

Geothermal in North Carolina

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Our Mission

Drive policy and market development to create clean energy jobs, economic opportunities and affordable energy to benefit all of North Carolina.

The NC Sustainable Energy Association is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit membership organization of consumers, businesses, government, utilities and nonprofits interested in North Carolina's sustainable energy future.

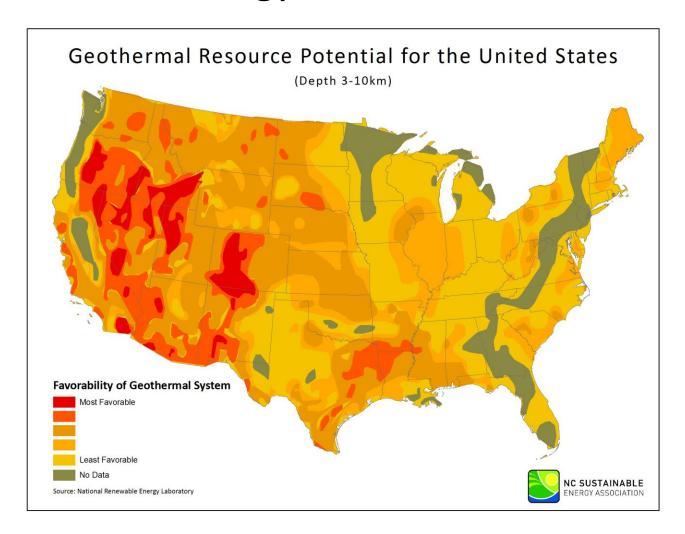


What is Geothermal?

- Includes both Geothermal Energy and Ground Source Heat Pump (GSHP) technologies:
 - Geothermal energy technologies utilize the thermal energy stored in the Earth to generate electricity
 - GSHPs are central heating and cooling systems that increase efficiency by transferring heat to or from the ground

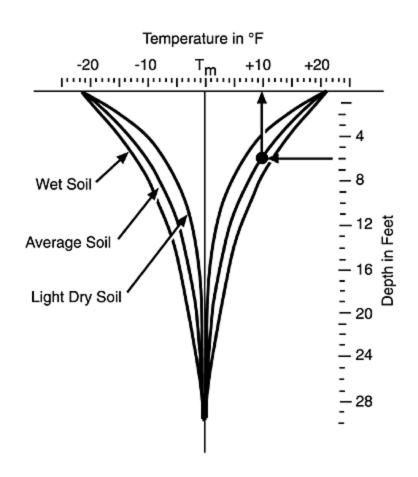


Geothermal Energy Potential

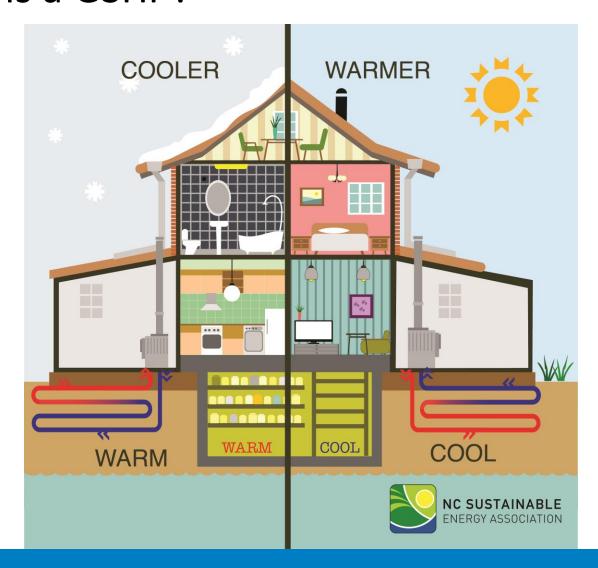




Earth Sub-Surface Temperature





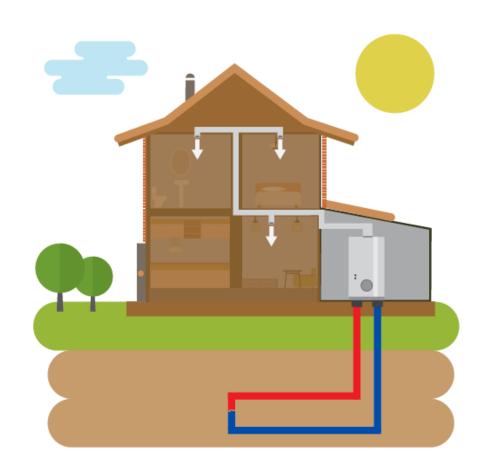






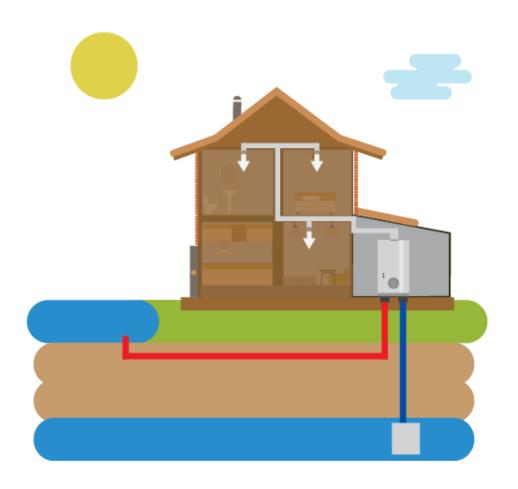
- 2 main types:
 - Open loop
 - Closed loop
- 2 main subcategories:
 - Vertical
 - Horizontal





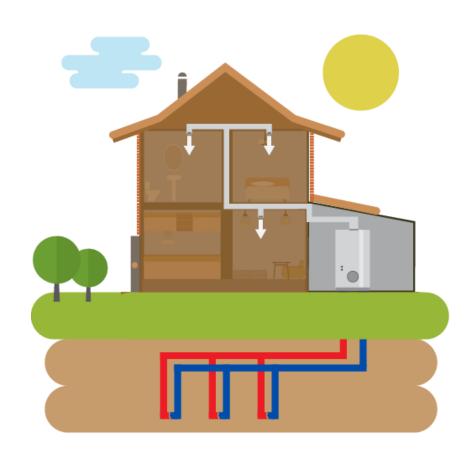
Closed Horizontal Loop





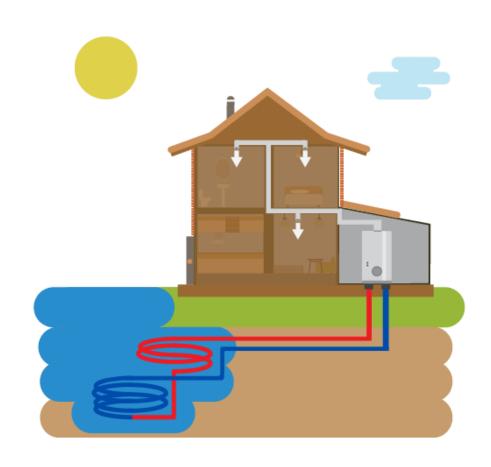
Open Loop Well Water





Closed Vertical Loop





Lake or Pond System



How Efficient is a GSHP?

- According to the International Ground Source Heat Pump Association, GSHPs are:
 - 50-70% more efficient than comparable heating systems
 - 20-40% more efficient than comparable cooling systems



How is a GSHP Installed?





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How is a GSHP Installed?



What are the Costs Associated with Installing a GSHP?



Item	Cost Ratio (%)	Unit Cost for Installation (\$/RT)	Repair Period (Year)	Replacement Period (Year)
Heat pump	10.74	404.63	7	20
Drilling & Trench	45.42	1711.19	-	-
Terminal unit	6.41	241.50	6	15
Pump	2.15	81.00	3	20
Pipe	15.37	579.06	10	20
Controller	0.89	33.53	5	20
Duct	19.02	716.58	8	15

Development of a Multi-Objective Sizing Method for Borehole Heat Exchangers during the Early Design Phase, 2017



How Much is an Average GSHP?

- Residential:
 - \$2,500/ton for the system itself
 - 5-10 year payback

How Does a GSHP Compare to Traditional HVAC Systems?



Table 7.4. Summary of inputs and outputs from BLCC for the four HVAC systems

Costs	Baseline: GHP	Option 1: ACC/VAV	Option 2: WCC/CV	Option 3: WCC/VAV
Initial cost	\$1,021,257	\$1,129,286	\$835,916	\$1,164,268
First year maintenance cost	\$7,383	\$7,824	\$13,651	\$7,928
First year electric cost	\$22,138	\$23,037	\$34,152	\$19,448
rst year gas cost	\$3,533	\$10,963	\$23,944	\$11,034
Water cost	_	_	\$385	\$385
Total annual O&M costs	\$33,054	\$41,824	\$73,826	\$38,795
Life cycle cost	\$1,498,835	\$1,734,327	\$1,912,297	\$1,728,736



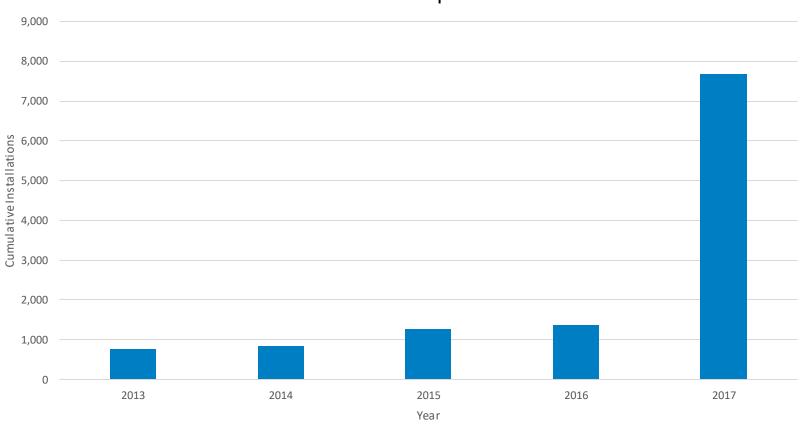
GSHPs in NC

- From 2007-2018, over \$30 million has been invested in Geothermal systems in the state
 - 0.2% of direct spending in clean energy development by technology
- Over 7,600 geothermal systems were installed in NC from 2007-2018
 - 49.8% of renewable energy systems installed over that period



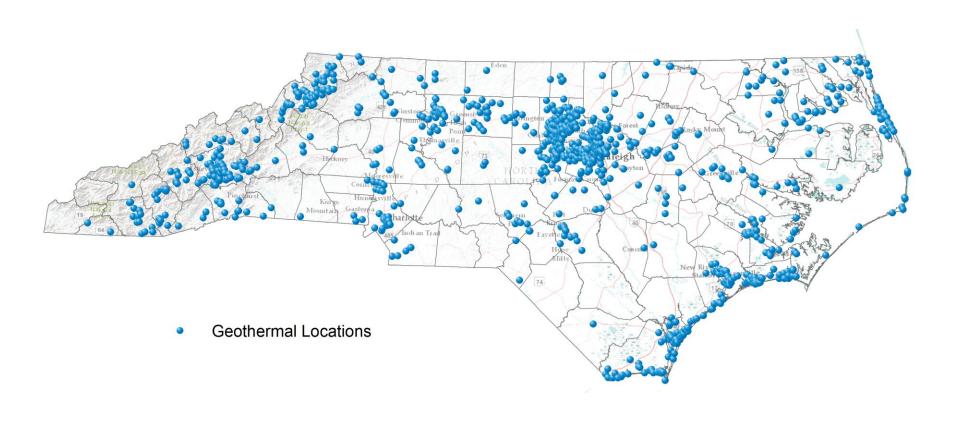


Ground Source Heat Pumps Installed in NC





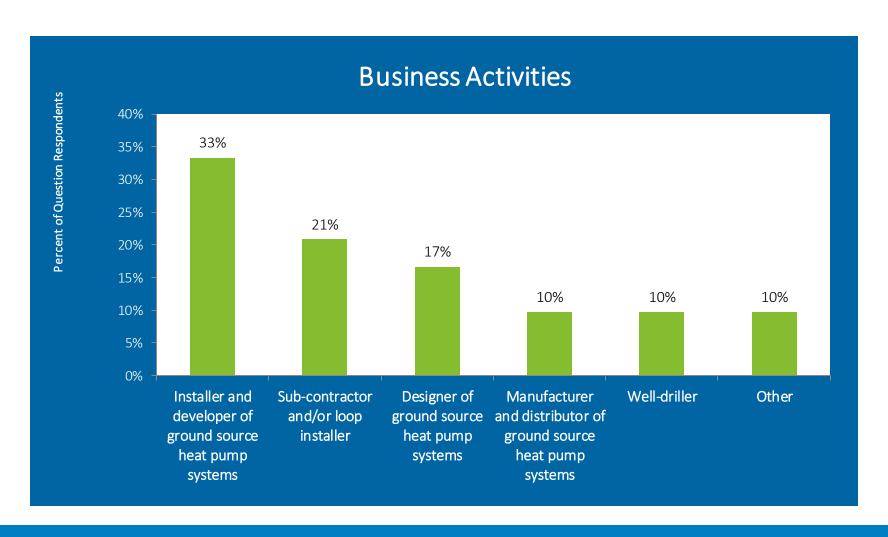




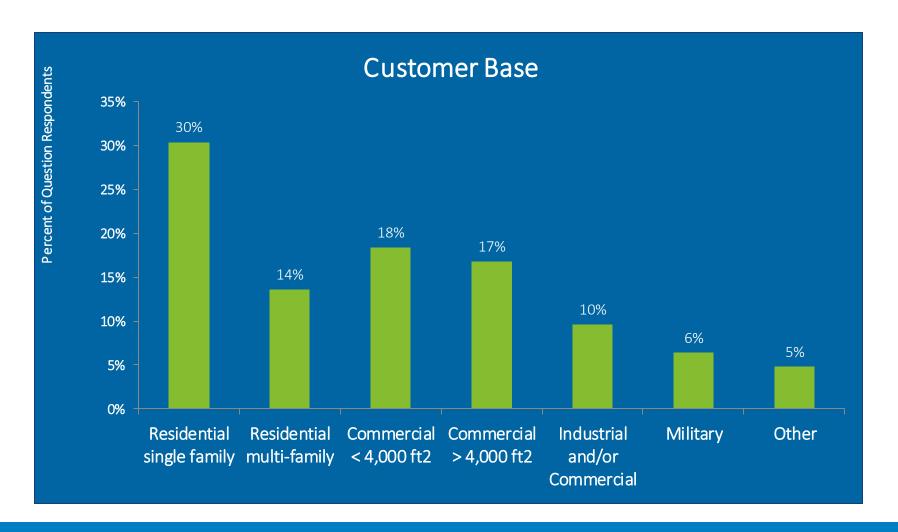


- According to NCSEA's 2018 Clean Energy Industry Census:
 - 225 companies active in the sector (7% of the clean energy industry)
 - 1,075 jobs (4%)
 - \$252 million in revenue (2%)

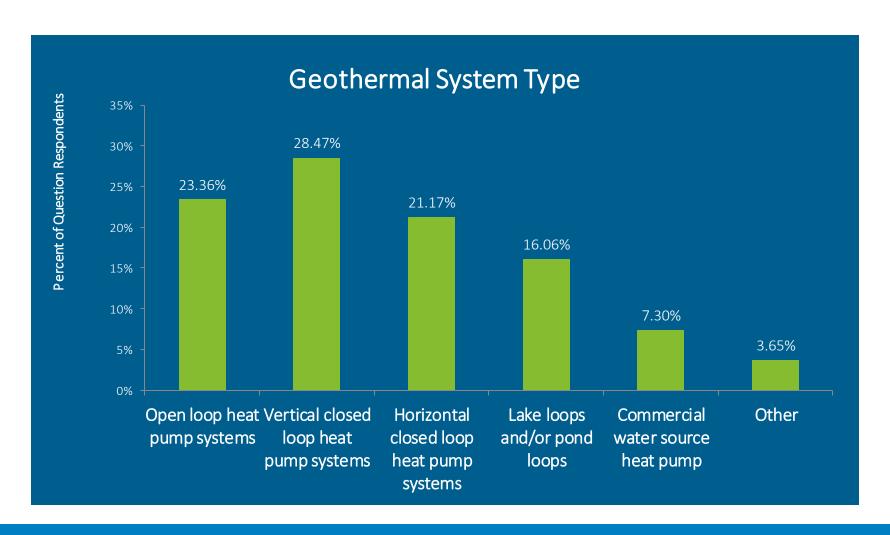












What Contributed to Growth of GSHPs in NC?



- NC's 35% renewable energy tax credit that expired at the end of 2015 and the federal residential renewable energy 30% tax credit that expired at the end of 2016
 - The federal tax credit was brought back at 30% in 2018, with step downs eventually to 22% in 2022, but has no maximum value limit





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