

# Agenda

- Heat source categories
- Risks Waste heat sources
  - Cooperation risks
  - Delivery risks sunk costs
  - Economic risks
- High-grade and low-grade waste heat source pricing
- Learnings



### **Heat source categories**

- 1. High-grade waste heat sources
  - Thermal Power/CHP plants and Cooling (Includes waste incineration)
  - Surplus waste heat sources
- 2. Low-grade waste heat sources
  - Infrastructure (Includes data centre)
  - Other not constant industrial sources
- 3. Ambient heat sources
- Agnostic heat sources sources which can be established everywhere
  (Can include biomass and some of above sources like CHP and heat pumps using various sources)



Waste heat sources

**Cooperation risks:** 

- Different economic objectives
- Not same understanding of issues
- Strategic issues (dominating supplier)
- Transparency
- Confidence
- Playing field small/large
- Secondarily production







#### **Delivery risks** Increased/decreased sales – Industrial waste heat supply



Decreasing sales



Outdated product



End of lifetime



Delivery risks: Heat source technology "Best Available Technology (BAT)"



Modern industrial production



Food factories - Cooling/Heating



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**Delivery risks:** 

#### Network too small compared to waste heat delivery





#### **Delivery risks:** Competition - Other "economic viable" heat sources in area





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Delivery risks: Base load delivery – Annual delivery hours and time of year





#### **Economic barriers:**

- Temperature
- Age of heat source Expected lifetime
- Constant delivery (Base load/middle load)
- Need for heat storage
- Distance from heat source to network
- o Investments
- Pay-back feasibility for source owner
- Present heat price if low

Economic risks: - Space for negotiating heat price



#### **Economic barriers:**

- Temperature 0
- Constant delivery (Base load/middle load) Ο
- Need for heat storage 0
- Distance from heat source to network 0
- Ο
- 0
- Ο
- 0

#### **Delivery barriers:**

- Pay-back feasibility for source owner barriers Present heat price if low 0
- Heat source technology "Best Available Technology (BAT)" Ο
- Network too small compared to waste heat delivery capacity 0
- Other "economic viable" heat sources in area 0
- Base load delivery Annual delivery hours and time of year 0

Economic risks: - Space for negotiating heat price / feasibility

> **Delivery risks:** Sunk costs

 Danish Energy Agency

# Methodology – waste heat sources

Space for negotiating heat price





# Methodology – waste heat sources

Space for negotiating heat price

#### Substitution price

- Including CAPEX costs if source save heat source investments for DH company
- Not Including CAPEX costs if replacing existing capacity still available





### **Methodology – waste heat sources** *Space for negotiating heat price*

Marginal waste heat price – the price for extracting waste heat from process including investments, operational costs, maintenance and savings

#### Marginal heat prices – special cases

- CHP extraction plant
  Extra fuel used for producing heat
- CHP back pressure
- Combined Cooling and heating
- Waste incineration
- Low-grade and ambient heat
- Fixed price or sharing costs
  - Heat pump (Almost no space for negotiating price)



# Methodology – waste heat sources

Space for negotiating heat price



### Learnings – waste heat sources

High grade heat sources - almost always space for negotiating heat price

If heat pump is needed for increasing source temperature – not much space for negotiating heat price

Low grade infrastructure heat sources very stable and reliable heat source suitable for all purposes (Base load, middle load and peak load) – price maybe annual payment

Investigation and negotiations take time – build middle load and reserve load capacity first



