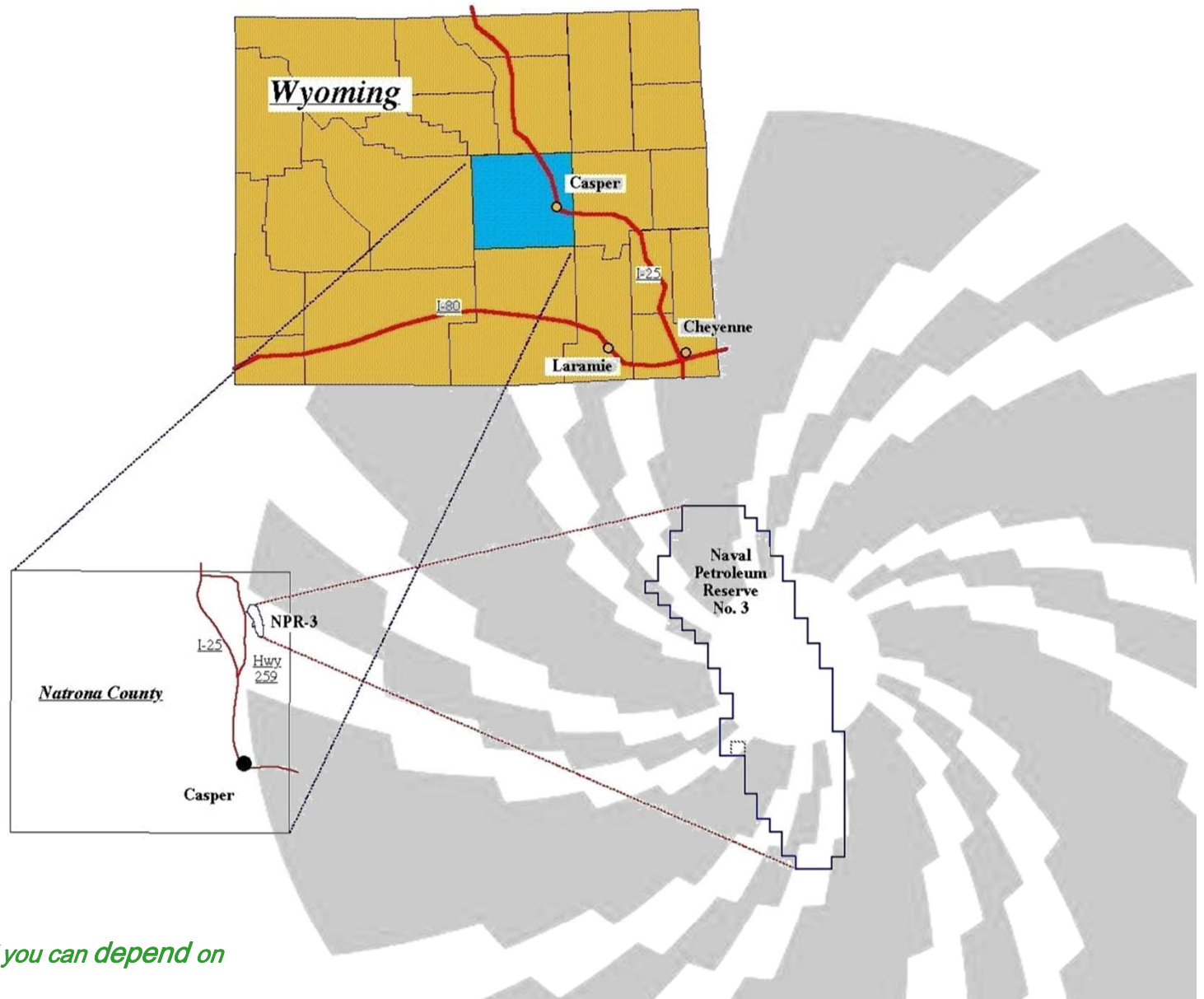


Rocky Mountain Oilfield Testing Center (RMOTC) being used for Ormat demonstration power plant



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# Case Study - RMOTC



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## Case Study - RMOTC

Flow Rate:	40,000 BWPD (1167 gpm)
Inlet Temperature:	170°F
Outlet Temperature:	152°F
Ambient Temperature:	50°F
Generator Gross Power:	180 kW
Net Power Output:	132 kW



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# Case Study - RMOTC



Rocky Mountain Oilfield Testing Center (RMOTC) being used for Ormat demonstration power plant



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# Low Temperature Resource

- 1979, Manley Hot Springs, AK
- 120°F brine inlet temperature, 18 gpm
- 39°F cooling water inlet, 79 gpm
- 2.0 kW gross output



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# Low Temperature Resource

- Collaborative R&D project with the Bureau of Reclamation and UTEP
- 70 kW Solar Pond
- ORC Power Unit at El Paso, Texas
- In operation from 1986 to 2002
- temperatures of 154°F to 190°F



# Low Temperature Resource

- 250 kW OEC Power Plant Provides Power & Heat from 210°F Geothermal Fluid



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# Co-production, a new challenge

- Generating power from produced water
  - Reduce well field operating costs
  - Eliminate fossil fuel consumption
  - Reduce maintenance costs
- Introduce emission free energy production
- Potential green energy tax incentives

# Co-production, a new challenge

## ■ Resource chemistry, dependability

- Major factor is heat exchanger lifespan
- Fouling and corrosion will reduce HEX life
- Increased O&M costs will reduce economic benefits
- Every resource is different

## ■ Cooling

- Water cooling requires cooling tower, constant make-up water, and additional pumps
- Air cooling (dry cooling) can be utilized anywhere



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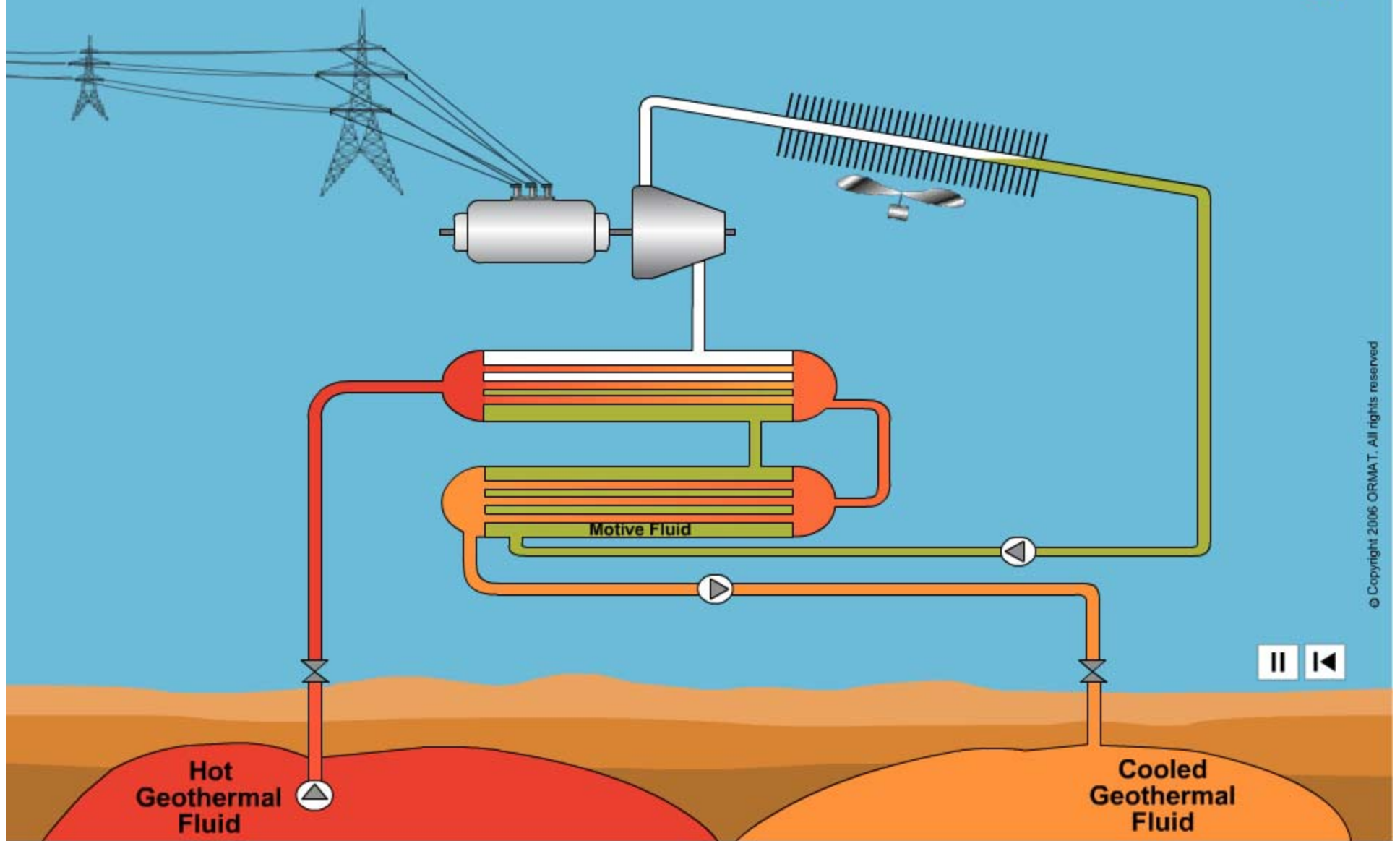


# Recovered Energy Generation (REG)

## ■ The Hidden Green Resource

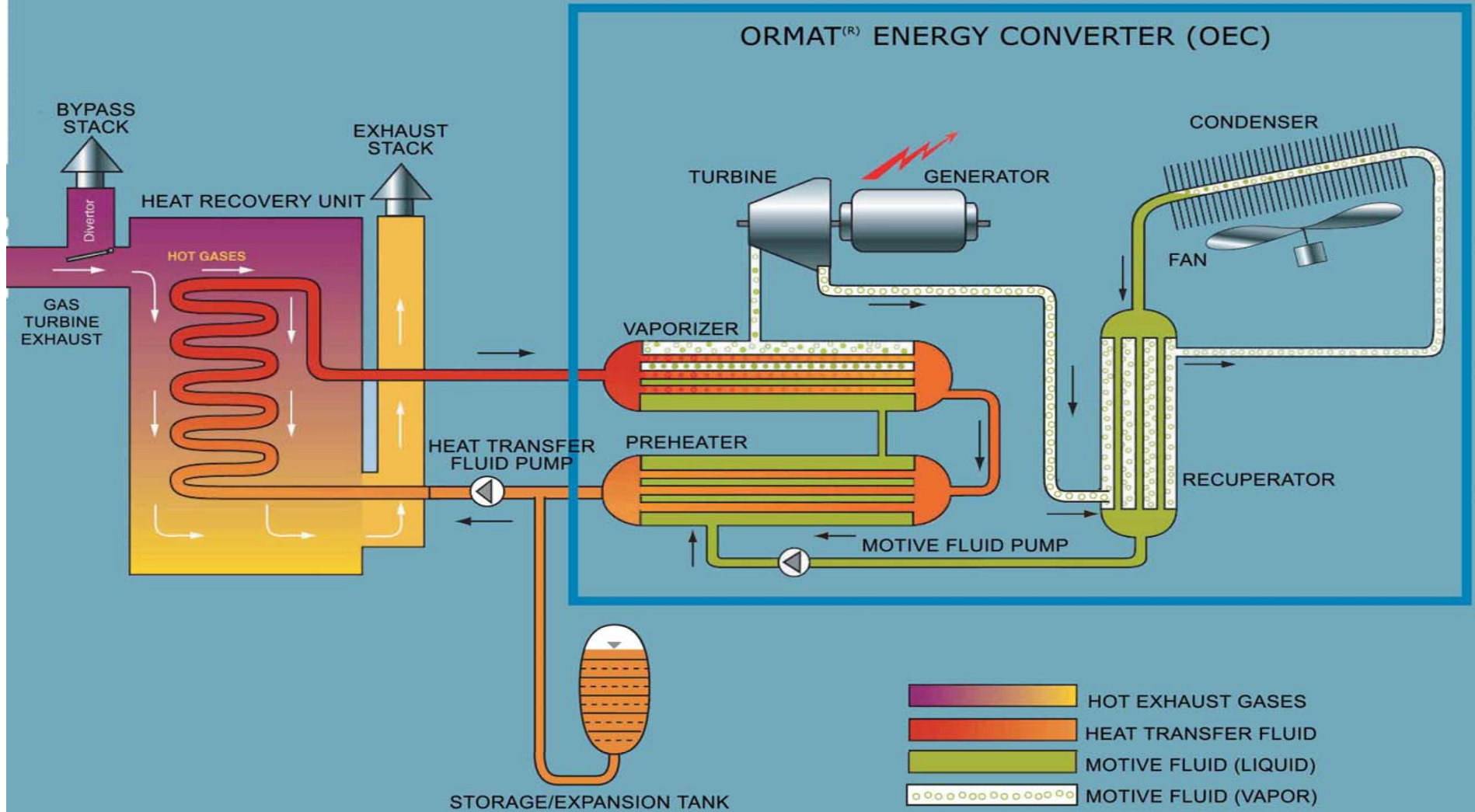


# Air-Cooled Binary Geothermal Power Plant





# RECOVERED ENERGY GENERATION (REG) using OEC



# One Technology / Different Applications



Turbine – Generator set & Air-cooled Condensers



Heat Exchangers – preheater and vaporizer set



OREG 1 – REG Project at NBPL CS 7

Galena – Geothermal plant



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# REG Technology Benefits

- Packaged modular system – fast on-site installation
- High turbine efficiency at low speed
  - 1800 RPM, 60 Hz, Operation
- Reliable unattended operation, no steam operators required
- Low Operation and Maintenance Cost
- Not susceptible to freezing
- Rugged design
  - Outdoor installation typical (even in severe climates)



# REG Technology Benefits

- Accommodating to fluctuating loads
- Field proven technology
- Environmentally friendly
  - No fuel consumption
  - Zero emissions
  - No water consumption
  - Qualifies as “Green Power” in many states and environmentally preferred power in some provinces
- Black start and island mode capability
- Insignificant impact on gas turbine compressor operation

# REG Technology Benefits

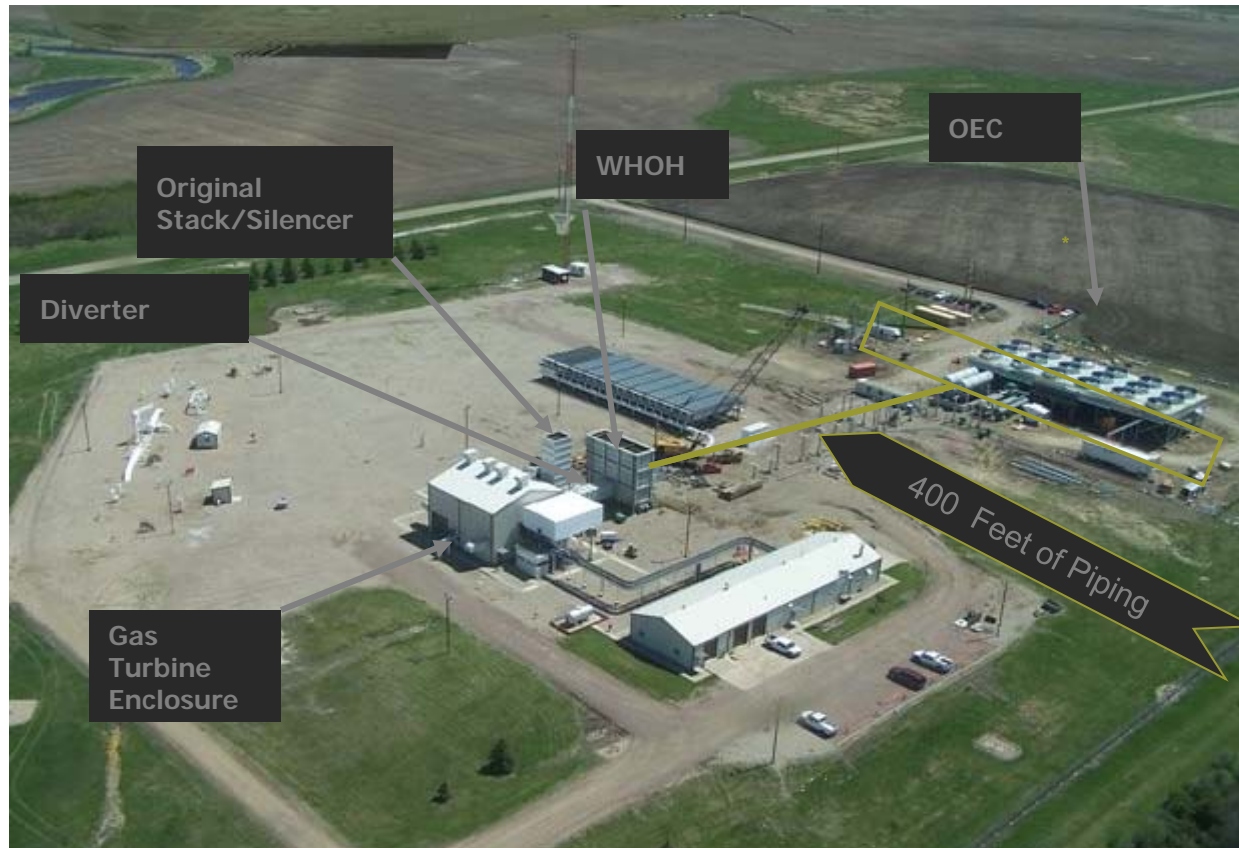
- Nine states -Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Colorado, North and South Dakota, and Washington include waste heat recovery as an eligible renewable resource.
- Because no additional fuel is combusted and Recovered Energy Generation allows for distributed generation (DG), it offers a number of environmental and economic benefits, which include:
  - Reduced emissions of all air pollutants
  - Fewer greenhouse gas emissions, such as carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)
  - Fewer criteria air pollutants, including nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)
- Reduced grid congestion and avoided distribution losses
- Increased reliability and power quality
- Lower operating costs



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# Technology - Flexible installation

- The REG system allows for some large distances between the location of the heat exchanger (Waste Heat Oil Heater) and the OEC.



# Technology - Minimum interruption

Process Interruption less than 48 hours (Compressor Station)



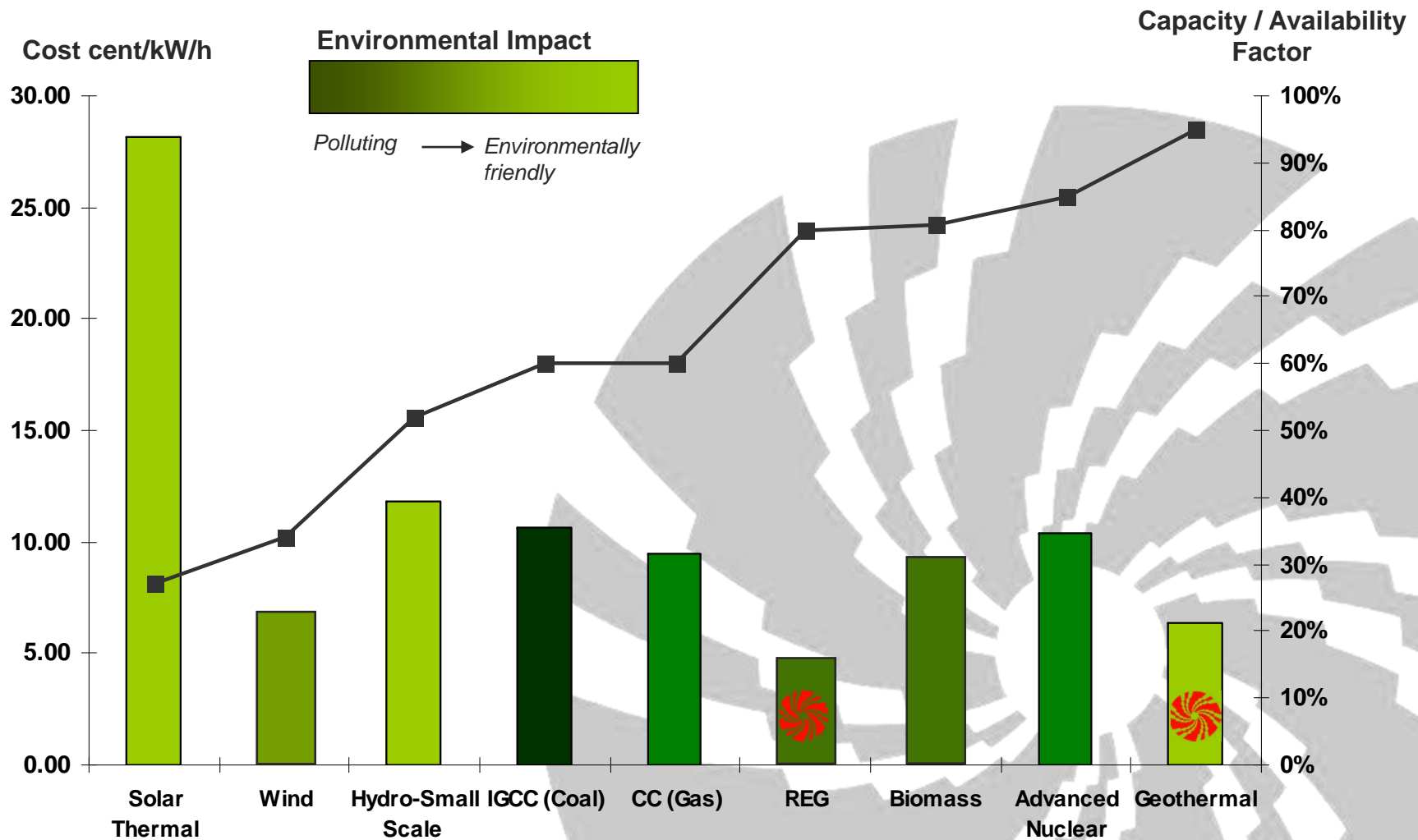
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# Resource Potential

- Louisiana can and should benefit from waste water and waste heat!
- Geothermal =?
  - Additional feasibility analysis needed
- Recovered Energy Generation = 118.4 MWe
  - Confirmed on existing pipelines and processing plants



# Geothermal & Recovered Energy



Source: Competitive costs of California central station electricity generation technologies, California Energy Commission December 2007, and Ormat.

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# Summary

- Ormat is developing world class geothermal power plants
- Ormat is committed to successfully implementing innovative technologies
- Geothermal power projects are complicated:
  - Significant risk-capital required for resource development
  - Requires high level of expertise in both development and O&M
- More should be done to incentivize renewables in some emerging markets



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# Summary

- Pioneering low temperature geothermal for 30 years
- Co-produced water, a generous resource
  - Challenge: Long-term reliability
- RMOTC OEC Experience gained in oil field production
- Geothermal/REG – Offer domestic baseload renewable solutions to climate change and legislative obligations

# Contact

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