

Key stages in mine energy project development

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Geothermal Task Force Mine Energy White Paper and project development process

The Case for Mine Energy
- unlocking deployment
at scale in the UK

A mine energy white paper

Both papers can be downloaded in our website: https://www.northeastlep.co.uk/key-sectors/energy/energy-for-growth/geothermal-task-force/





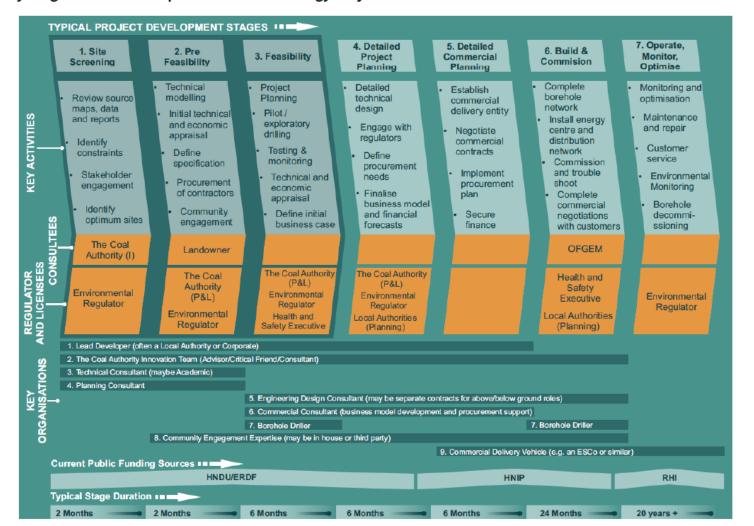
Characteristics of a typical mine energy project and the development process

APPENDIX TO NELEP MINE ENERGY WHITE PAPER



Key stages in Mine Energy Project Development

Figure 2: Key Stages in the Development of a Mine Energy Project



Characteristics of a typical mine energy project and the development process

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Characteristics of a typical mine energy project and the development process

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3.1 Stage 1 - Site Screening

Stage Summary: A high level review to identify potential projects within a given area. Often this is used to inform the development of a Master Plan (as required by HNDU funding) which may identify multiple potential projects and highlight the most viable.

3.2 Stage 2 - Pre-Feasibility Assessment

Stage Summary: Once a preferred location has been identified, the pre-feasibility study undertakes further, more detailed site-specific analysis to confirm its initial technical and economic potential, to plan for the detailed Feasibility Study and to identify the most appropriate drilling or abstraction location(s).

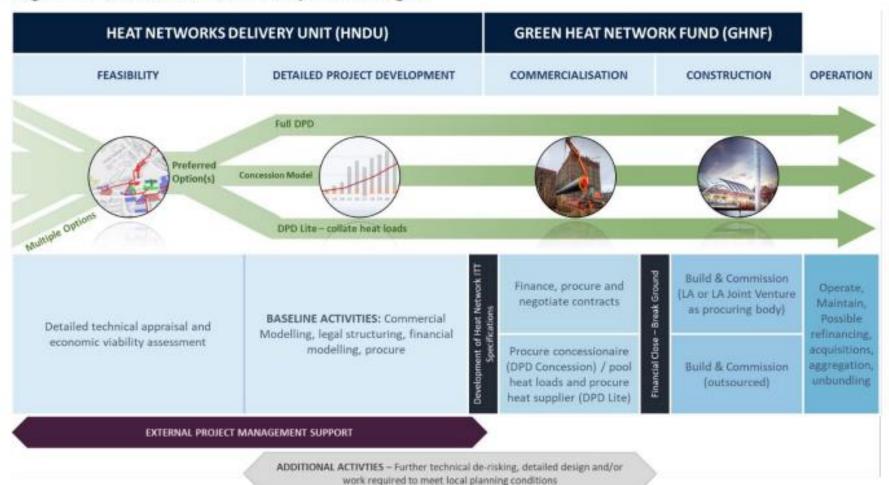
3.3 Stage 3 - Feasibility Study

Stage Summary: To accurately determine the technical and economic viability of a proposed mine energy scheme via exploratory field investigations and develop a commercial business case.



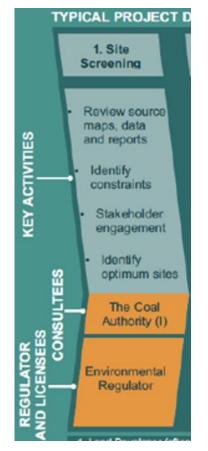
Key stages of Heat Network development

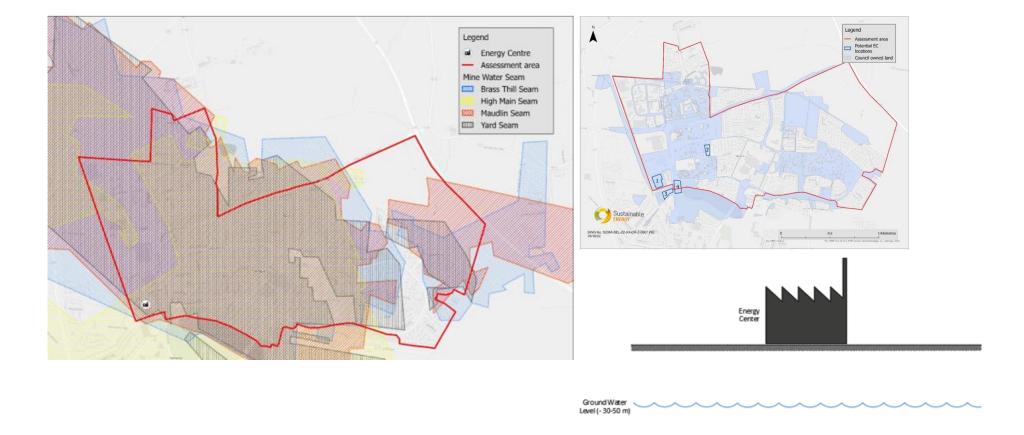
Figure 1: Heat Network Development Stages





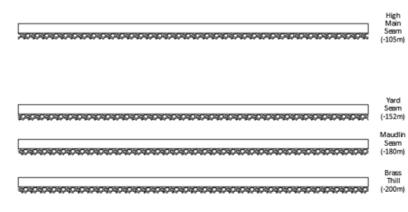
Stage 1 -Mine Heat Feasibility





Stage 1

- Mined areas and outcrops;
- Depths of potential target workings;
- Mine water monitoring sites where available;
- Position of known surface discharges if any in the locality;
- Anticipated mine water temperatures and heat yields.
- Gaps in knowledge
- Recommendations



m depths below energy centre

Heat Network Feasibility – HNDU Master Planning



Potential heat source: Industrial waste heat, River source, mine water source



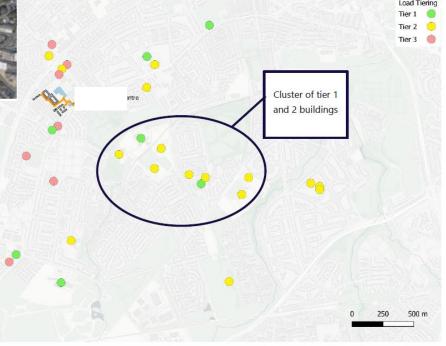
Heat demand analysis:

A tiering system based on annual heat demand, building ownership and typology was used to refine the initial list of possible building connections

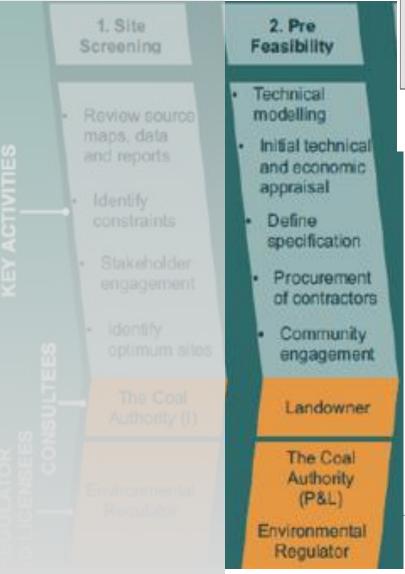
Tier Building Type

Building with annual heat demand >1000 MWh/a, excluding multi-address buildings

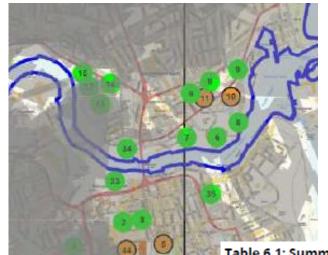
- Local government or other public building with annual heat demand >500MWh/a
- Any planned building with annual heat demand > 500 MWh/a
- Planned local government or other public building with annual heat demand >100MWh/a
- Publicly owned planned sites with unknown annual heat demand
- Local government or other public building with annual heat demand >100MWh/a & <500 MWh/a
 - Private building with annual heat demand >500MWh/a & <1000 MWh/a
 - Planned private buildings with annual heat demand >100MWh/a & <500MWh/a
 - Buildings in planning phase: privately owned with annual heat demand >100MWh/a & <500MWh/a
 - · Unknown heat demand either planned private developments or existing public buildings
- Fier 3 Any building with annual heat demand <100MWh/a
 - Any Private building with annual heat demand >100MWh/a & <500MWh/a
 - Existing private buildings with unknown heat demand



Mine Heat Feasibility – Stage 2







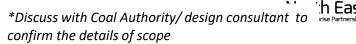
Review of site area for borehole options

Table 6.1: Summary of mine workings in study site areas

Seam	(1)	(24)	(36)	(43)
Ryhope	No	No	No	No
Yard/Bottom Yard	No	No	No	No
Maudlin	Recorded	Recorded	Recorded	Recorded
Brass Thill	No	No	No	No
Hutton	Recorded	Recorded	Recorded	No
Harvey	Recorded	Recorded	No	Recorded

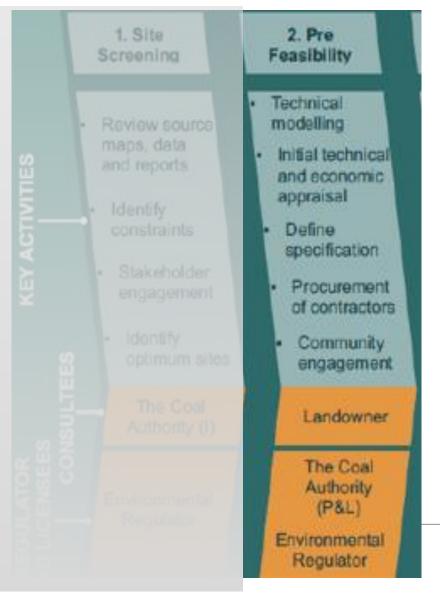
Stage 2 Scope

- Detailed review of deposited abandonment plans
- Identification of potential target workings for abstraction and reinjection boreholes;
- o Risks associated with identified borehole site areas;
- Estimated costs for drilling abstraction and reinjection boreholes;



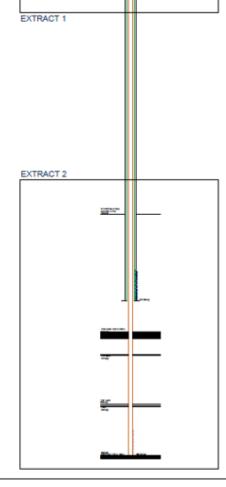
Mine Heat Feasibility – Stage 2

This stage includes the development of a detailed project plan for the subsequent Feasibility Study, the development of a drilling specification for the pilot or exploratory boreholes, and a protocol for subsequently testing of the mine water (e.g. temperature, quality, flow rates and levels).



5 Borehole Design Review				
5.	1	Basis of Design (Drilling Method Statement)		
	5.1.	1 Casing design		
5.	2	Quality Assurance and Quality Management Plan		
5.	3	Pollution Prevention Plan		
5.	4	Mine Gas Drilling Management Plan		
5.	5	Site Waste Management and Disposal Plan		
5.	6	Operational Program		
5.	7	Construction Phase Health and Safety Plan		

how to size; optimum velocities for extraction/injection; extraction pump specification; water level measurement devices; types of casing; grouting; flushing requirements;

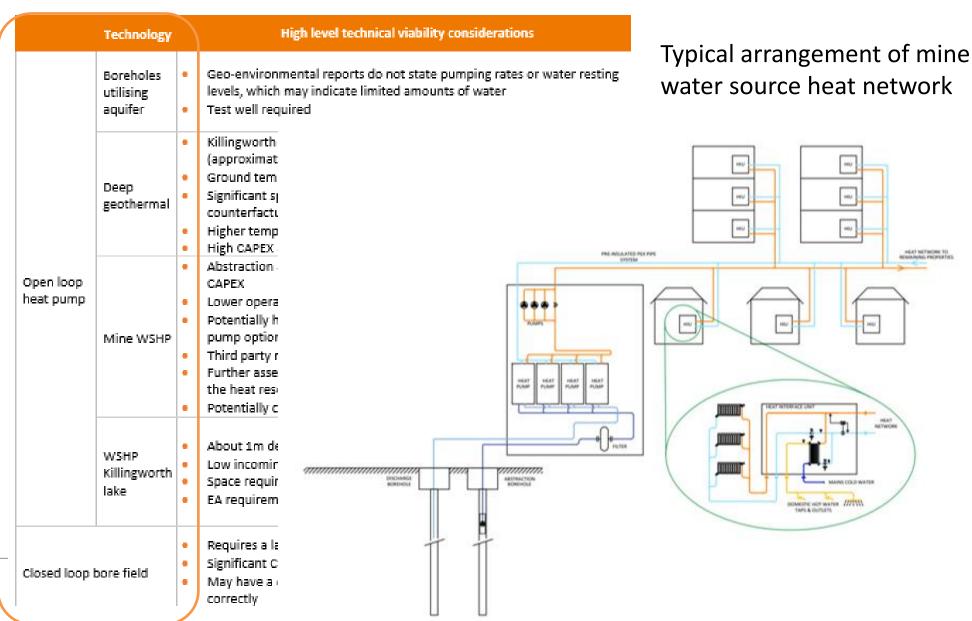


*Discuss with Coal Author confirm the details of scop_

Heat Network Feasibility – Technofeasibility study



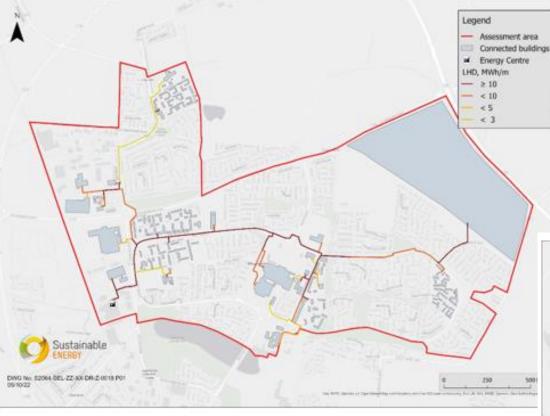
Typical Long list options of potential heat sources



Heat Network
Feasibility –
Technofeasibility study

FEASIBILITY Preferred Option(s) Option(s) Octabled technical appraisal and economic viability assessment

Typical Network route analysis



- Linear Heat Density
- Site constraints
- Connection %
- Housing cluster network costing

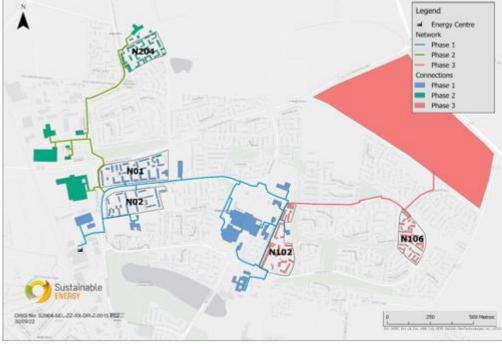


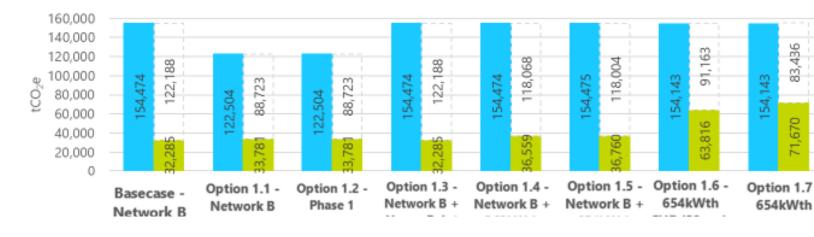
Figure 24: Phased network route

Heat Network Feasibility – Technofeasibility study

Preferred Option(s) Detailed technical appraisal and economic viability assessment

Typical Techno – Economic Modelling (TEM) output

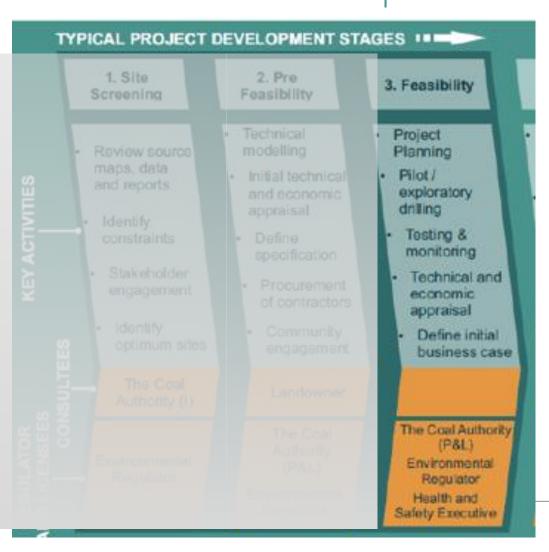
Key KPI include
NPV, IRR,
payback, CAX,
OPEX, REPEX and
CO2 saving across
a number of mine
water heat pump
plant options



■ Counterfactual carbon emissions ■ District heating carbon emissions □ Carbon emissions savings

Mine Heat Pilot drilling

The primary activity during this stage of development is the drilling of pilot/exploratory boreholes and testing and monitoring of the well to determine the water quality characteristics and potential yield (flow rate and temperature).





Permit to Enter or Disturb Coal Authority Interests

CONSENT TO INVESTIGATE A GROUNDWATER SOURCE

Section 32(3) Water Resources Act 1991



NOTICE OF GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION

Town and Country Planning Act 1990

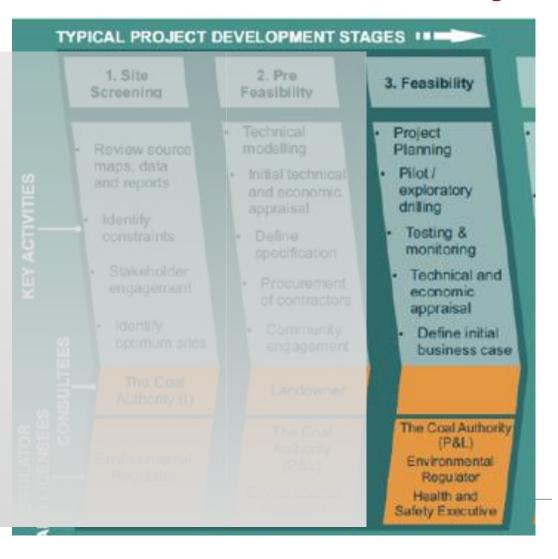
Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992

Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure)

(England) Order 2015



Mine Heat Pilot drilling



Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) screening

Conservation area? Heritage asset? Flood risk? Tree preservation order? Contamination of soil or ground water

Potential effects from: noise, vibration, dust, loss of open space, contamination, highways and access

Noise and vibration assessment

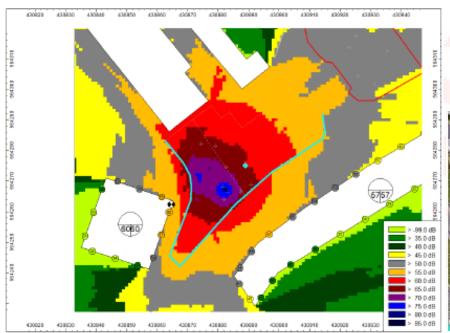
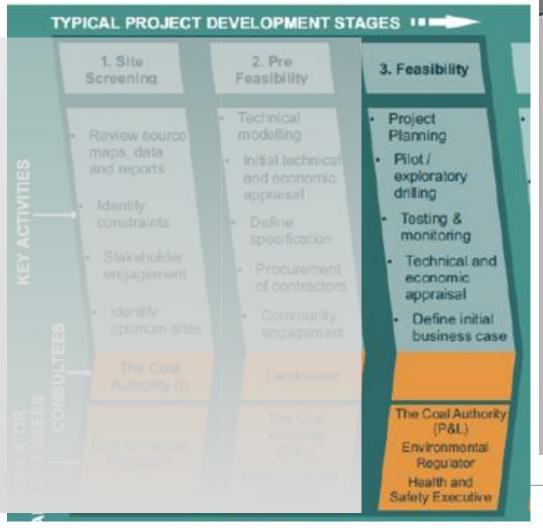




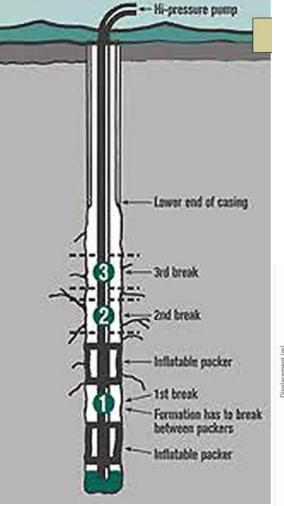
Figure 1: Site location, measurement position and identified noise sensitive

Figure 15: Noise level contour at 4 m - drilling pilot hole

Mine Heat Pilot drilling

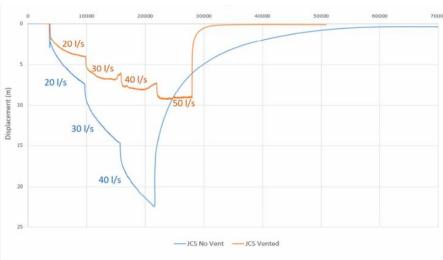


Packer test





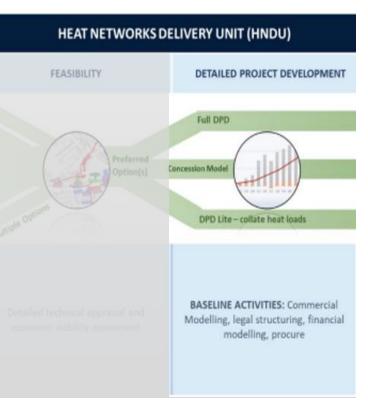
Step pumping test

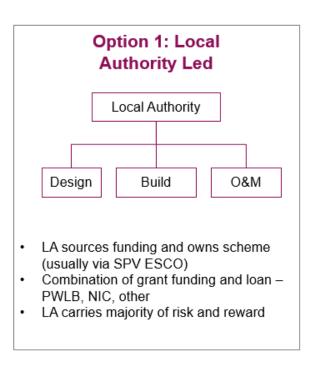




Heat Network Feasibility – Detail Project Development

Commercial structures for delivering heat networks



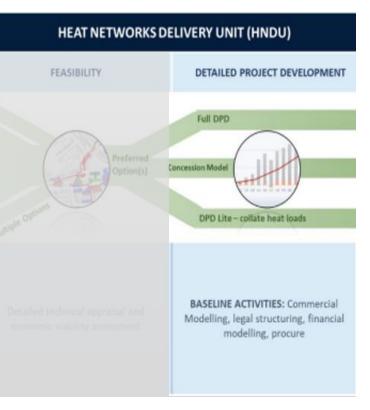


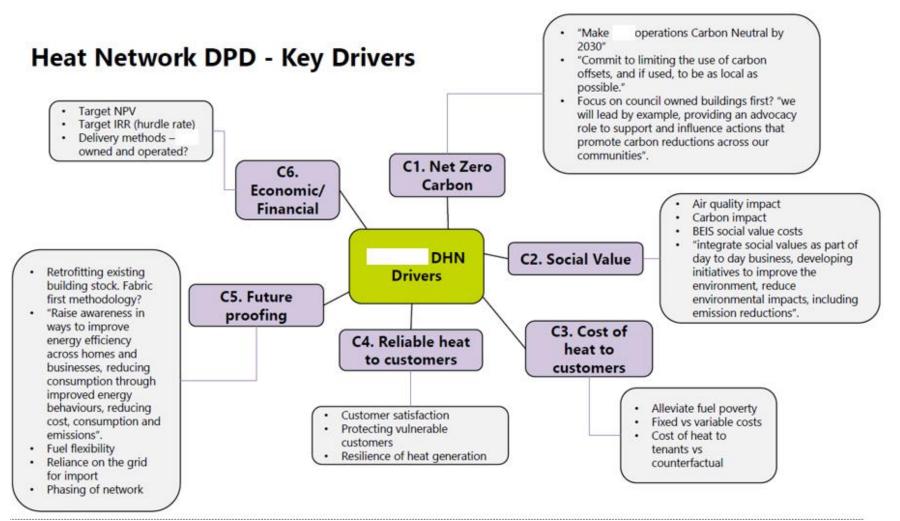






Heat Network Feasibility – Detail Project Development





The Green Book (2022) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)



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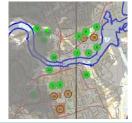
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Q&A

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