NOTICE CONCERNING COPYRIGHT RESTRICTIONS

This document may contain copyrighted materials. These materials have been made available for use in research, teaching, and private study, but may not be used for any commercial purpose. Users may not otherwise copy, reproduce, retransmit, distribute, publish, commercially exploit or otherwise transfer any material.

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material.

Under certain conditions specified in the law, libraries and archives are authorized to furnish a photocopy or other reproduction. One of these specific conditions is that the photocopy or reproduction is not to be "used for any purpose other than private study, scholarship, or research." If a user makes a request for, or later uses, a photocopy or reproduction for purposes in excess of "fair use," that user may be liable for copyright infringement.

This institution reserves the right to refuse to accept a copying order if, in its judgment, fulfillment of the order would involve violation of copyright law.

Article from:

Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Geothermal Conference and Workshop, June 23-25, 1981, San Diego, California. Palo Alto, California: Electric Power Research Institute, 1981.

Copyright Notice from original publication:

"Copyright © 1981 Electric Power Research Institute, Inc. EPRI authorizes the reproduction and distribution of all or any portion of this report and the preparation of any derivative work based on this report, in each case on the condition that any such reproduction, distribution, and preparation shall acknowledge this report and EPRI as the source."

GEOTHERMAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS:

WORLDWIDE SUMMARY AS OF JUNE 1981

Ronald DiPippo* Mechanical Engineering Department Southeastern Massachusetts University North Dartmouth, MA 02747

In the one year since a similar survey was taken [1], there has been a growth of about 16 percent in the installed electricity generating capacity from geothermal power stations around the world. Had it not been for the rapid growth in the Philippines, the rate of increase would be even more modest. The Philippines has doubled its geothermal capacity, going from 224 MW to 446 MW in one year. The United States remains the leading country with about 37 percent of the total worldwide geothermal capacity. Viable programs exist in Italy, New Zealand, Mexico, Japan, and El Salvador, in spite of the zero growth in these countries since last year. New plants are under construction in Mexico and Japan, and field development is proceed-

2485

ing at a new site in El Salvador. The number of other countries getting started in geothermal electricity generation continues to grow, as can be seen in the accompanying table. Some of these countries are the subject of a companion paper in these Proceedings by the author.

- [1] DiPippo, R., "Worldwide Geothermal Power Plants: Status as of June 1980", Proc. Fourth Annual Geothermal Conference and Workshop, EPRI TC-80-907, December 1980, pp. 7.63 - 7.67.
- * Also, Division of Engineering, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912.

SUMMARY OF INSTALLED GEOTHERMAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING CAPACITY - JUNE 1981

Rank	Country	No. Units	Capacity, MW	Percent of Total
1	United States	18	932.2	37.4
2	Philippines	10	446.0	17.9
3	Italy	38	439.6	17.6
4	New Zealand	14	202.6	8.1
5	Japan	7	168.0	6.7
6	Mexico	4	150.0	6.0
7	El Salvador	3	95.0	3.8
8	Iceland	5	41.0	1.6
9	Soviet Union	1	11.0	0.44
10	Azores (Portugal)	1	3.0	0.12
11	Indonesia	2	2.25	0.09
12	China	7	1.936	0.08
13	Turkey	1	0.5	0.02
	TOTALS:	111 units	2493.086 MW	100. %