

Transboundary geothermal energy resources of Slovenia, Austria, Hungary and Slovakia (TRANSENERGY) – contributions to integrated resource management policies and regional development

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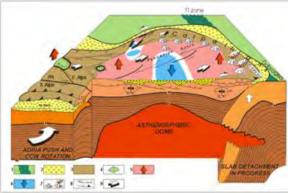






Targets: hot sedimentary aquifers in the Pannonian Basin

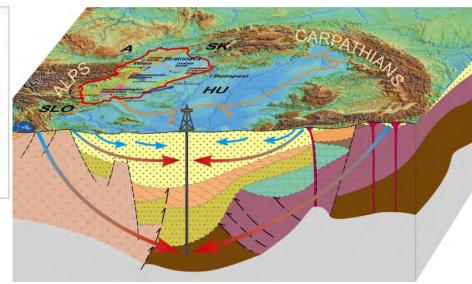




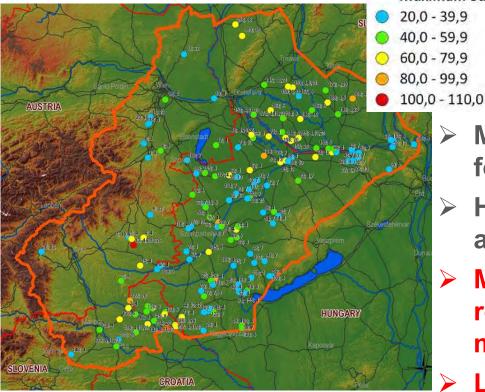
Favorable conditions due to Miocene basin formation

Average terrestrial heat-flow: 100 mW/m²

Geothermal gradient: 45 C/km



Main geothermal reservoirs	Paleo-Mesozoic fractured, karstified basement rocks	Miocene porous and carbonate reservoirs	Mio-Pliocene porous basin fill: multi- layered sandstones, shales
depth (top)	>2-3000 m	Basement highs	600-1500 m
temperature	>100-150 C	50-150 C	50-100 C
prospect	power, CHP	CHP, direct heat	direct heat, balneology



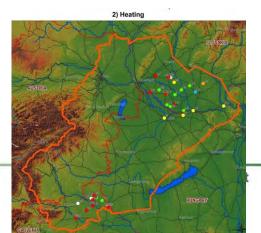
- 175 users from 308 wells
- Abstraction of ~ 30 million m^3/y of thermal water (except AT)
- **4-6 re-injection wells**

Maximum outflow temperature (°C)

- 40.0 59.9
- 80,0 99,9

Current utlization and identified gaps

- Majority of use is low-temperature for balneology
- Hardly any re-injection: some aquifers are already overexploited
- Many users in the transboundary regions, no harmonized management strategies
 - Low share of energetic use: Why? **Resource-related?** Non-technical barriers? Policy-related?



More on utilization in HS-1-14 (Rman et al). June 5 at 12.10 Pacinotti

Final goals of TRANSENERGY

- 1. Assessment of hydrogeothermal resources at the W-ern part of the Pannoninan Basin show the potential for energy use
- 2. Recommendations on integrated, harmonized management strategies and sustainable utilization
- 3. Identify and dismantle non-tecnical barriers

Stakeholder group	Identified needs	Scale of information
Decision makers (ministries, authorities, governmental bodies), also at EU level (e.g. DG Energy, DR Regio, ICPDR)	the limits of an enhanced use of	macro-regional
Potential investors and project developers	-information on the geothermal potential -information on the current regulatory and financial environment	regional/national
Project developers and users	-information on the targeted reservoir properties -transparent and reliable regulatory framework, short and easy licensing procedures	reservoir

Integrated resource management of hydrogeothermal systems – policy aspects "environment"

hydrogeothermal reservoirs ≈ thermal water aquifer

carrying medium: thermal groundwater

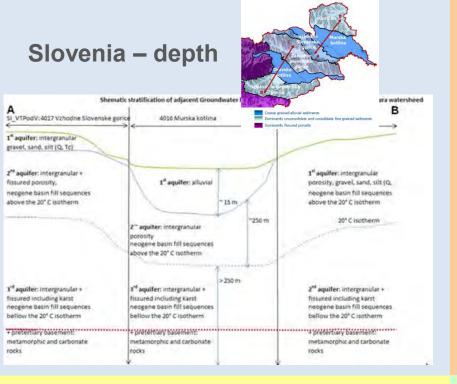
Water Framework Directive – good quality and quantity status of aquifers - **PROTECTION**



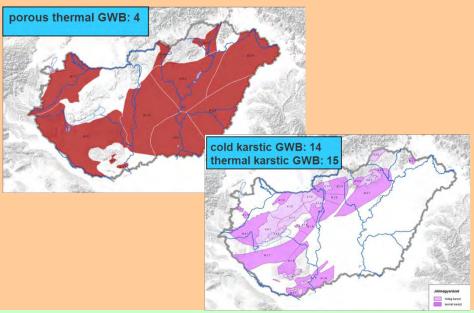
Common Implementation Strategy

However the way to reach goals ("good status") – national – no/little harmonization

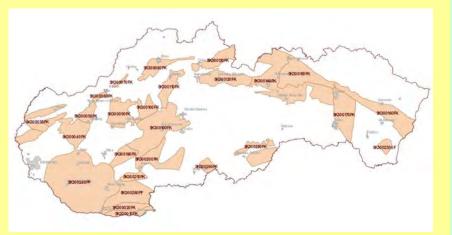
Delineation of groundwater bodies ("hydrogeothermal reservoirs") – differs in countries



Hungary – aquifer lithology and T



Slovakia – Q, pre-Q, thermal

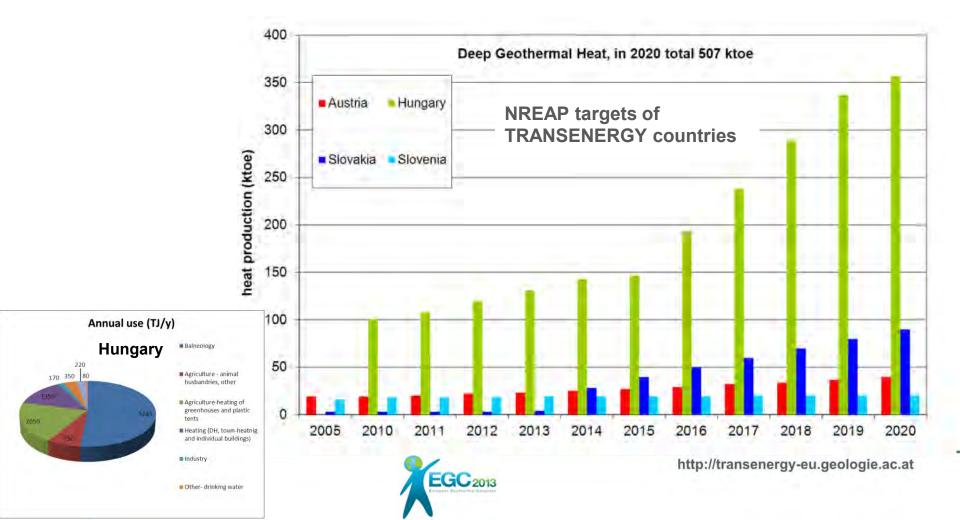


Austria – shallow and deep No thermal GWB on TRANSENERGY area

Groundwater body	Groundwater body
code	notation
GK100157	Tertiärsande
GK100158	Thermalgrundwasser
GK100159	Enns
GK100160	Tertiärsande
GK100162	Donau Ost – Heideboden
GK100168	Steirisches u.
	Pannonisches Becken
GK100169	Oststeirisches Becken
GK100171	Weststeirisches Becken
GK100193	Rabnitzeinzugsgebiet

Integrated resource management of hydrogeothermal systems – policy aspects "energy"

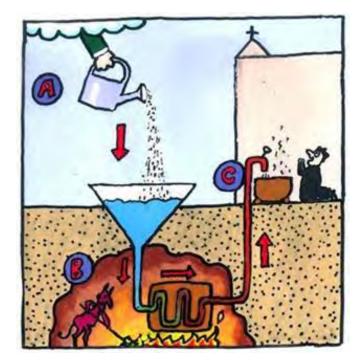
RES goals: increase of geothermal \rightarrow enhanced abstraction of thermal water - UTILIZATION



Policy related challenges

Is it possible to match "energy" and "environmental" goals – can the abstraction of thermal water be increased without threatening the quality and quantity status of the aquifers?

If yes, what are the boundary conditions for sustainable production?









Where and which depth are the most important potential reservoirs?

GEOLOGICAL MODEL

How much thermal water can be abstracted which has natural recharge? (quantify free water resource)

To which extent abstraction can be increased without threatening environmental targets ? Impacts?

Which are the main flow-directons? Any cross border? Water-budgets among the main aquifers?

Chemical composition of thermal waters: Gases, dissolved content that might restrict utilization (scaling, corrosion)? Can associated gases be utilized? Is water treatment necessary?

What is the temperature at certain depths? How much heat is available (resources, reserves)? What sort of utilizations are feasible?

HYDROGEOLOGICAL MODEL

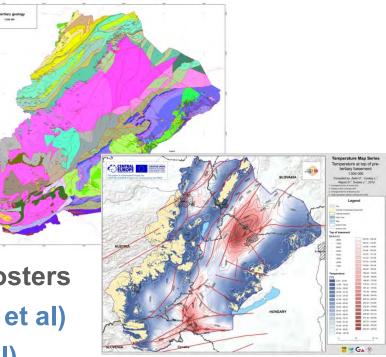
HYDROGEOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS

GEOTHERMAL MODELS





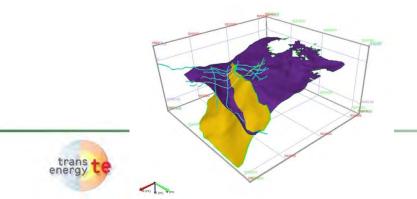
For results of geological, hydrogeological and geothermal models on the entire project area, please visit poster HS-1-39 (Szalkai et al)

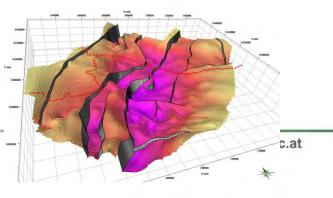


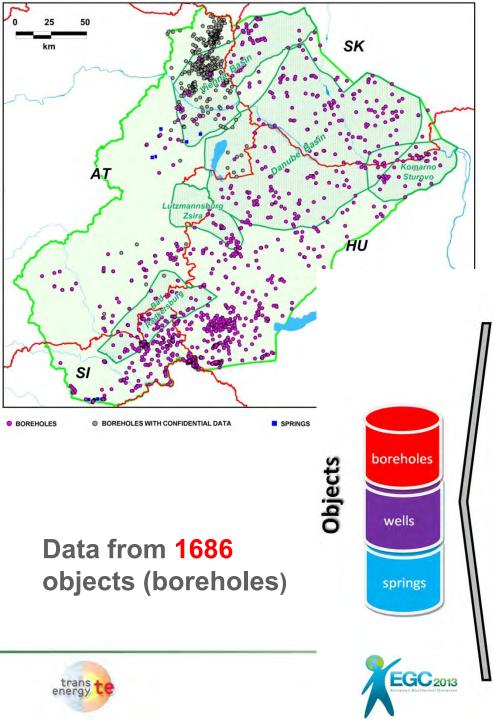
For results of the pilot areas please visit posters

- 1. Lutzmannsburg-Zsira HS-1-40 (Kovács et al)
- 2. Komarno-Sturovo HS-1-49 (Gáspár et al)
- 3. Danube basin HS-1-59 (Svasta et al)
- 4. Bad-Radkensburg Hodos HS-1-79 (Fuks et al)
- 5. Vienna basin HS-1-20 (Goetzl et al) June 5 15.20 Pacinotti

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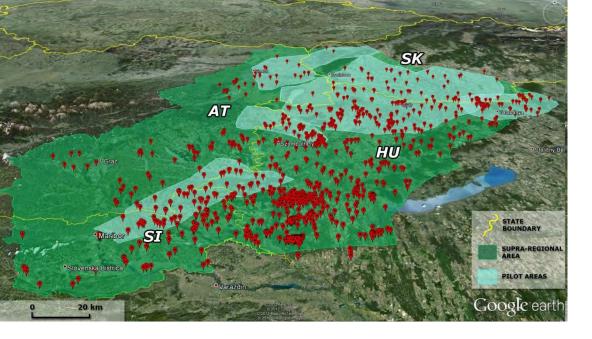


Data collection, harmonization, multilingual database (boreholes) (MS-Access)

Parameter groups

Parameters - content

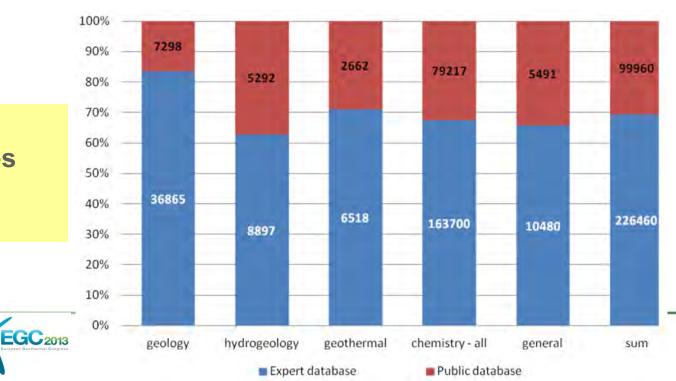
General	 borehole identification, localization, purpose, ownership, etc.
Utilization	 thermal power, thermal groundwater usage/monitoring, waste water data, etc.
Technical	 borehole dimensions and construction, drilled profile, casings, screened intervals, geophysical surveys (inclination and dip), etc.
Geology	 lithology and stratigraphy (age) of rocks, facies, formations, fault traces
Hydrogeological	 hydraulic tests, hydraulic parameters, aquifer hydraulic properties, groundwater level monitoring, etc.
Geothermal	• thermal properties of rock and fluid, temperature profiles and monitoring, thermal gradients, etc.
Geophysics	•geophysical borehole logs
Basic chemistry	•Water analyses or monitoring of respective <u>macro</u> components (Ca, Na, Cl,)
Trace elements	•water analyses or monitoring of respective microcomponents (Se, B, I,)
Isotops and noble gases	•water/gas analyses or monitoring of respective Isotopes (14C, $\delta^{18})$ and Noble gases (He, Ne, Ar,)
Organic compound	•water analyses or monitoring of respective components (PAH, VOC, AOX,)



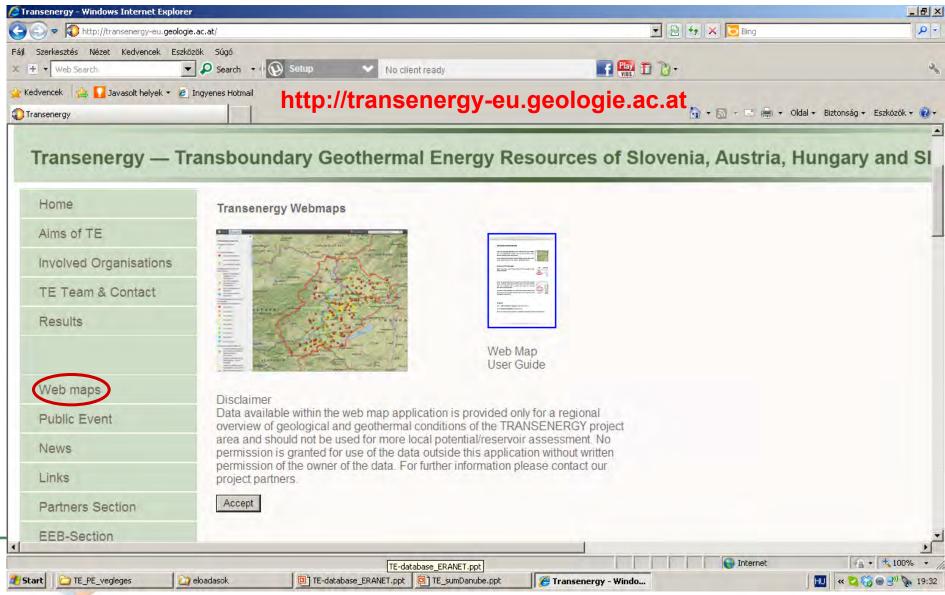
Public database: 1041 boreholes

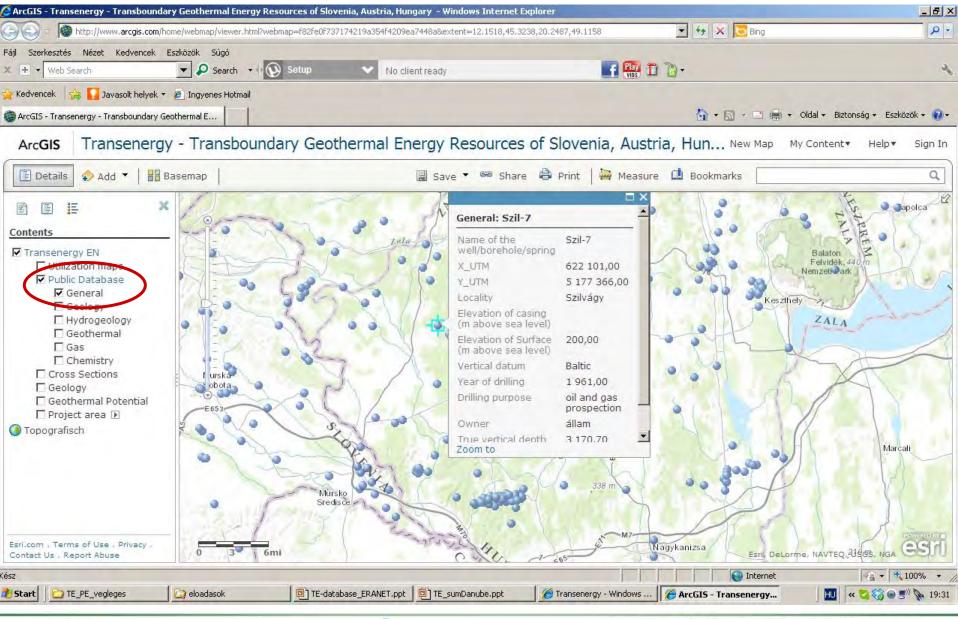
available under webmap services on http://transenergyeu.geologie.ac.at

AT – 115 boreholes SLO – 128 boreholes HU – 742 boreholes SK – 56 boreholes



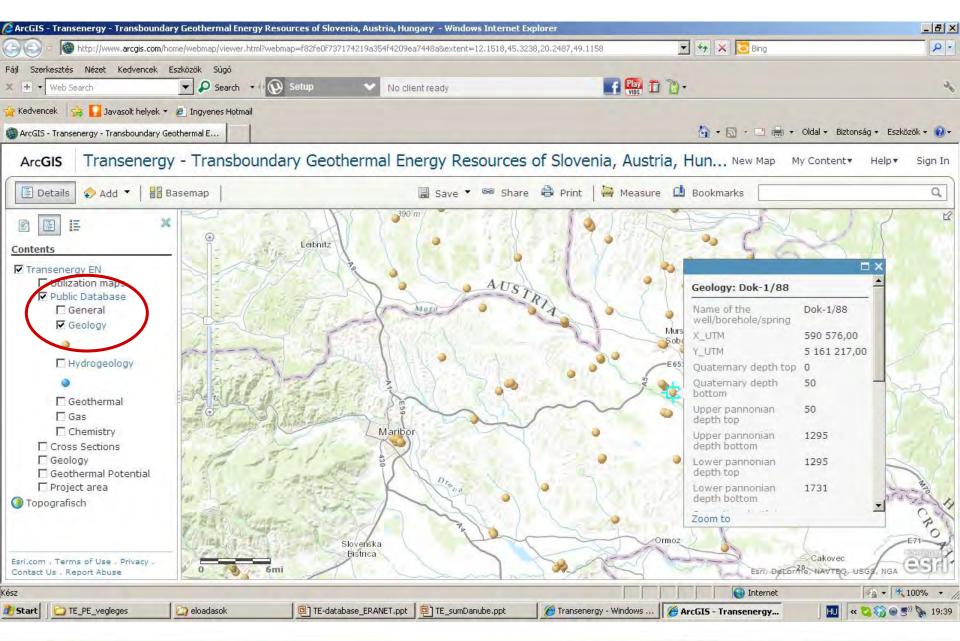
Web-map and web-feature services as management supporting tools





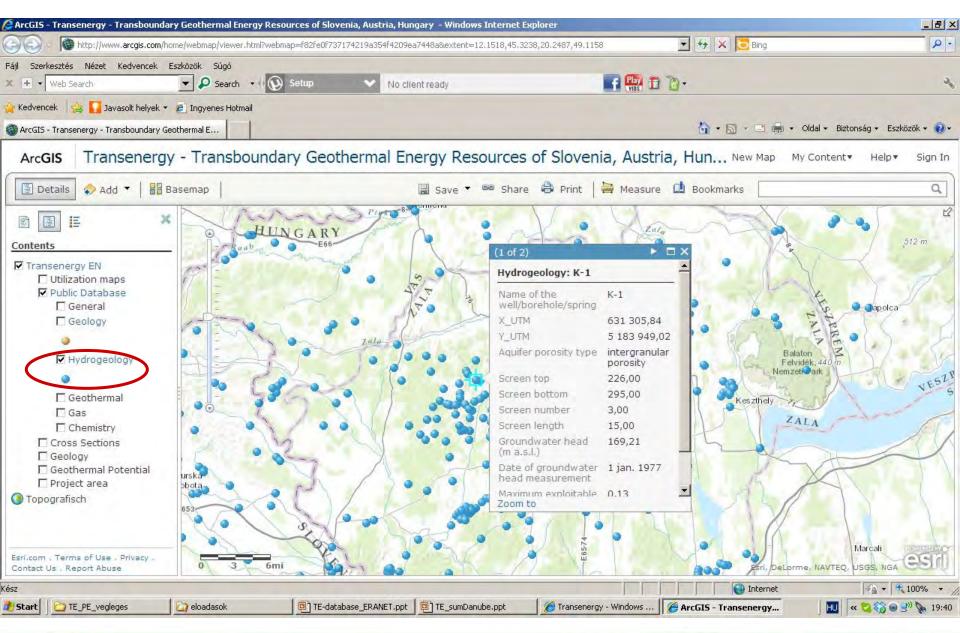




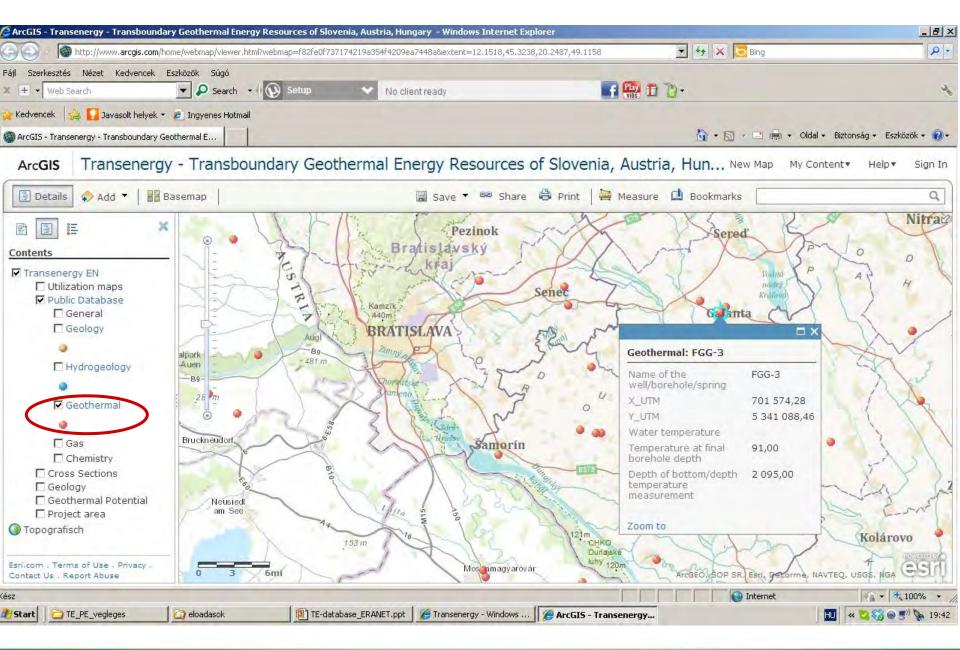






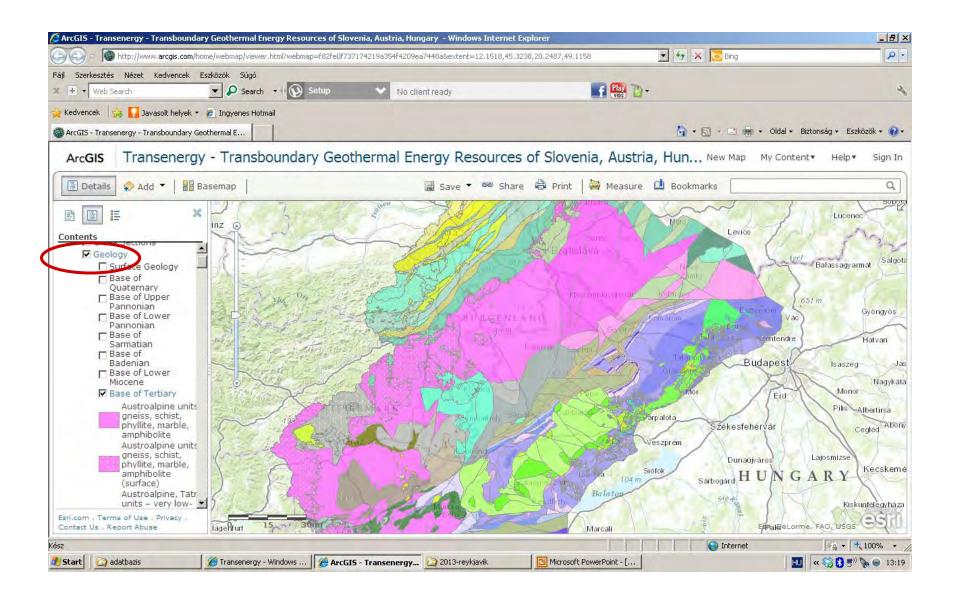






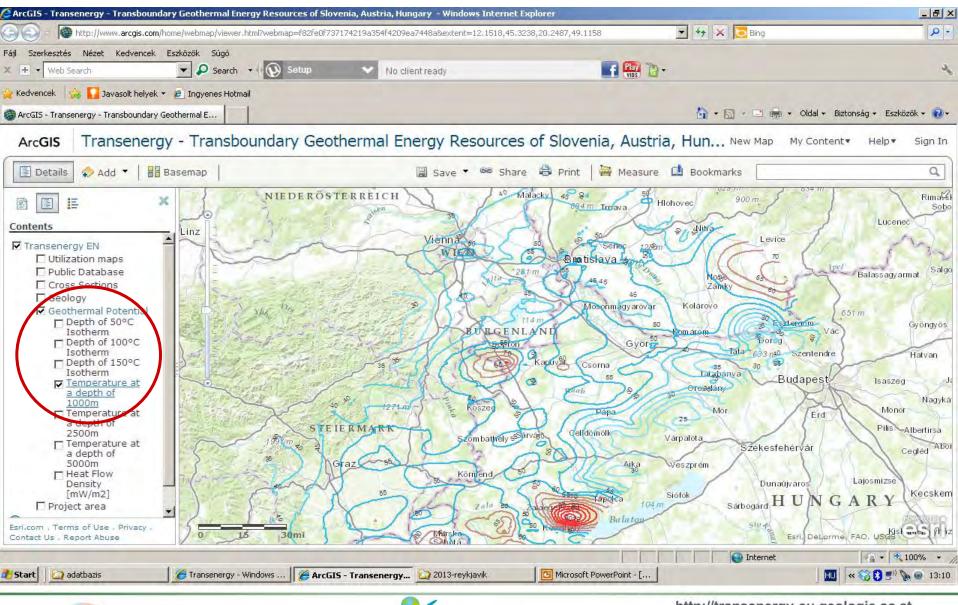






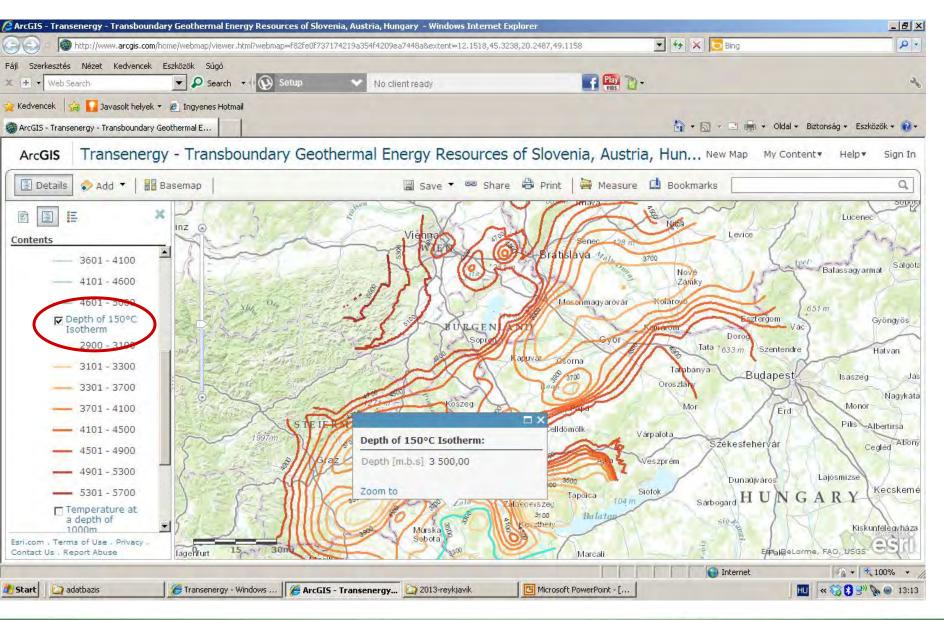






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Non-technical barriers



LEGISLATIVE:

- GE is state owned, except for AT
- responsibilities are shared between ministries "energymining" and "environment"
- water concession in SLO, geothermal concession in HU
- Iicensing mostly by water permits: different authorities requirements and procedures
- re-injection: for the entire amount of abstracted water: SLO, AT, case-by-case: HU, SK

FINANCIAL:

- Direct subsidies, loans: for large projects EIB, EBRD
- FIT: exists, but low, under revision in HU
- No off-take, or support for green-heat
- No risk-insurance
- Tax incentives: only SK
- Indirect support schemes: energy-related operative programs of the Structural and Cohesion Funds: SK, SLO, HU

Concusions

- Sustainable utilization of hydrogeothermal resources needs consensus between water management ("protection") and energy ("utlization") policies
- A win-win situation can achieved: if resorce-related questions are clearly defined and answers are based on firmly based gescientific models
- ✓ Harmonized management strategies can be based on:
- common understanding and co-operation
- joint database and information platform
- transparency
- ✓ Non-technical barriers to be dismantled
- ✓ TRANSENERGY concepts to be applied elsewhere

Thank you for your attention!



