



Combined Heat & Power (CHP)

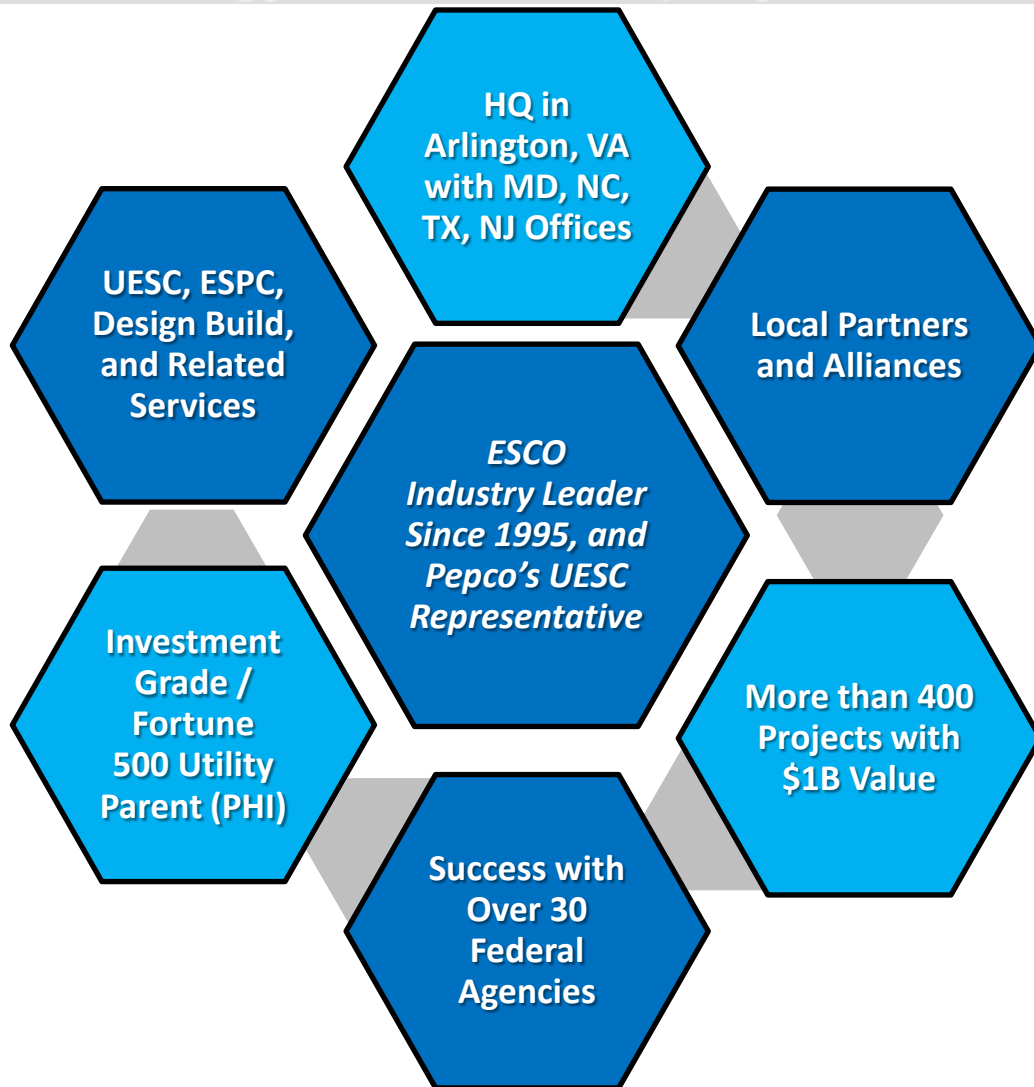
Federal Utility Partnership Working Group Seminar

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About Pepco Energy Services

An Energy Services Company



Member of:



Combined Heat & Power Overview

Agenda

- CHP Project Development
- Typical CHP Application
- CHP Project Characteristics
- Case Studies
- Benefits



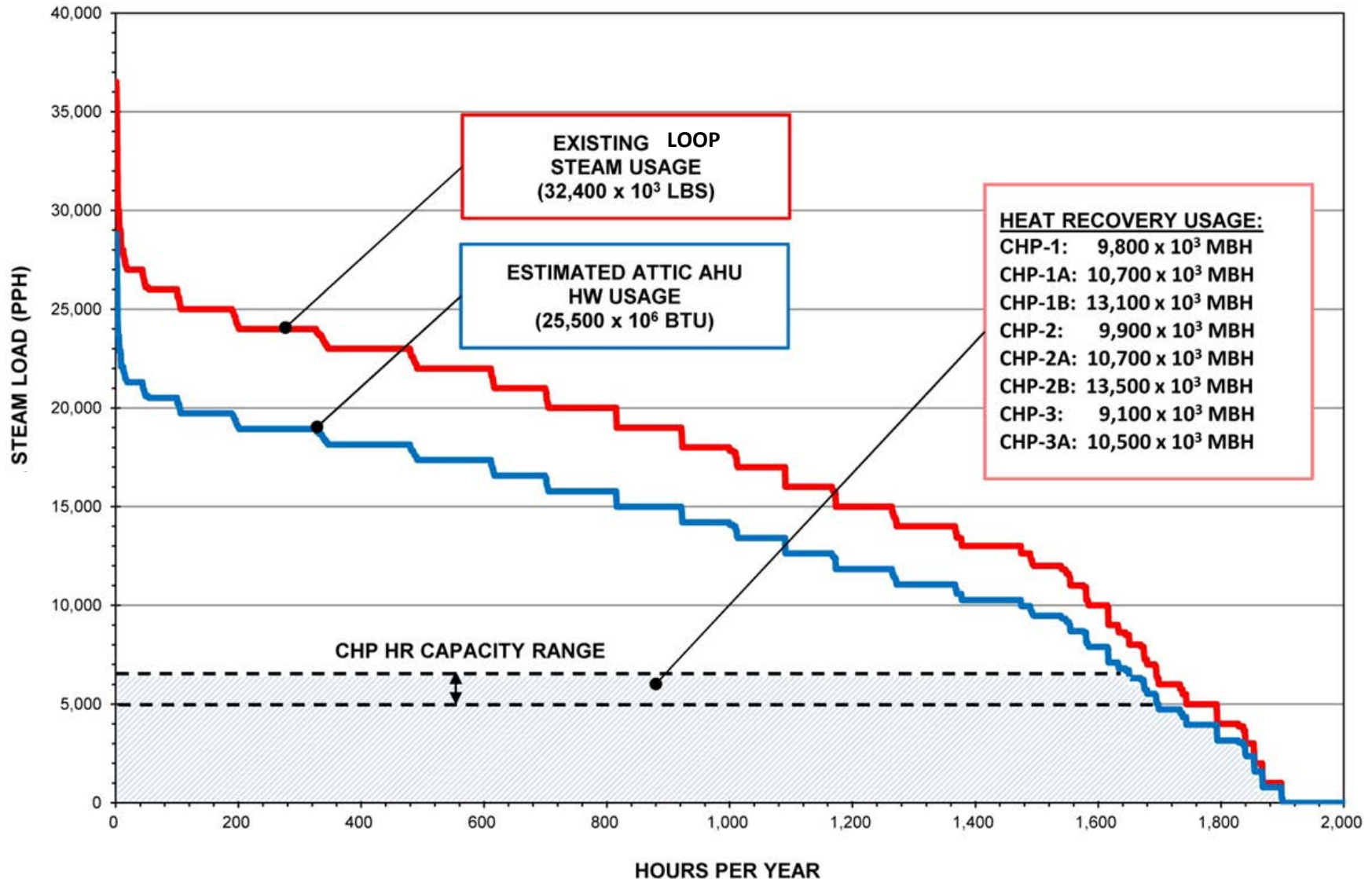
CHP Project Development

Role of a Project Developer

- Project Scoping (Preliminary, Schematic or 10% Design Phase)
General overview → location, equipment needs, estimated costs/savings
- Feasibility Analysis (IGA or 30% Design Phase)
Detailed technical & financial calculations
- CHP Configuration (IGA or 30% Design Phase)
Select primary equipment & contact vendors → price, performance, schedules
- Create Financial Proforma (IGA or 30% Design Phase)
Detailed cash flows
- Obtain Permits (IGA or 30% Design Phase)
Environmental/air, interconnection, site, ROW's, etc.
- Secure Financing (Task Order, Design-Build Phase, or IFC Drawings)
- Contract with Engineering/Construction/Equipment Firms (Task Order)
Select firms, negotiate T&C's, execute subcontracts
- Provide **Overall** Project Management (Task Order)
Includes entire process from design through commissioning
- Ownership/Operations (Performance Period)

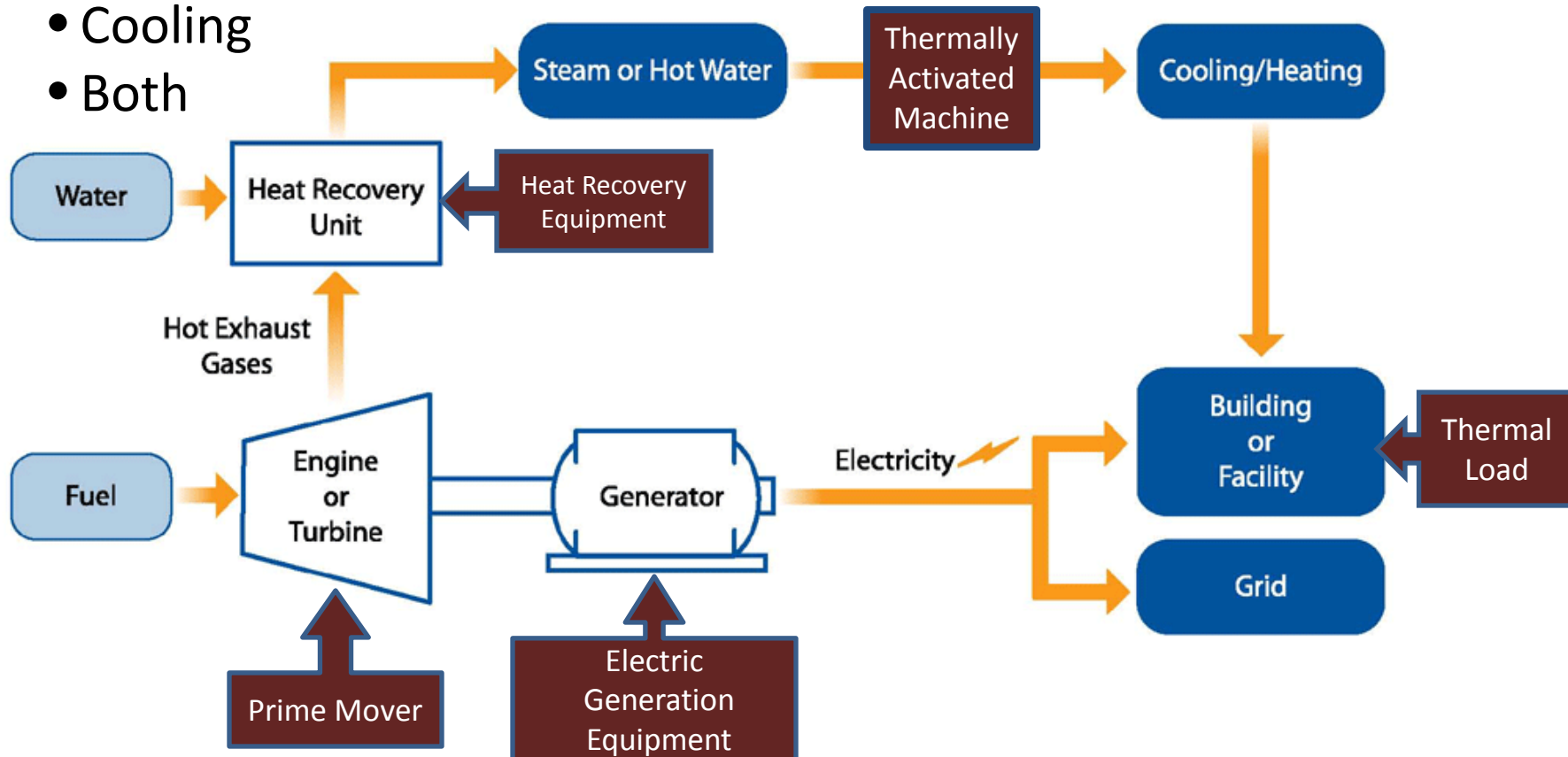
CHP Feasibility Modeling

Steam and/or Hot Water Load Duration Curve



CHP Typical Application

- Uses fuel to first Generate Power, then
- Capture resulting heat for use as:
 - Heating
 - Cooling
 - Both



CHP Case Study

CHP Case Study – National Institutes of Health (NIH)

- Siemens GT 10B 23MW combustion Turbine
 - Inlet air cooling
 - 1200 HP gas compressor
- Dual fuel capability
- 100,000 lbs/hour steam unfired
- 180,000 lbs/hour steam fired
- Interfaces to existing systems
- Interconnect with PEPCO/PJM
- PES designed, permitted and built
- 10 year Operation and Maintenance contract
- Provision for Temporary boilers
- CHP Energy Star Award



CHP Case Study

DC Water BioGas CHP

- World's Largest Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility (AWTP)
- Serves 2 Million residents in DC, MD and VA
- Average Capacity of 370 Million Gallons/Day of Raw Sewerage
- Peak Capacity of 1.076 billion Gallons per day
- Site is 153 Acres



CHP Case Study

DC Water BioGas CHP

- 15 MW Combined Heat and Power (CHP) facility
 - Three 4.6 MW Solar Mercury 50 low-nitrogen oxide gas turbines
 - Digester gas cleaning and compression
 - Heat recovery steam generators, low NOX duct burners
 - Backup boiler
- Uses biogas from DC Water's water treatment process to produce steam and electricity
 - 33,000 lb/hr Steam returned and used in DC Water's treatment process
- Contract value
 - Construction: \$82 million
 - O&M: \$90 million
- Schedule
 - Contract signed February 2012
 - Construction begins Summer 2012
 - Construction completion January 2015;
 - 15-year O&M Phase begins



CHP Case Study (continued)

DC Water BioGas CHP

DC Water is currently upgrading its facilities to replace the majority of the lime stabilization with anaerobic digestion to treat the sludge and reduce odors.

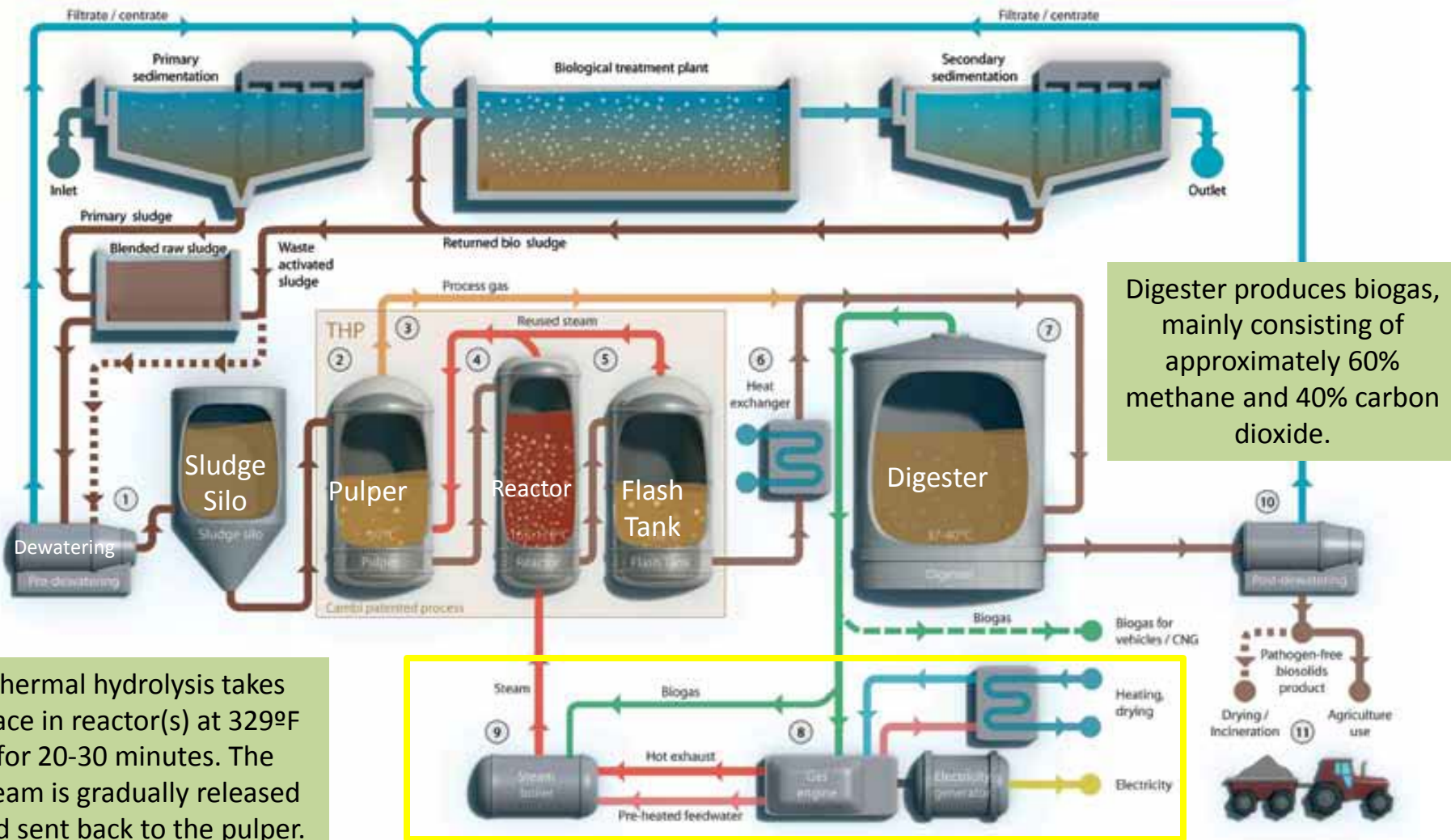
This equipment will:

- Reduce biosolids volume by 50%;
- Reduce odors;
- Reduce truck traffic and truck emissions by an estimated 1.2 Million miles;
- **Produce clean-burning digester gas for heat and power;**
- Reduce O&M of Lime Stabilization;
- Reduce Electricity Costs;
- Class A biosolids available for beneficial reuse.

This process requires the use of steam for the anaerobic digesters.

This steam will be provided by the Combined Heat and Power facility being constructed by Pepco Energy Services.

Cambi Thermal Hydrolysis Process (THP)



Digester produces biogas, mainly consisting of approximately 60% methane and 40% carbon dioxide.

Thermal hydrolysis takes place in reactor(s) at 329°F for 20-30 minutes. The steam is gradually released and sent back to the pulper.

CHP Facility

CHP Benefits

- Reduced Energy Costs / High Efficiency
 - Efficient Fuel Utilization
 - Waste Heat captured for useful work
 - No transmission and lower distribution losses
- Environmental Advantages
 - Compared to Existing Equipment
- Improved Energy Security
 - Generation is “on-site”
 - Particularly applicable to Military Bases
- Improved Electric Reliability
 - Reduced susceptibility to grid failures
- Improved Power Quality
 - Reduced line losses/steady voltage



Contact Information

Combined Heat & Power Projects

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