

District Energy in Chile

Unlocking investments in sustainable heating solutions to improve air quality

SANTIAGO



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District Energy @ENGIE – General presentation

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How to make it happen?

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Concrete cases applicable in Chile



Example of fuel flexibility / diversity at ENGIE

ENORIS

- Urban Waste valorization
- Waste wood valorization
- Coal and Natural gas

ARGEO

- Geothermal energy
- New district from scratch

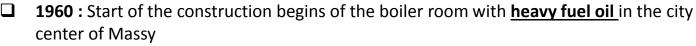
FORBACH

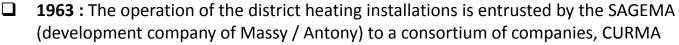
- Biomass cogen in a industrial wasteland.
- New energy sources for an existing network

ENORISSuccess story in Energy Transition









- ☐ 1969 : Creation of SIMACUR (*Massy Antony*)
- □ 1985/1986 : Construction of the <u>coal-fired boiler plant and the incineration plant</u> route de la Bonde in Massy
- **2004/2005**: Construction of the **gas-fired boiler** room and the domestic hot water heating system
- **2005**: Membership of the Hauts de bièvre Community for the competence of waste treatment at SIMACUR
- □ 2005/2006 : Upgrading UIOM standards
- **2009**: Accession of the commune of Chilly-Mazarin for the competence of waste treatment
- **2014**: Renewal of the CONCESSION to ENORIS (ENGIE affiliate) **BIOMASS**











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ENORISSuccess story in Energy Transition













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ENORIS Some figures...

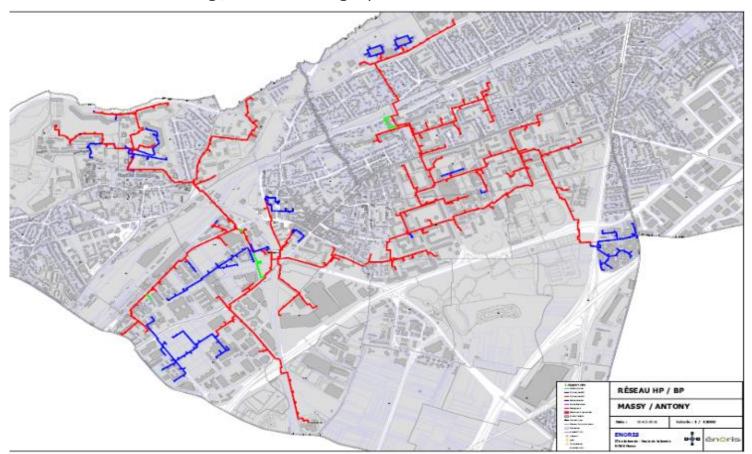
- Production: 174 MW / 260 GWh

- **NETWORK**: lenght = 34 km

- Distribution: 225 building / 26 000 housing equivalent

Taux ENR&R: 64.0% Incinération Biomasse Gaz Fioul Charbon

Mix énergétique



ENORISLa Bonde (main plant)

Waste Energy boiler

- 2 x 5,5 T waste per hour
- 87 000 t waste/year
- 2 x 17 t/h steam (213 °c)

LFC (Fluidised bed)

- 2 x 32 MW
- Mix of Waste Wood and Coal
- 3 t/h de Waste Wood / coal in complement
- Efficiency 85 %

Natural Gas Boilers

- 2 x 22 MW
- Back up / complement
- Efficiency 95%









1st deep geothermal creation at Dogger in Ile-de-France for more than 30 years

- ⇒ 2 holes at 1600 meters depth
- **⇒** geothermal power plant
- ⇒ 16 km district heating network, supplying the equivalent of 10 000 housing.
- ⇒+ 60% of annual requirements covered by geothermal energy
- ⇒14,600 tonnes of CO2 saved per year, equivalent to 8,000 vehicles

Efficient and continuous

Available 24/7 – Storage inclued

Natural and clean

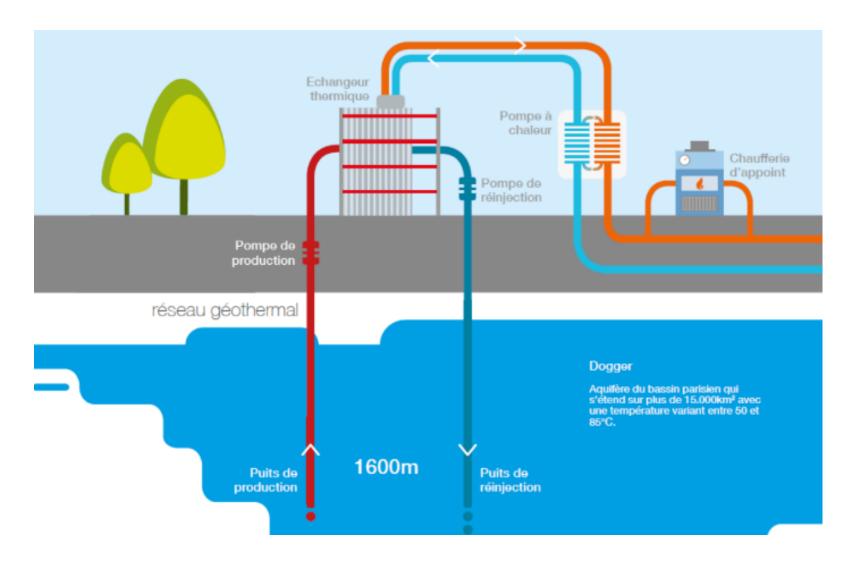
 Heat exists naturally in the ground and a geothermal operation produces very little waste and greenhouse gas emissions.

Renewable

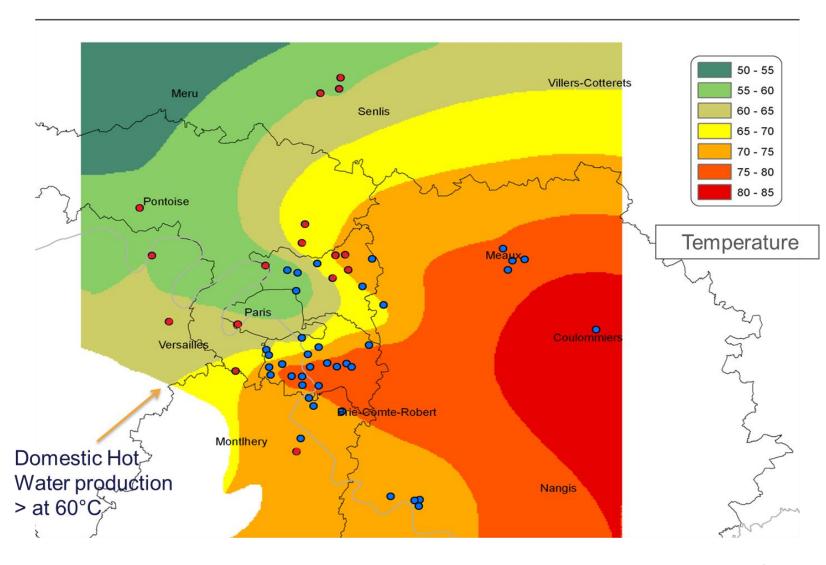
 Unlike fossil fuels, geothermal resources do not dry up as they are exploited. The water is then reinjected into the subsoil and heats up continuously as it travels through the geological layers.

Local

 Present in the basement as close as possible to the needs, energy from geothermal energy does not require transportation. Exploited in very urban contexts, geothermal energy demands an area of exploitation that is not very greedy in space, once the drilling is done. It integrates perfectly with other urban projects.



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ARGEO ArGeo Réseau de chaleur Arcueil - Gentilly RIJJING











ARGEO

SOME EIGHDEC

10 000

13 km

48 mw

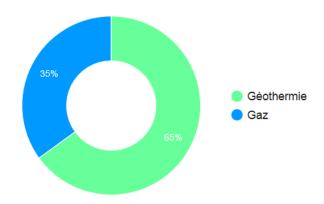
80

Nombre de sous-stations

100 GWh

Mix énergétique

Taux ENR&R: 65.0%





ARGEO

Heat

pumps

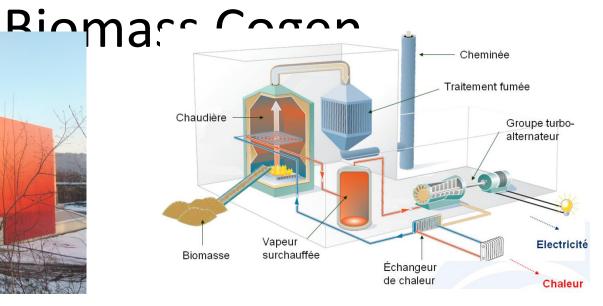


Forbach District Heating with Biomass Cogen

- Make innovative and sustainable technical decision to integrate the best technologies available to replace the exhausted supply of firedamp gas.
- Ensure the continuity of supply of heat and the long-term economic attraction to the Forbach district heating network.
- → Construction of a biomass cogeneration plant to meet heating and electricity supply needs.
- Reduced VAT rate 5.5% obtained for customers instead of 19.6% without renewable energy.
- Illustrates the successful reconversion of an industrial wasteland.
- 8,500 housing units-equivalent. 18 km length
- Total boiler plant power output: wood (22 MW) and gas (24 MW) Heat recovery boiler (8 MW) behind a gas turbine (5.5 MW) producing electricity. Energy mix: wood (55%), natural gas (45%).

Forbach District Heating with





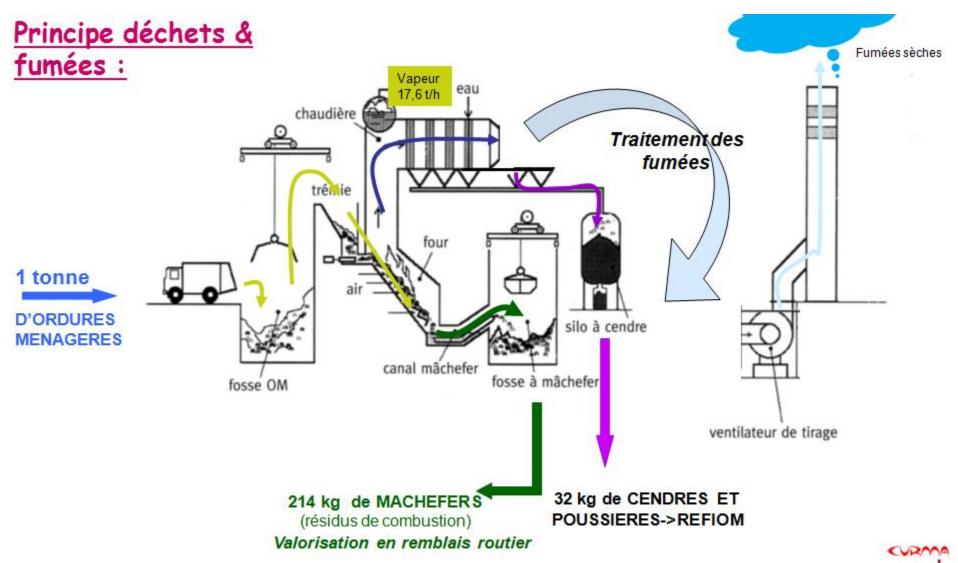




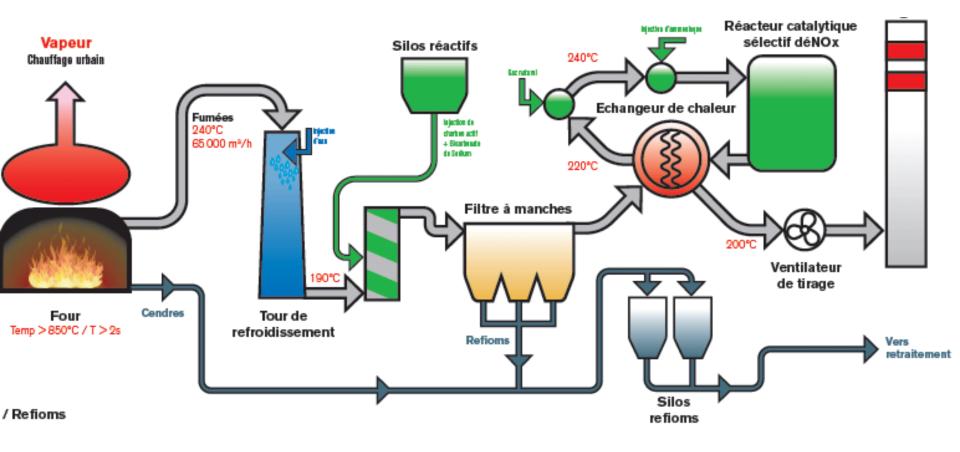




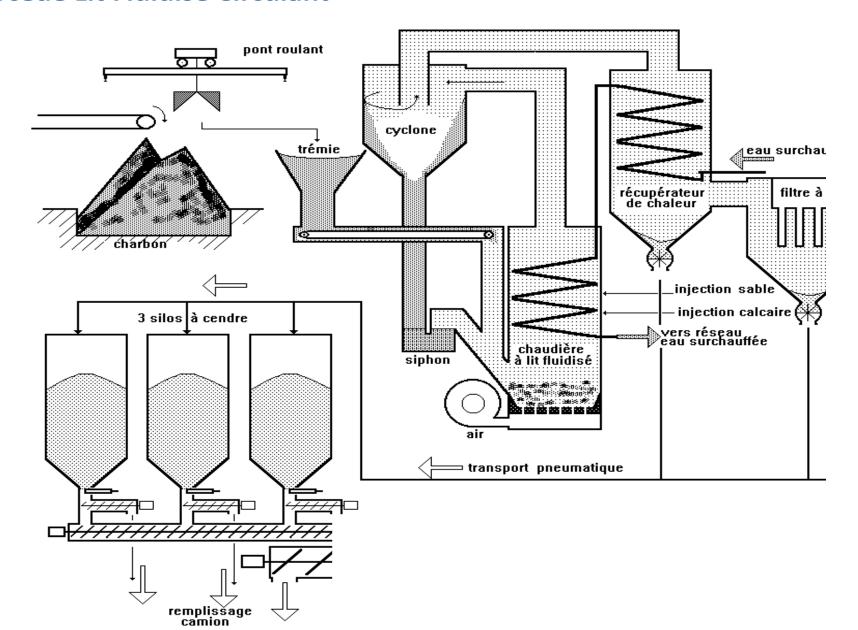
Procédé d'incinération des OM



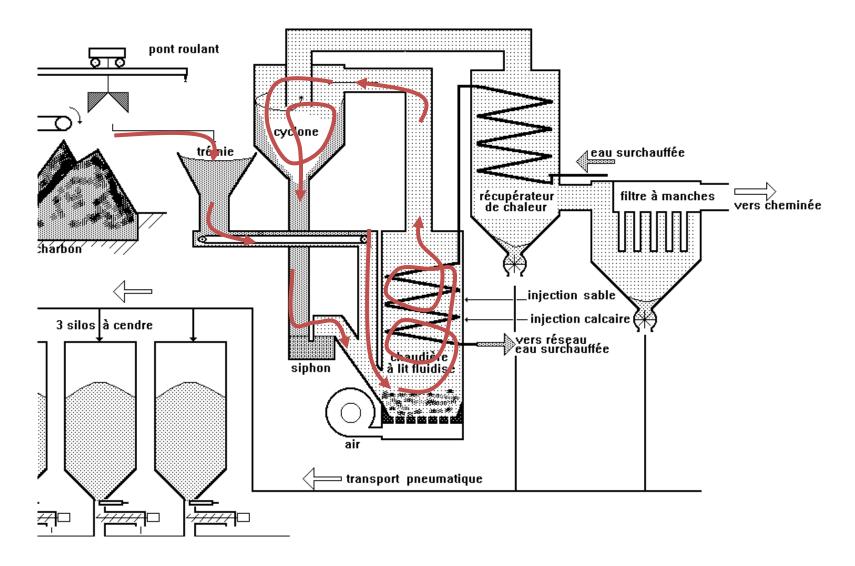
Procédé de traitement des fumées



Procédé Lit Fluidisé Circulant



Procédé Lit Fluidisé Circulant



Barcelona District Heating and Cooling (1/3)

General Presentation

Identity sheet

Location Barcelona

District/ Country Barcelona, Spain Entity name DISTRICLIMA

Group membership 50,8%

Production Heating and Cooling

Contract type Concession

In ENGIE since 2002 Contract end 2032

Key figures

84

Number of Clients

15 km

Network length

78 mw

Contracted cooling power

78

Number of substations

17425 t/year

CO₂ emission savings



Barcelona Cooling (2/3)

Forum Plant

- The Forum plant produces hot and cold water which is distributed through a network of district heating and cooling throughout the Forum and 22@ area.
- Almost all the heat and a great part of the cold are produced making good use of the steam created with the incineration of urban waste in the nearby treatment plant of TERSA.
- The rest of the cold is produced with industrial electric coolers that are seawater cooled, with water collected from the nearby Port Forum.
- The system is completed with a cold water storage tank of 5 000 m³



Production of cold:

- 2 absorption equipments Broad of 4,5 MW each indirectly refrigerated with seawater
- 1 cold water storage tank of 5 000 m³
- 2 electric coolers Mc Quay of 4 MW each indirectly refrigerated with seawater
- 2 electric coolers Johnson Controls of 7 MW each directly refrigerated with seawater

Refrigeration System:

- 3 exchangers of seawater / cooling water, machines of 12,5 MW each
- 1 seawater collection station of 5 000 m³ /h

Heat production:

- 4 steam / water exchangers of 5 MWh each
- 1 gas boiler of 20 MW (backup, operating only when there is no steam availability)

Barcelona Cooling (3/3)

Tanger Plant





- This second plant aims to ensure supply in periods of higher demand and will be put into service in case of any eventuality.
- The plant has an advanced ice accumulation storage system which allows it to produce energy in periods of lower demand and to store it until it is necessary in periods of higher demand.

Production of cold:

- 2 compression equipment of 6,7 MW for production of glycol water to -7°C.
- 1 compression equipment of 6,7 MW for production of cold water at +4°C

Heat production:

• 3 natural gas boiler of 13,5 MW each one for hot water production to over 90°C.

Fòrum / 22@ DHC Network

