

TOWN HALL

UTILITY THERMAL ENERGY NETWORK (UTEN) DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

4/30/2026

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AGENDA

1 What is a Thermal Energy Network?

2 How the demonstration project works

3 We're not going at this alone

4 Discussion



Why We're Doing This

| SUSTAINABILITY

Net-Zero Natural Gas

We're committed to operating a gas system that's safe, reliable and increasingly clean while keeping customer bills as low as possible.



WHAT IS A UTILITY THERMAL ENERGY NETWORK?



Heat Pumps Aren't New



THE LEADER IN REFRIGERATION SINCE 1882



6-Cylinder "ECLIPSE" Compressor.



U.S. \$3 million Fish terminal at Havana, equipped completely with FRICK EQUIPMENT.



Heavy-duty Frick Ammonia Compressor with Synchronous Motor Drive

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Nine-cylinder NEW "ECLIPSE" compressors and a 7 by 7 enclosed machine carrying temperatures between minus 85° and plus 85° F. at the R.C.A. Victor Laboratory in Camden, N.J.

**TRADE FRICK MARK**

**REFRIGERATING AIR  
CONDITIONING FOOD  
FREEZING AND ICE  
MAKING EQUIPMENT**

Is now available to commercial and industrial users in this area through our office at Singapore. The Frick office is in the charge of Mr. Saeed Khan, an experienced refrigerating engineer, and is located at Shaw House, Rooms No. 701 and 702, 356 Orchard Road. The telephone number is 26838. Back of our recommendations stand more than 50 years' experience in air conditioning, 75 in refrigeration, and 100 in engineering. Frick Company having been established in 1853. Let us quote now on the cooling equipment you or your clients need. Literature and estimates promptly furnished.

**DEPENDABLE REFRIGERATION SINCE 1882**  
**FRICK CO.**  
WAYNESBORO, PENNA., U.S.A.

SHAW HOUSE, ROOMS NO. 701 & 702, 356, ORCHARD ROAD SINGAPORE-9 TEL: 26838

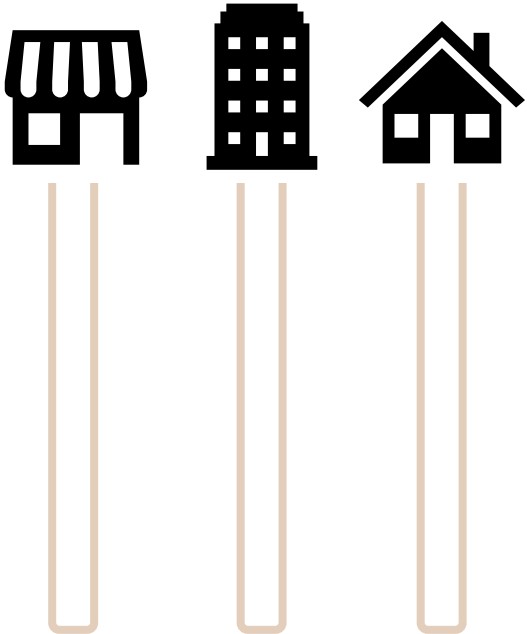


# What Are Thermal Energy Networks

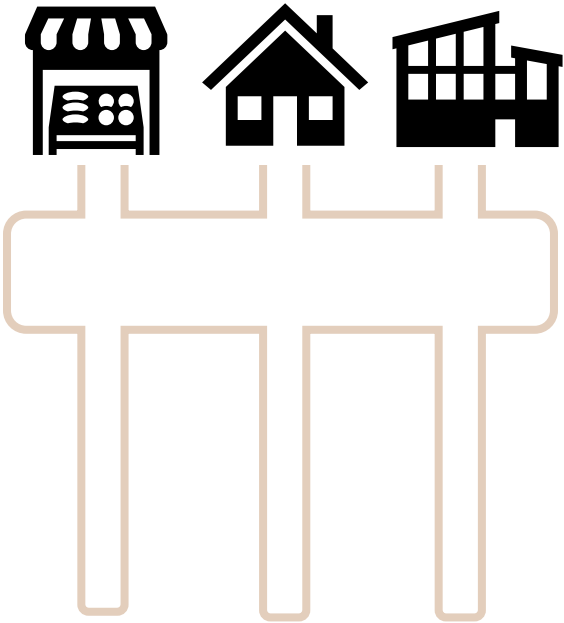
Air Source Heat Pump performance varies with outdoor temperature and conditions



Traditional Ground Source Heat Pumps (GSHP) are one of the most efficient heating/cooling systems you can buy

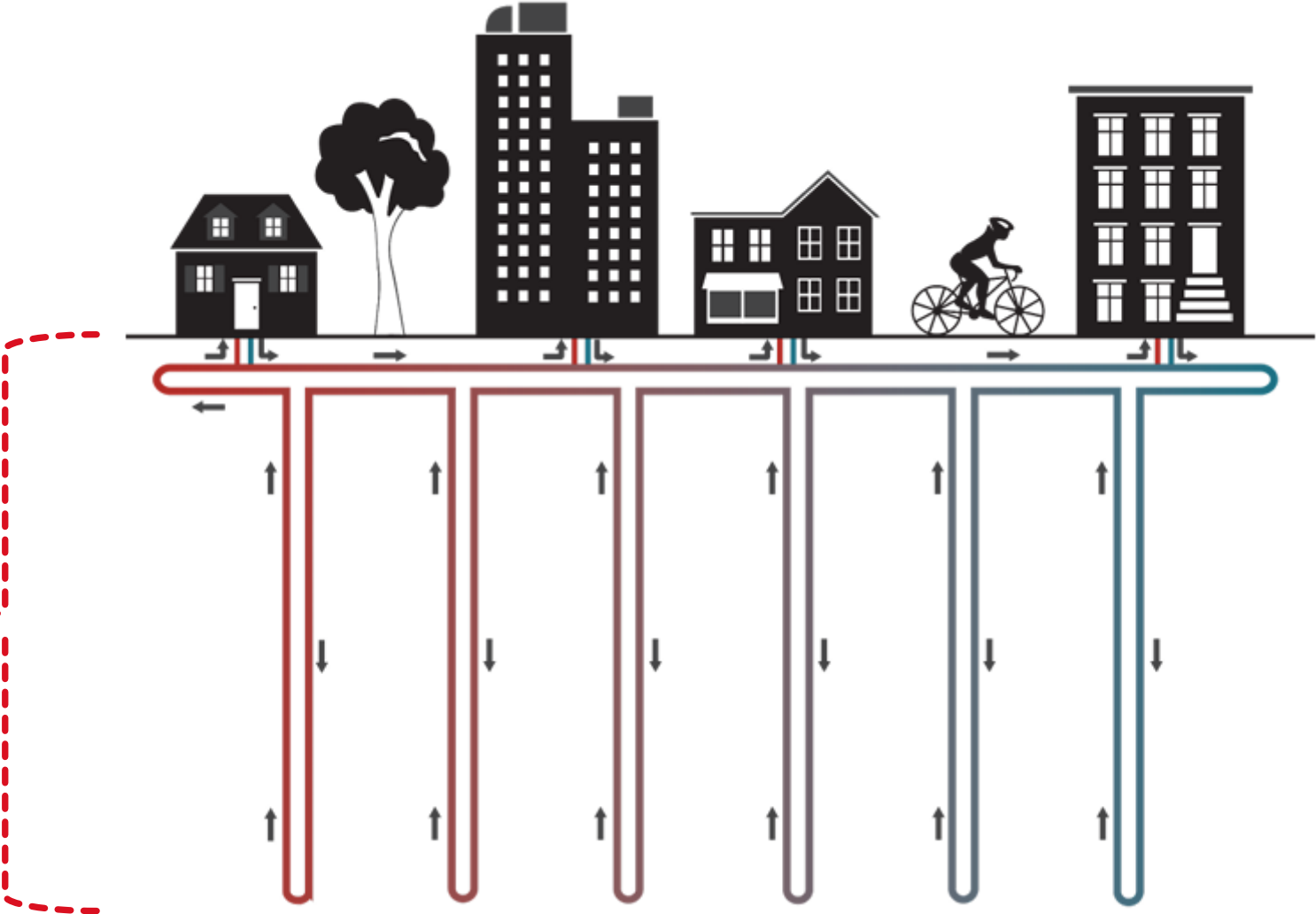


Utility Thermal Energy Networks connect multiple GSHPs into one shared geothermal network and increase efficiency even further



# What's New is the Business Model

Just like our gas business, we would install, own, and maintain all the pipes in the street



# Workforce Development

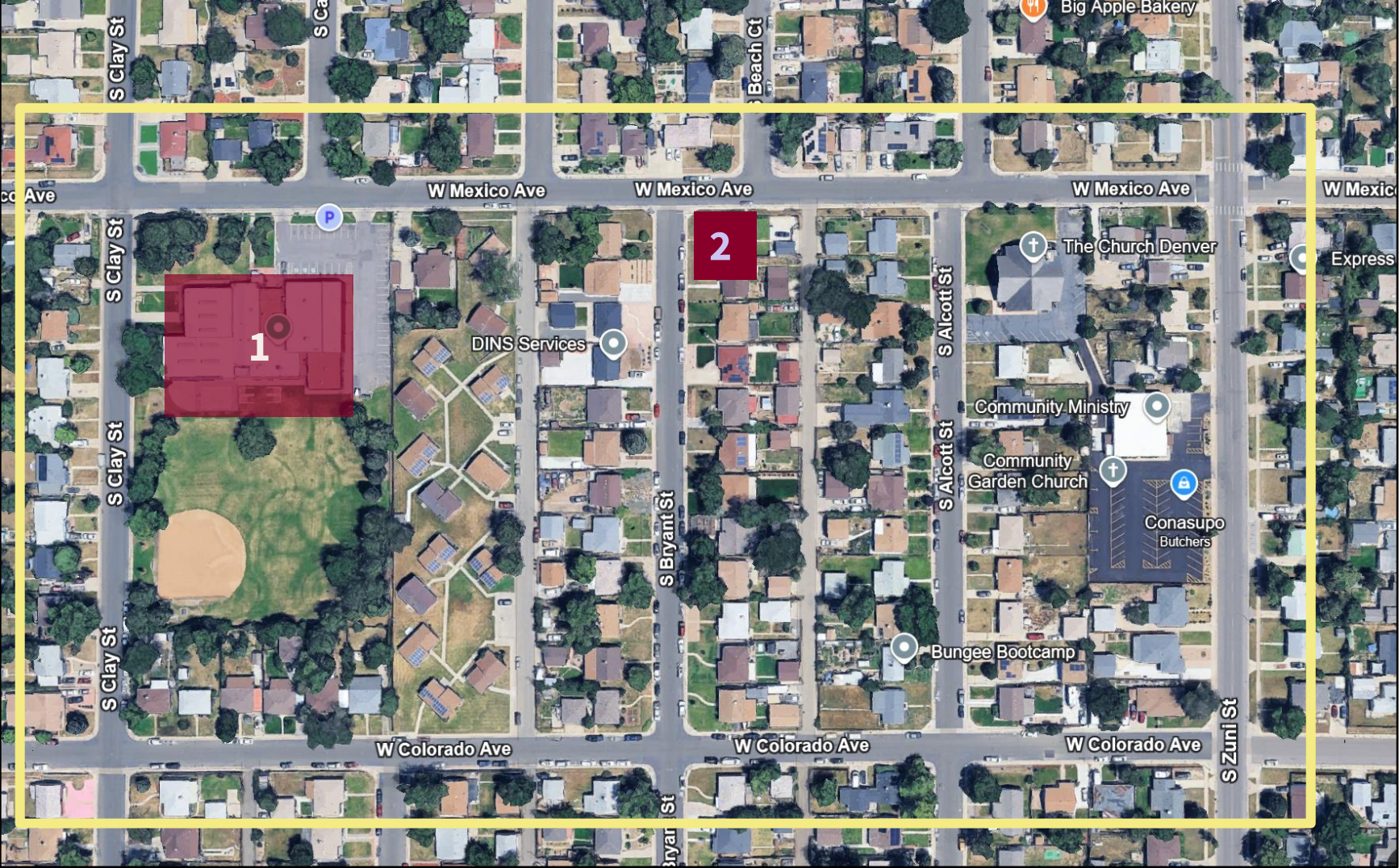
- We'll be supporting this with utility grade reliability
- We're committed to developing the workforce for the future, so you have the expertise available to service your equipment after the demonstration project ends



# HOW THE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT WORKS



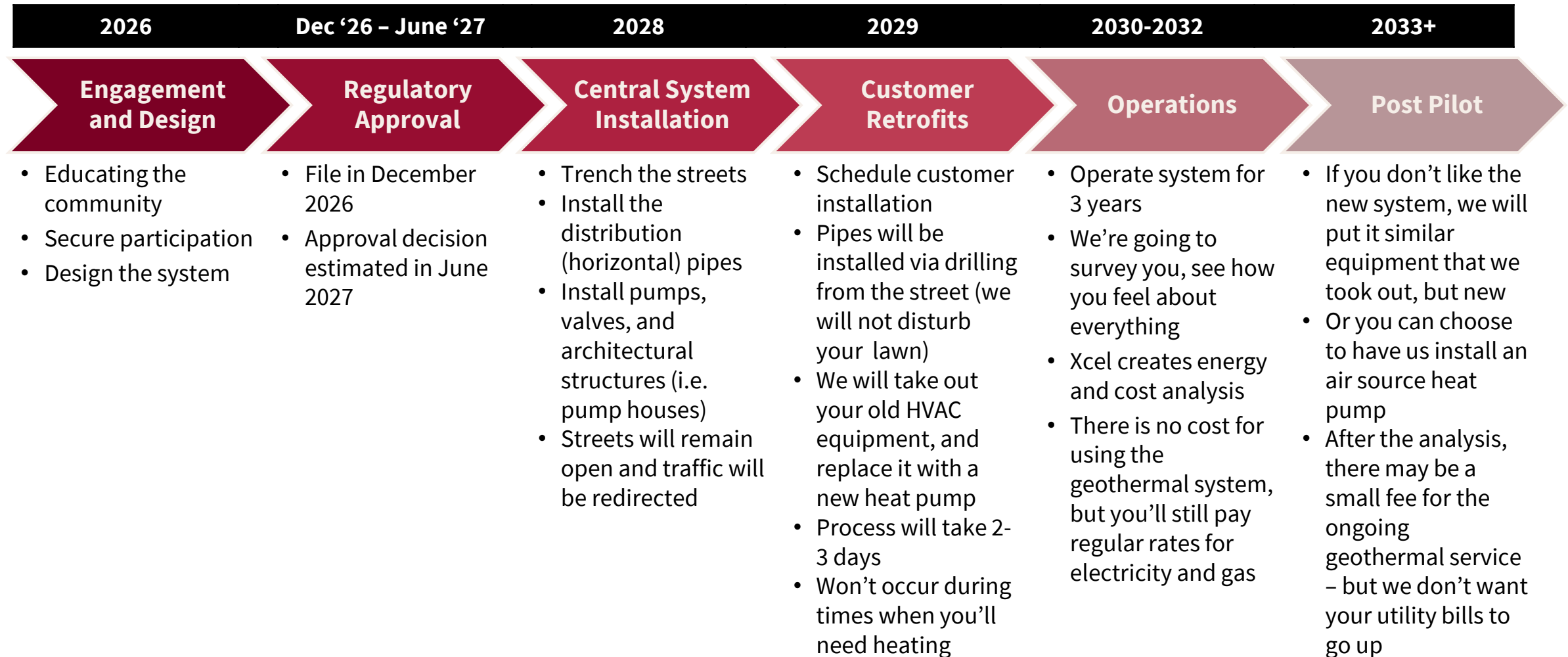
# RUBY HILL DEMONSTRATION AREA



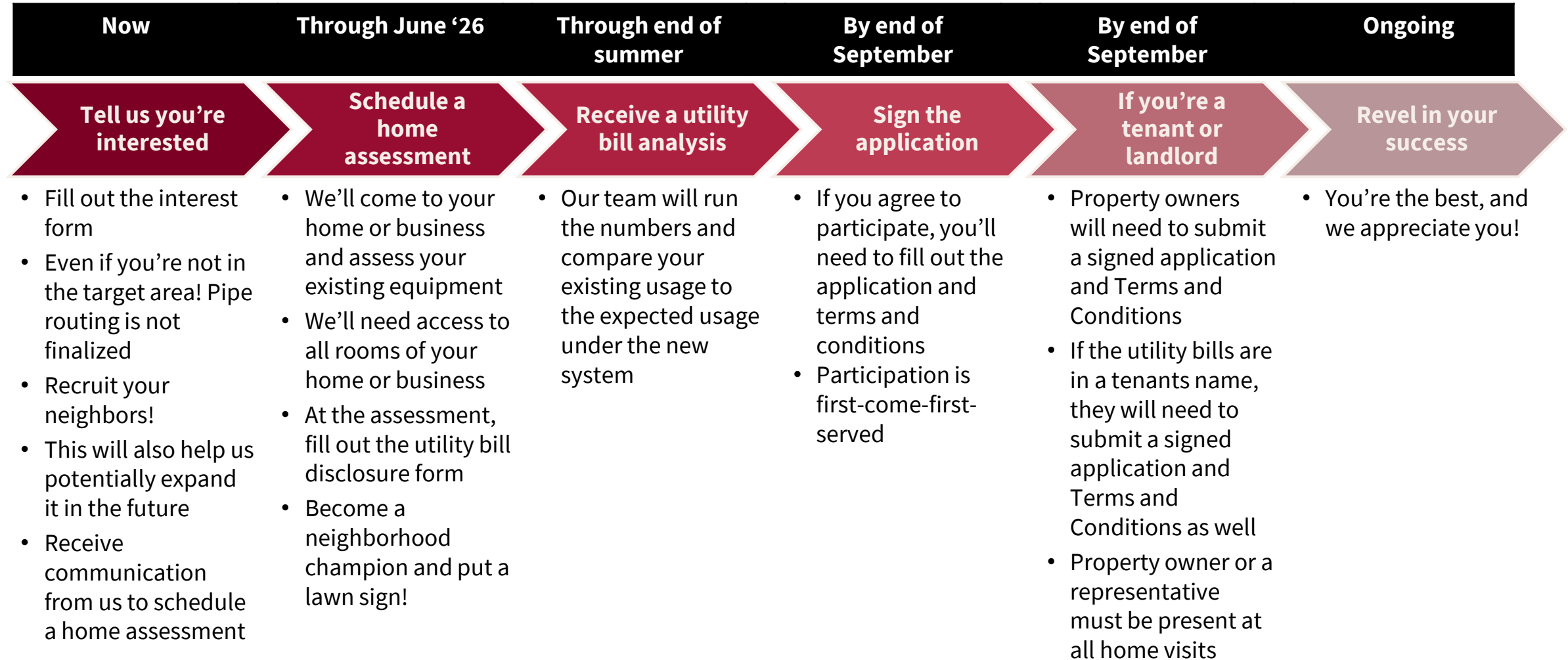
## Anchor Customers

1. Athmar Rec Center
2. Keystone Church (formerly The Church Denver)

# Demonstration Project Timeline



# Process for Participating



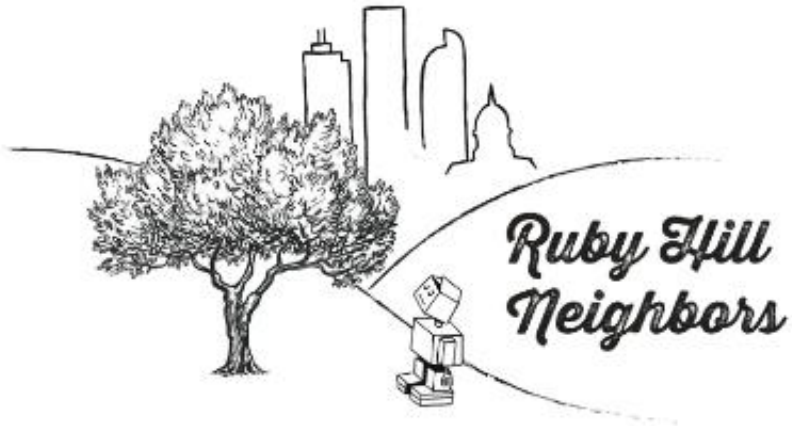
**WE'RE NOT  
GOING AT THIS  
ALONE**



# Our Partners



**COLORADO**  
Energy Office



**KEYSTONE**  
**CHURCH**

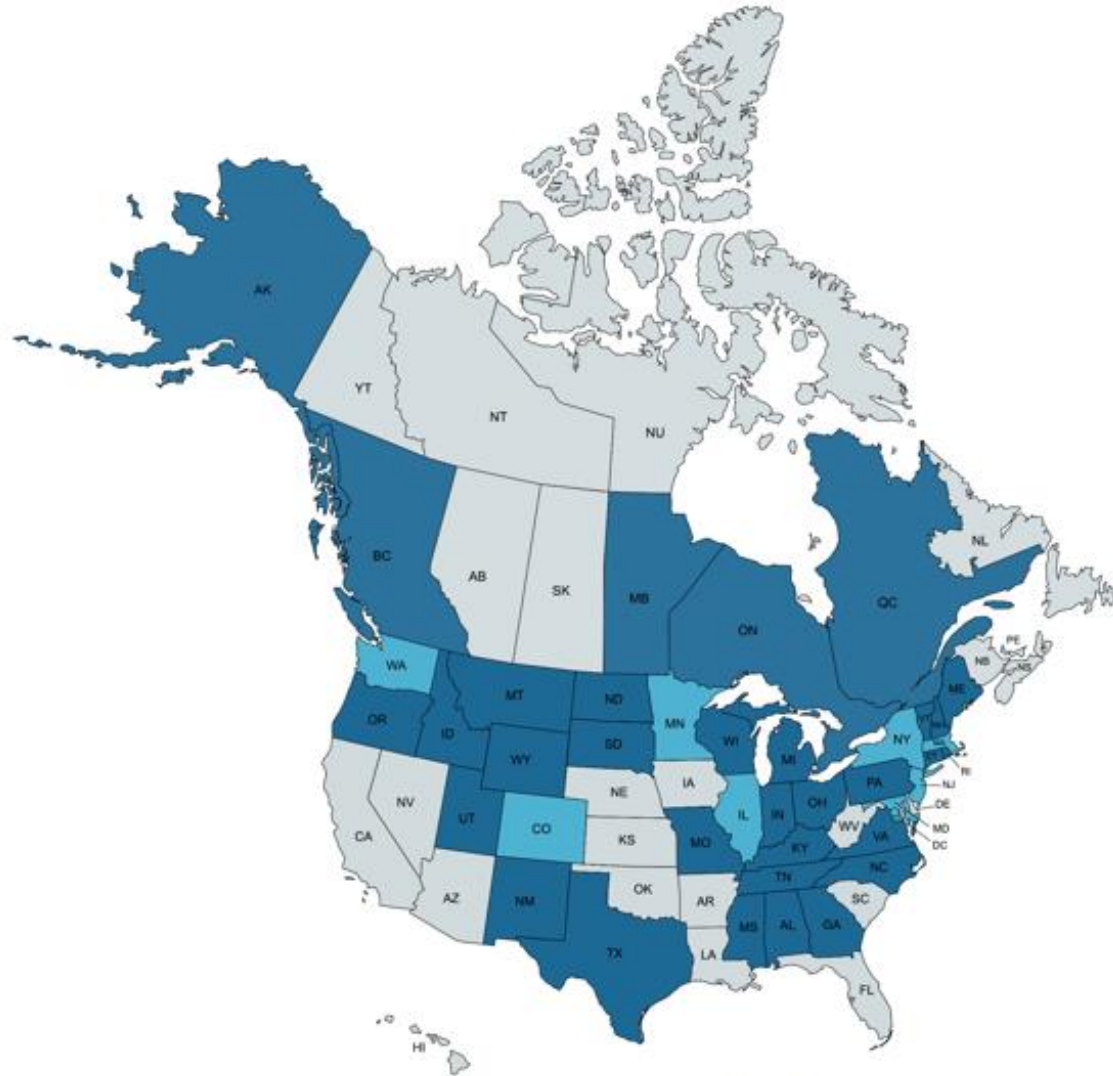


**DENVER CITY COUNCIL**  
**LUCKY DISTRICT 7**  
*Councilwoman, Flor Alvidrez*



**Office of Climate Action,  
Sustainability & Resiliency**

# Our Peers



■ Utility NetGeo Collaborative  
■ Utility Pilots



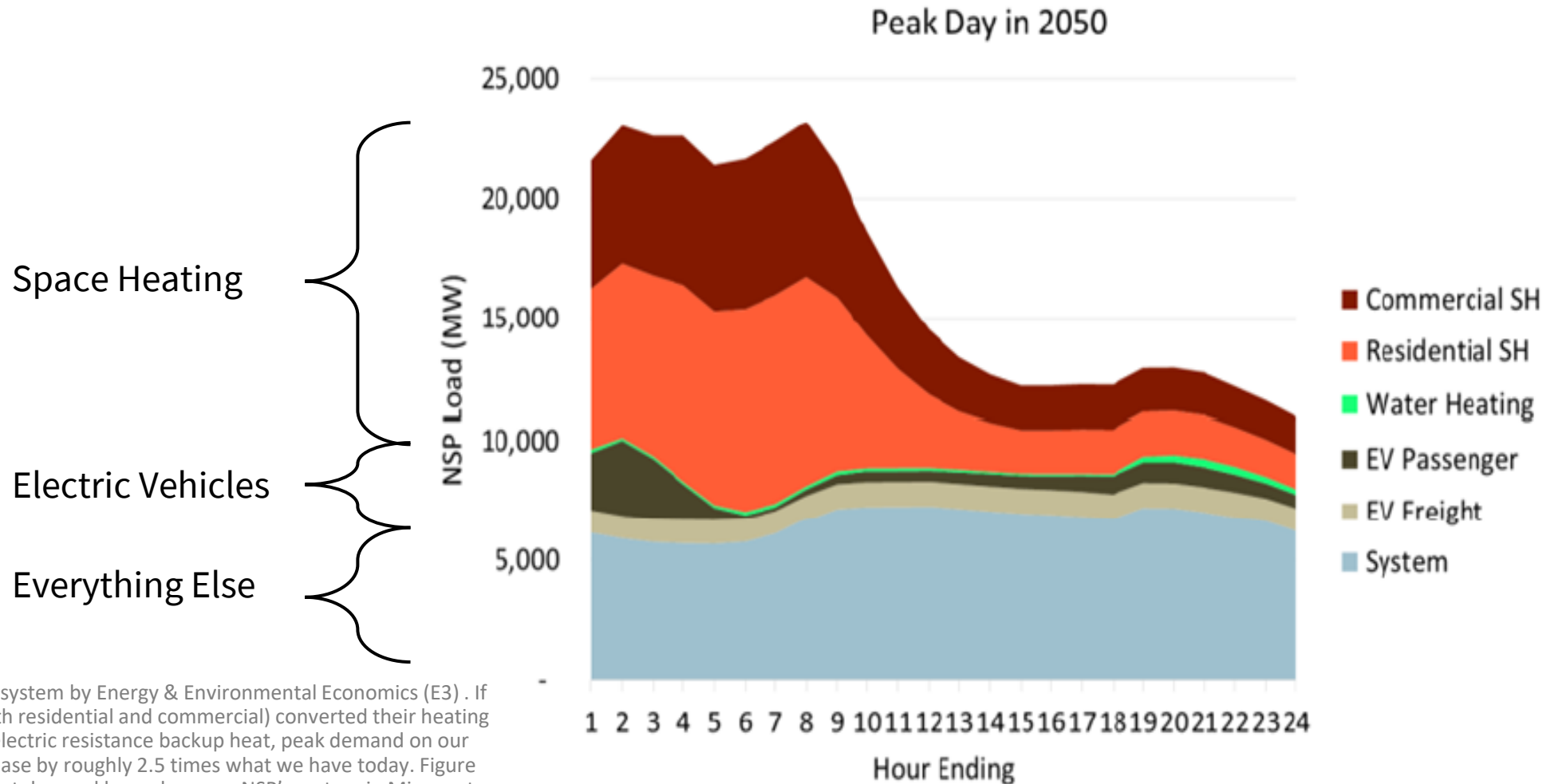
# DISCUSSION



# APPENDIX

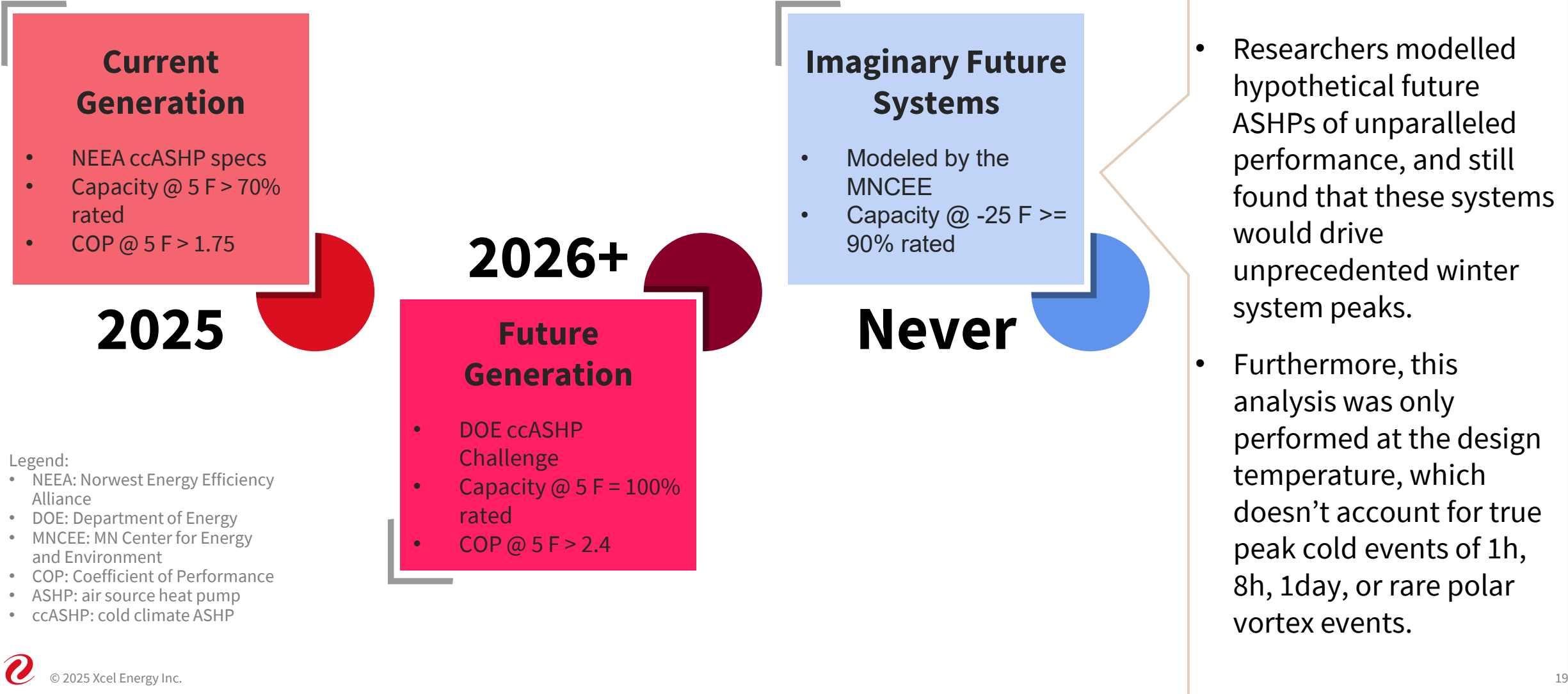


# On The Coldest Days, Heating Uses The Most Energy



Modeling for Xcel Energy’s system by Energy & Environmental Economics (E3) . If most of our customers (both residential and commercial) converted their heating equipment to ASHPs with electric resistance backup heat, peak demand on our electric system would increase by roughly 2.5 times what we have today. Figure shows the breakdown of that demand by end use, on NSP’s system in Minnesota.

# ASHPs Are Not Going to Advance Enough To Handle Peak Cold Conditions Efficiently



# UTENs - Most Efficient Heating and Cooling System Currently Available



Heating from the ground instead of air

Is roughly 2.4x more efficient on a peak cold day.



Enormous potential for recovering waste heat

Natively recovers heat from low temperature sources.  
In urban areas, waste heat can reach 50–120% of total heat demand.



Diversification of building types leads to load flattening

Greater size and diversity yields greater performance.  
In one real-world example peak demand was mitigated by 45%.



Saves space

Reduces footprint compared to drilling individual boreholes/bore-fields for each building.



Enables seasonal energy storage






Can utilize boreholes or aquifers as a thermal storage medium.



Access to opportunistic resources

Such as industrial heat processes, municipal wastewater systems, or surface water bodies.

# UTENs are the Next Generation of District Energy

| Traditional District Energy Systems                                                                   | UTEN                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Require large heating or cooling plants                                                               |  <p>Does not require heating/cooling plants. Can be designed with supplemental heating or cooling.</p> <p>Only requires electricity for pumping</p>         |
| Distribute hot/cold fluid                                                                             |  <p>Distributes temperate fluid (water + glycol) close to ground temperature</p> <p>Uses boreholes to absorb/exude energy from/to the ground</p>            |
| Customers don't require heating/cooling equipment                                                     |  <p>Customers require a heat pump to extract energy from the fluid to heat or cool their facility</p>                                                       |
| Centralized and built in one fell swoop                                                               |  <p>Not centralized and can be expanded in small, incremental pieces</p>                                                                                   |
| Not very efficient. Loses energy to the ground. The larger it becomes, the less efficient it becomes. |  <p>Ultra efficient. Gains energy from the ground and enables energy sharing between customers. The larger it becomes, the more efficient it becomes.</p> |