# CHP Technical Assistance Partnerships

NEEP Summit Middletown, Rhode Island October 1, 2018 S. David Dvorak, Ph.D., P.E., Director US DOE New England CHP TAP



# DOE CHP Technical Assistance Partnerships (CHP TAPs)

## End User Engagement

Partner with strategic End Users to advance technical solutions using CHP as a cost effective and resilient way to ensure American competitiveness, utilize local fuels and enhance energy security. CHP TAPs offer fact-based, nonbiased engineering support to manufacturing, commercial, institutional and federal facilities and campuses.

## Stakeholder Engagement

Engage with strategic Stakeholders, including regulators, utilities, and policy makers, to identify and reduce the barriers to using CHP to advance regional efficiency, promote energy independence and enhance the nation's resilient grid. CHP TAPs provide fact-based, non-biased education to advance sound CHP programs and policies.

## Technical Services

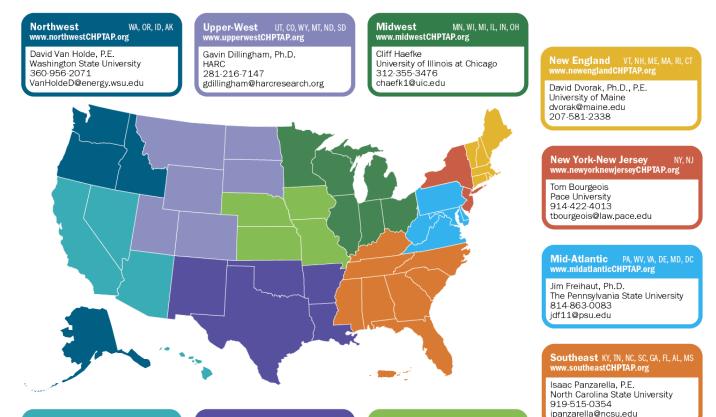
As leading experts in CHP (as well as microgrids, heat to power, and district energy) the CHP TAPs work with sites to screen for CHP opportunities as well as provide advanced services to maximize the economic impact and reduce the risk of CHP from initial CHP screening to installation.





www.energy.gov/chp

## **DOE CHP Technical Assistance Partnerships (CHP TAPs)**



#### CA, NV, AZ, HI Western www.westernCHPTAP.org

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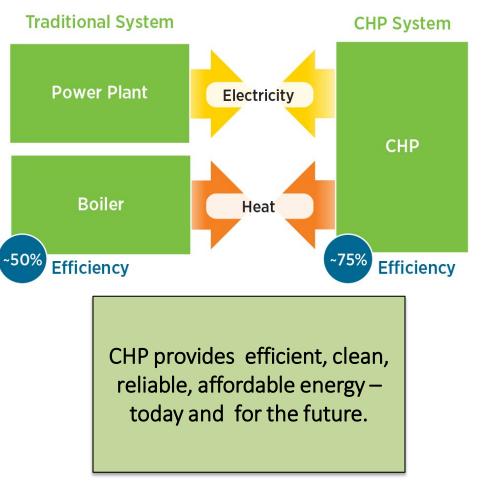
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# **CHP: A Key Part of Our Energy Future**

- Form of Distributed Generation (DG)
- An integrated system
- Located at or near a building / facility
- Provides at least a portion of the electrical load and
- Uses thermal energy for:
  - Space Heating / Cooling
  - Process Heating / Cooling
  - o Dehumidification



Source: www.energy.gov/chp



# What Are the Benefits of CHP?

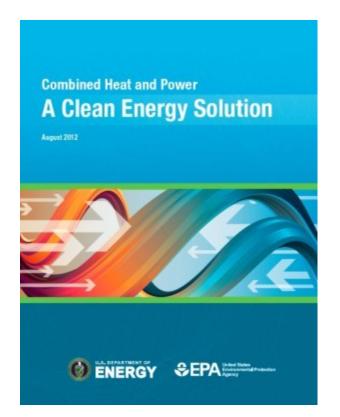
- CHP is <u>more efficient</u> than separate generation of electricity and heating/cooling
- Higher efficiency translates to <u>lower operating</u> <u>costs</u> (but requires capital investment)
- Higher efficiency *reduces emissions* of pollutants
- CHP can also <u>increase energy reliability</u> and <u>enhance power quality</u>
- On-site electric generation can <u>reduce grid</u> <u>congestion</u> and avoid distribution costs.



# **Emerging National Drivers for CHP**

- Benefits of CHP recognized by policymakers
  - State Portfolio Standards (RPS, EEPS), Tax Incentives, Grants, standby rates, etc.
- Favorable outlook for natural gas supply and price in North America
- Opportunities created by environmental drivers
- Utilities finding economic value
- Energy resiliency and critical infrastructure

DOE / EPA CHP Report (8/2012)



http://www1.eere.energy.gov/manufacturing/distributede nergy/pdfs/chp\_clean\_energy\_solution.pdf



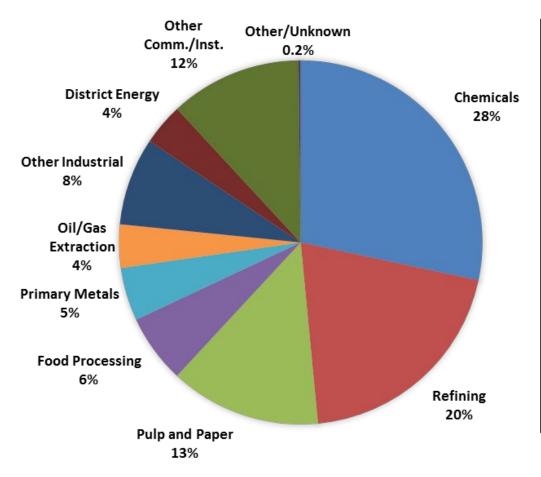
## CHP Is Used Nationwide In Several Types of Buildings/Facilities





## **CHP Today in the United States**

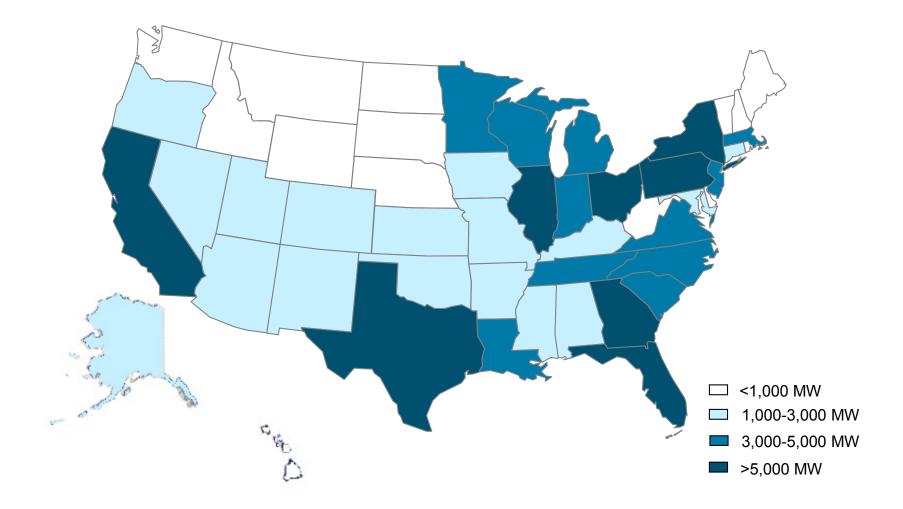
## **Existing CHP Capacity**



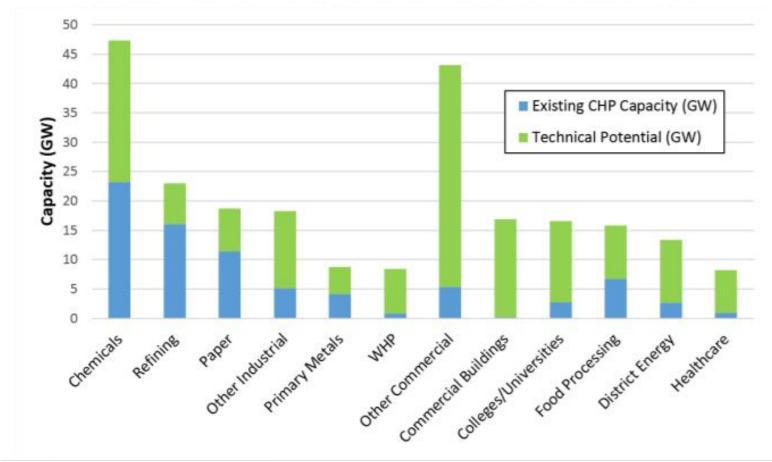
- **81.3 GW** of installed CHP at more than 4,400 industrial and commercial facilities
- 8% of U.S. Electric Generating Capacity; 14% of Manufacturing
- Avoids more than 1.8 quadrillion Btus of fuel consumption annually
- Avoids 241 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> compared to separate production

Source: DOE CHP Installation Database (U.S. installations as of December 31, 2017)

## The Potential for Additional CHP Is Nationwide



## Where is the Remaining Potential for CHP?



Existing CHP Compared to On-Site Technical Potential by Sector

U.S. Dept. of Energy, "Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Technical Potential in the United States", March 2016.

# <sup>11</sup>**Project Snapshot:**

## **Grid Congestion Relief**

**Frito-Lay North America** Killingly, CT

Application/Industry: Food processing Capacity: 4.6 MW Prime Mover: Gas turbine Fuel Type: Natural gas Thermal Use: Process steam Installation Year: 2009

**Testimonial:** "Working with the State of Connecticut and the Department of Energy, we were able to invest in sustainable business practices that benefit this community and the country by providing relief to the Northeast power grid and using technologies with a lower environmental impact."

 Leslie Starr Keating, Senior Vice President of Supply Chain, North America Foods, PepsiCo





## **Environmental Stewardship / Sustainability**

### Seneca Sawmill

Eugene, Oregon

Application/Industry: Forest Products Capacity: 19.8 MW Prime Mover: Double extraction condensing steam turbine Fuel Type: Wood mill by-products, timberland thinning and forest slash for wildfire prevention

**Thermal Use:** Kiln drying, power generation

Installation Year: 2011

**Highlights:** The emission control technology at this plant includes a multiclone cyclonic separator, a 4-field electrostatic precipitator and a continuous emission monitoring system, all of which allows the plant to far exceed minimum air quality standards. All biomass material fed to the facility utilize a fully enclosed system including truck dump, conveyors and fuel storage building. All fuel handling ducts to one of two baghouses to remove particulate emissions with 99.9% efficiency.

## The Seneca Family of Companies

Our Quality Keeps On Growing



Seneca Sawmill, Eugene, Oregon.

Source: https://senecasawmill.com/news/2015/biomass-operating-permit/

## Project Snapshot: Cost Savings

#### **Essex Junction WWTF**

Essex Junction, VT

Application/Industry: Wastewater Treatment Facility Size: 2 million gallons/day Capacity: 60 kW Prime Mover: Microturbine Fuel Type: Biomass Thermal Use: Heat for the digestion process Project Cost: \$303,000 Payback: 7 years Installation Year: 2003

**Testimonial:** *"The Essex Junction CHP installation is proof that small scale CHP retrofits are viable and cost effective."* 





## **Environmental Responsibility**

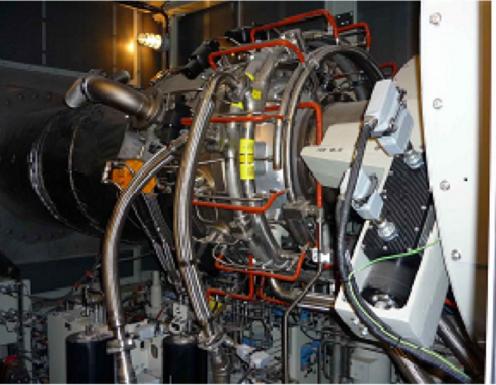
Smith College Northampton, MA

Application/Industry: College Capacity: 3.5 MW Prime Mover: Combustion turbine Fuel Type: Natural gas Thermal Use: Heating, cooling & hot water Installation Year: 2008

**Testimonial:** *"For several years, Smith has sought ways to reduce and manage the college's environmental impact. This new cogeneration system is a significant step in Smith's efforts to remain at the forefront of environmental responsibility."* 

- Carol T. Christ, former Smith College President





Source: http://northeastchptap.org/Data/Sites/5/documents/profiles/SmithCollege3.5MWCH PApplication.pdf

## Cow Power (5 Cows = 1 kW)

Hunter Haven Farms Pearl City, IL

Application/Industry: Dairy Farm Capacity: 260 kW Prime Mover: Caterpillar engines (2) Fuel Type: Anaerobic digester biogas Thermal Use: Heating the digester Installation Year: 2008 Energy Savings: Unknown

**Highlights:** Hunter Havens Farm owns and operates 24/7 a 260 kW anaerobic digester and biogas-fired combined heat and power (CHP) system. The system produces electricity for the site and to sell to the local utility. The recovered heat is used to maintain the temperature of the digester, heat farm buildings, and provide the farm with hot water. The system can manage the waste for up to 1,200 dairy cows.







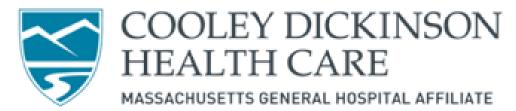
Source: http://www.midwestchptap.org/profiles/ ProjectProfiles/HunterHavenFarms.pdf

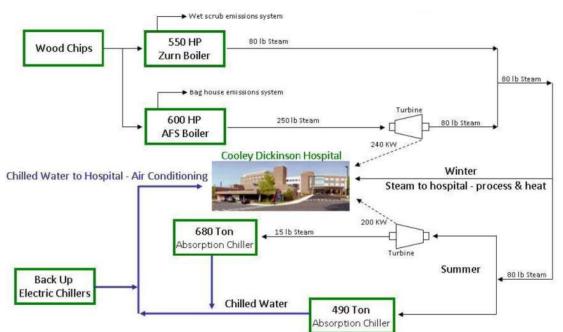
## **Biomass CHP**

## **Cooley Dickinson Health Care** Northampton, MA

Application/Industry: Hospitals Capacity: 500 KW Prime Mover: Steam turbine(s) Fuel Type: Wood chips Thermal Use: Heat/hot water Installation Year: 2006

Highlights: This second biomass boiler eliminated the need to burn oil during annual maintenance downtime, reduces peak load by 17.5%, and produces approximately
2 million kWh electricity per year. The plant also has full utility company interconnectivity and operates in parallel with the electrical grid.





Source: http://www.northeastchptap.org/Data/Sites/5/documents/profiles/C ooleyDickinsonCaseStudy.pdf

## **Energy Security**

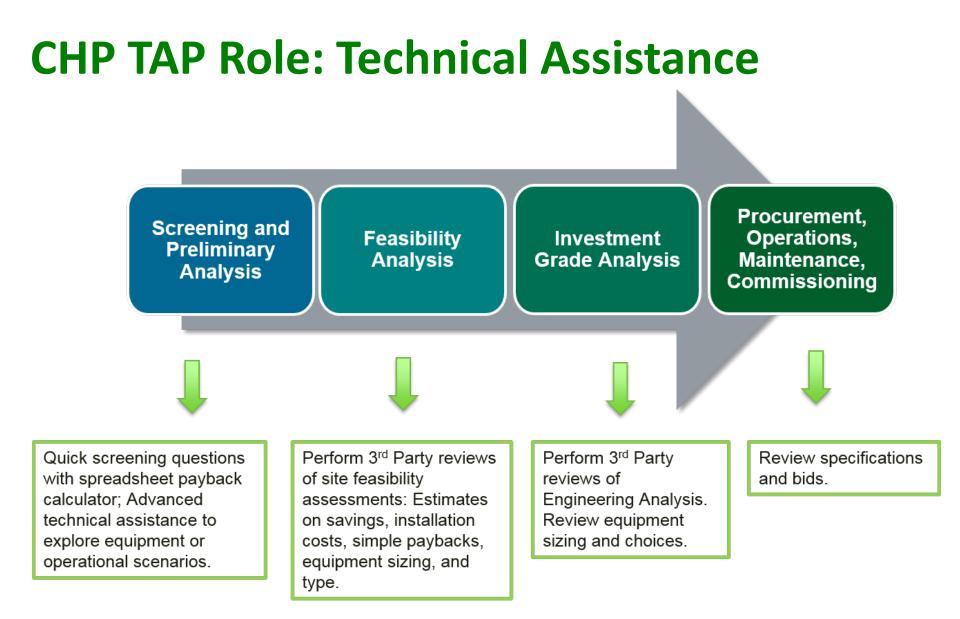
Bradley Airport Windsor Locks, CT

Application/Industry: Airport Capacity (MW): 5.8 MW Prime Mover: Reciprocating engines Fuel Type: Natural gas Thermal Use: Heating, cooling & hot water Installation Year: 2002

**Highlights:** The primary motivation for establishing the combined heat and power energy (CHP) center was to increase energy security, as the airport was encountering numerous power outages from its central power supplier. Additionally, the airport wanted to lower its operating costs and decided that a CHP plant would allow for substantial operating cost savings when compared to conventional central heating/cooling plant.





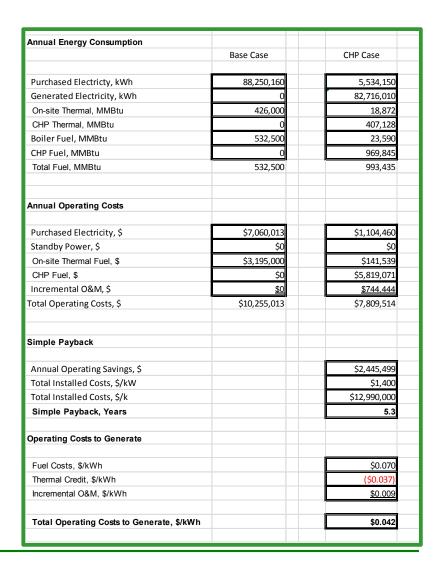


# **DOE TAP CHP Screening Analysis**

- High level assessment to determine if site shows potential for a CHP project
  - Qualitative Analysis
    - Energy Consumption & Costs
    - Estimated Energy Savings & Payback
    - CHP System Sizing

## – Quantitative Analysis

- Understanding project
   drivers
- Understanding site peculiarities





# **Screening Questions**



- Do you pay more than \$.06/kWh on average for electricity (including generation, transmission and distribution)?
- Are you concerned about the impact of current or future energy costs on your operations?
- Are you concerned about power reliability?
   What if the power goes out for 5 minutes... for 1 hour?
- Does your facility operate for more than 3,000 hours per year?
- Do you have thermal loads throughout the year? (including steam, hot water, chilled water, hot air, etc.)



# **Screening Questions (cont.)**

- Does your facility have an existing central plant?
- Do you expect to replace, upgrade, or retrofit central plant equipment within the next 3-5 years?
- Do you anticipate a facility expansion or new construction project within the next 3-5 years?
- Have you already implemented energy efficiency measures and still have high energy costs?
- Are you interested in reducing your facility's impact on the environment?
- Do you have access to on-site or nearby biomass resources? (i.e., landfill gas, farm manure, food processing waste, etc.)





## Finding the Best Candidates: Some or All of These Characteristics

- High and constant thermal load
- Favorable spark spread
- Need for high reliability
- Concern over future electricity prices
- Interest in reducing environmental impact
- Existing central plant
- Planned facility expansion or new construction; or equipment replacement within the next 3-5 years



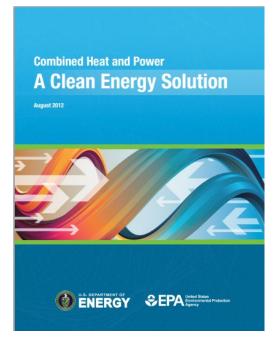
## **CHP Project Resources**

## DOE CHP Technologies Fact Sheet Series

# Gas Turbines

#### www.energy.gov/chp-technologies

Good Primer Report



#### www.eere.energy.gov/chp

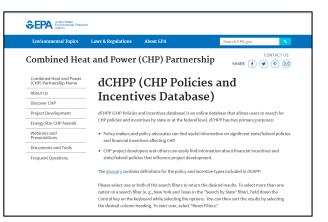


# **CHP Project Resources**

## DOE Project Profile Database



## EPA dCHPP (CHP Policies and Incentives Database



energy.gov/chp-projects

www.epa.gov/chpdchpp-chppolicies-and-incentives-database

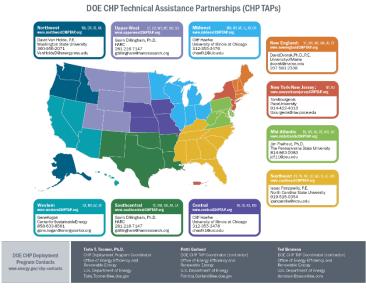


# **CHP Project Resources**

## DOE CHP Installation Database (List of all known CHP systems in U.S.)



## Low-Cost CHP Screening and Other Technical Assistance from the CHP TAP



#### energy.gov/CHPTAP

#### energy.gov/chp-installs



# **Next Steps**

Contact your Regional CHP TAP for assistance if:

- You are interested in having a "no-cost" Qualification
   Screening performed to determine if there is an
   opportunity for CHP on-site.
- If you have an existing CHP plant and are interested in expanding the plant.
- If you need an unbiased 3rd Party Review of a proposal.





# Thank You

**Questions?** 

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www.energy.gov/chp

