Alaska Delegation Itinerary:

Saturday and Sunday, October 29-30:
Free time to adjust to the time zone and see Reykjavik.

Monday, October 31:
8.30 am.
Geothermal plant tour I - Nesjavellir facility and the new Hellisheidi facility www.or.is
Pick up at the Plaza hotel 08.20 am.

Nesjavellir:
The Nesjavellir power plant is the biggest geothermal power plant in Iceland, 177 metres above sea level. Exploration and planning for utilization started already in 1947 and was continued for two years. A few experimental boreholes were drilled for the evaluation of the exploitable power and the chemical composition of the steam. After a rather long intermission exploration and research continued with shorter intervals from 1965 to 1986. The construction of the geothermal power station was commenced in 1987 and the cornerstone was laid in May 1990.
October 4, 2005 the last phase of the Nesjavellir Power Plant was formally put online. The phase includes a 30 MW steam turbine making the total capacity 120 MWe. Valgerdur Sverrisdottir Minister of Industry and Steinunn Valdis Oskarsdottir Mayor of Reykjavik City were among those present.
Electricity from the new 30 MW expansion has already been sold to Centurium Aluminium at Grundartangi. The total capacity of the Nesjavellir power plant is now 120 MWe and 300 MWth.
http://www.or.is/Forsida/ENGLISHVERSION/SitesEnvironment/Nesjavellir/

The Hellisheidi power plant:
Reykjavik Energy is constructing a new, geothermal power plant in the southern part of the Hengill area, in SW - Iceland. Projected output is 120 MW electricity and 400 MW thermal power. The objective of the project is to meet increasing demand for electricity and hot water for space heating in both the industrial and domestic sectors.
The geothermal area of Hellisheiði Geothermal Power Plant lies by Hengill in between the mountains Skarðsmýrarfjall and Stóra Reykjafell. The construction area for the planned power plant is on Hellisheiði heath and its vicinity south of Hengill volcano. The area is divided into the upper geothermal area above Hellisskarð pass and the lower area below the pass. A much larger area has, however, been included in research done to assess the environmental impact of the power plant. This is especially true for ground water research, which covers the area from the south coast, west to Faxaflói bay, north to Esja mountain and Þingvallavatn lake and east to Ölfusá river.
http://www.or.is/Forsida/ENGLISHVERSION/SitesEnvironment/HengilsArea/HellisheidiPowerPlant/

7.00 pm.
Dinner at the Pearl.
Pick up at the Plaza hotel 06.30 pm (18.30).
www.perlan.is

Tuesday, Nov. 1:
8.30 am.
Geothermal plant tour – Reykjanes power plant, Svartsengi and the Blue Lagoon. www.hs.is
Pick up at the Plaza hotel 08.20 am.

The Reykjanes power plant.
HS is currently developing the Reykjanes power plant, a 100 MWel using 290-320°C steam resulting in a very high energy yield per well or from 9 to 13 MW´s. HS expects that approximately 800 jobs will be created while the power plant is being developed. The power plant is using high pressure intake to minimize the scaling problems which may wear the turbines down faster than normal. HS has financed the Reykjanes project by 25/75 equity/debt ratio.

http://www.hs.is/default.asp?WMFN=HSReykjanes_virkjunin&WMFT=D&WPG=hsreykjanes&WPhsmainlinks=3&WPHSReykjanes=4

The Svartsengi power plant:
HS operates a geothermal power plant in Svartsengi that is divided into five sections. Power plant 1 was built in 1977 and is the first power plant of its kind that combines production of hot water for district heating as well as production of electricity. It has four parallel heat-exchangers and deaerator loops, each one with a capacity of 40 l/s of hot water for district heating and two 1 MW steam turbine units of the back-pressure type. Two geothermal boreholes are connected to power plant 1. Power plant 2 was built in the year 1979 - 80 and started production the same year. It is equipped with three parallel heat-exchangers and deaerator loops, each one with a capacity of 75 l/s of hot water (25 MW) for district heating. Four geothermal boreholes are connected to power plants 2 and 3. Power plant 3 generates 6 MW of electricity in a back pressure turbine unit, manufactured by Fuji electric in Japan. The turbine unit started production for the main distribution system in December 1980. Power plant 4 is equipped with 7 ORMAT-binary units, each generating 1.2 MW of electricity. It started operating in the year 1989 and produces 8.5 MW of electricity and 30 MW of hot water for district heating. Power plant 4 uses part of the exhaust steam from the back pressure turbines in plants 1 and 3. Power Plant 5 is equipped with a 30 MW surface condenser turbine (Fuji Electric) and started operating in the year 1999. Five boreholes are connected to power plant 5.
http://www.hs.is/default.asp?WMFN=En_HSActiv_Orkuver&WMFT=D&WPG=En_HSActivities&WPhsmainlinks=5&WPHSReykjanes=4&WPEn_HSActivities=2

The Blue Lagoon:
BLUE LAGOON which communicates world of healing power, wellness and beauty, is founded on a unique source of geothermal seawater that originates in Iceland's extreme environment. The Blue Lagoon has created a distinct concept of products and services either based on BLUE LAGOON geothermal seawater's active ingredients - mineral salts, silica and algae - or the close proximity to the seawater and its raw natural surroundings. Constant developments and strategic growth characterize Blue Lagoon's history. The company is a market leader in the development of health related tourism, both in the area of spa and wellness and in developing medical treatments for psoriasis. It also develops and markets a skin care line based on the geothermal seawater's active ingredients.
The heart of Blue Lagoon's operation is at BLUE LAGOON - Geothermal Spa, Iceland's most unique and popular attraction. Guests enjoy bathing and relaxing in BLUE LAGOON geothermal seawater, known for its positive effects on the skin. A visit to the spa promotes harmony between body, mind and spirit, and enables one to soak away the stresses of modern life. The spa's guests rekindle their relationship with nature, soak up the scenic beauty and enjoy breathing the clean, fresh air

Wednesday, November 2:
Free day.

Thursday, November 3:
10.00 am.
Meeting with Minister Mrs. Valgerdur Sverrisdottir, Minister of Industry and Commerce.
http://eng.idnadarraduneyti.is/minister/about-the-minister
Pick up at the Plaza hotel 09.30 am.