CIBO 34th Annual Meeting

Combined Heat & Power (CHP) Application Panel

October 11, 2012











- Paul Howland University of California/Cal State University - ret (Owner/Operator)
- Leslie Witherspoon Solar Turbines (Prime Mover Supplier)
- Kevin Slepicka Rentech Boiler Systems (Boiler/Heat Recovery Steam Generator Supplier)
- Jeff Duncan Vanderweil Engineers (Engineer/Project Consulting)





Topic – Changing Boiler Operations

- Reasons:
 - -MACT
 - Fuel Switching
 - Age / Capacity
 - Reliability Concerns
 - Emissions
 - Operating Costs
 - Asset Location
 - Seismic Upgrade Costs



 When Faced with Boiler Upgrade or Replacement, What Should an Owner Consider?





Technology Options

- Business-As-Usual Steam Production
 - Boiler Replacement
 - Burner/Boiler Modification
 - Do Nothing
- Modify Process Requirements
- Outsource to Third-Party
- Combined Heat & Power (CHP)







Who Should Participate in Decision?

- Organization Senior Leadership
- Facility Management
- Environmental, Health & Safety
- Finance
- Planning
- In-House or Consulting Engineer
- Plant O&M Staff





Drivers for CHP

- Fuel Cost
- Rising Electricity Costs
- Emissions Reductions
- Reduction in Overall Utility Budgets
- Increased Reliability of Electricity Supply
- Flexibility of Energy Production
- Risk Mitigation



Elements in Assessment

- Loads Analysis
- Technology Screening / Selection
- Ownership / Funding Project
- Utility Interconnect/Excess Power Sales
- Environmental Impacts / Permitting
- Fuel Supply & Procurement
- Project Delivery Options
- O&M





- Capture available Load Data
- Metering, if available
- Utility Bills for Electric, Gas (Steam) and Chilled Water, if Applicable
- More data the better, 15 min (8,760)
- Importance of Gathering All Energy Loads
- Diversity Know yours!





Historical Data Electrical Demand



Historical Data Electrical Usage





Historical Data Steam & Hot Water Usage





Technology Screening

- Boiler with Steam Turbine Generator
- Cogeneration
- Combined-Cycle
- Engines with Waste Heat Recovery
- CHP
- Fuel Cells







- Stand Alone Fired Boiler
- HRSG unfired
- HRSG with duct burners
- HRSG with fresh air firing
- Single, Duel and Triple Pressure
- Space Concerns
- Emissions Controls & BACT
- NH3: Anhydrous, Aqueous or UREA for NOX
- Optimize Performance to match CTG/STG





Funding Considerations

- Owner (vs Third Party)
 - Internal Funding
 - Project Finance
 - Lease Finance



- Federal Investment Tax Credits (ITC)
- CHP Rebates & Utility Incentives
- Asset Monetization of existing assets
- Get Outside Help to evaluate best option
- Develop Project Proforma & Test Sensitivities





Utility Interconnection

- BAU Utility Tariff and Cost
- Interconnect Application Process
- Potential for Excess Power Sales?
- Rate Tariff for Standby Power
- Available Incentives
- Ability to "Island" & Load Shed
- Off-Grid







Solar Turbines Perspectives





Environmental Impacts of CHP

- Burning more fuel
 - The Good:
 - Get more Energy for kW, Steam and Chilled Water
 - More efficient / Lower Cost
 - The Not so Good:
 - More site emissions
- Hazardous Materials
- Water Use
- Sewer Discharge
- Exhaust Gas Dispersion
- CHP Project Example vs Utility





CHP Results







Annual Emissions Analysis					
	CHP System	Displaced Electricity Production	Displaced Thermal Production	Emissions/Fuel Reduction	Percent Reduction
NOx (tons/year)	3.43	46.36	6.05	48.97	93%
SO2 (tons/γear)	0.00	95.13	0.16	95.28	100%
CO2 (tons/year)	22,139	28,135	7,074	13,071	37%
Carbon (metric tons/year)	6,038	7,673	1,929	3,565	37%
Fuel Consumption (MMBtu/year)	378,437	301,643	120,922	44,128	10%
Acres of Forest Equivalent				3,565	
Number of Cars Removed			()	2,228	

Displaced Electricity Generation Profile: Egrid State Average All Sources 2005

Region Selected: US Average

This CHP project will reduce emissions of Carbon Dioxide (CO2) by 13,071 tons per year

This is equal to 3,565 metric tons of carbon equivalent (MTCE) per year

This reduction is equal to removing the carbon that would be absorbed by 3,565 acres of forest



OR

This reduction is equal to removing the carbon emissions of 2,228 cars



Federal:

- Executive Order to Promote CHP/District Energy +
- GSA Regions do not advocate CHP -
- DOE / EPA Actively Promote +
- DOD Required but zero additional funds +/-
- Cap & Trade DOA for now

State/Local:

- Varies from State to State
- California:
 - Gov, CEC, CPUC Pro
 - CARB (AB32) and IOU Neg





Fuel Supply & Procurement

- Determine gas supply, location, volume and pressure
- Alternate fuel availability? LFG, Di-Gas, Syngas
- Seek unbiased advise on procurement options
- Pool vs direct procurement
- Gas portfolio development not for the inexperienced
- What helps you sleep at night? Predictable fuel budget or lowest cost?





Phased Assessment

- 1. Feasibility
- 2. Validation
- 3. Preliminary Engineering and Budget Confirmation
- 4. Permitting and utility Interconnect
- 5. Engineering
- 6. Major Long-Lead Equipment Procurement
- 7. Construction & Construction Management
- 8. Commissioning and Training





Project Delivery Options & Keys

- Design-Bid-Build
- Design/Pre-Construction Services
- Design-Build
- Hybrid Variations of Above
- Demand similar experience for company and specific team members for design & install
- Check References
- Comprehensive Commissioning is part of all options





- Myth: CHP's are difficult to operate.
- Reality: Typically, CHP is easier to operate then traditional Boiler Plant"
- Solution:
 - Documentation and detailed Seq. of Ops.
 - Training: classroom, vendor and O-J-T
 - Participate in design; equipment selection; construction and Cx





Sources of Best Practices

- Other CHP Owners/Operators
- Associations
- Major Equipment Suppliers
- Specialty Engineers







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Q&A



