



WASTE TO ENERGY COGENERATION SYSTEM

Case Study: Olmsted Waste to Energy Plant

*Ehsan Dehbashi, Principal & Joe Witchger, Vice President
HGA Architects & Engineer- Energy & Infrastructure Group*

IDEA Campus Energy Conference, February 2016

Olmsted Waste to Energy Facility(OWEF) Rochester, MN



Municipal Solid Waste

- ▶ 109,000 TPY
 - ▶ Olmsted County
 - ▶ City of Rochester
- ▶ Reclaimed Landfill- 17,400 TPY- 2016

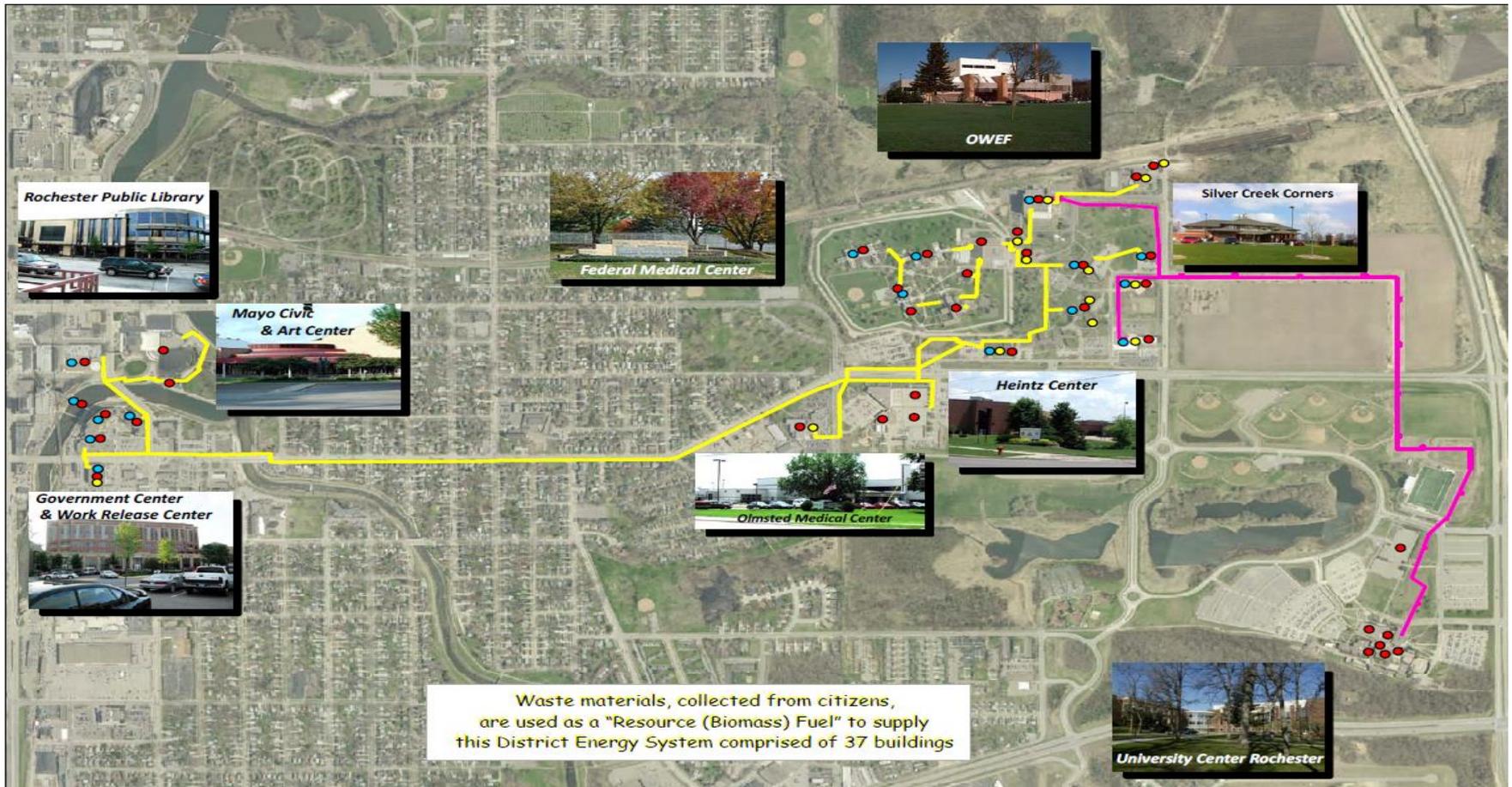


OWEF WtE Cogeneration Plant

- 120,000 pph of 600 psig/ 650 F steam
- Generates up to 9.5 MW Electricity
- Small county cooling loop- 500 tons absorber
- Serves 37 buildings over 3 miles of steam

Olmsted County District Energy System

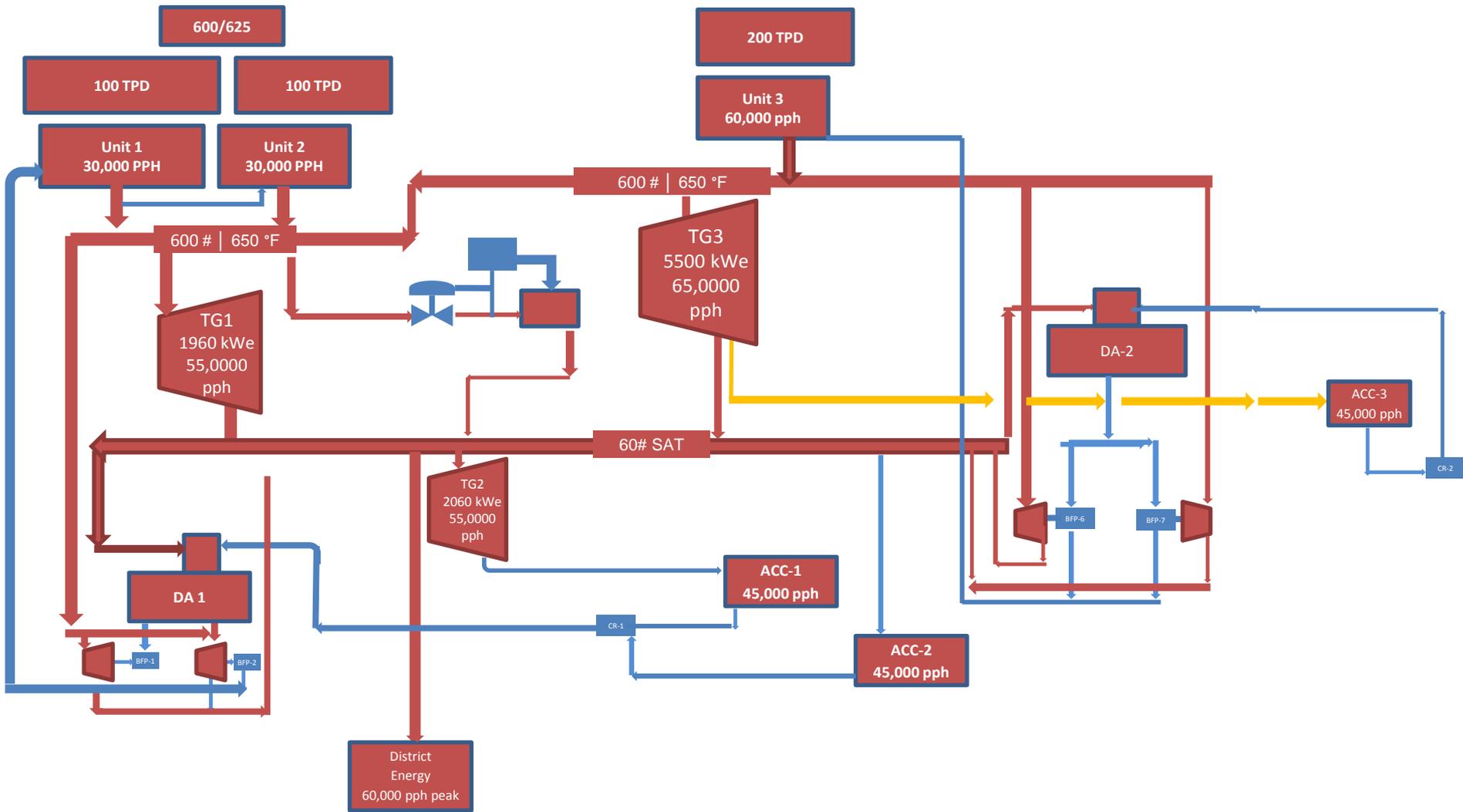
Creating Energy from Your Garbage



Destination Medical Center

- \$5.5 Billion over 20 years
- \$580 Million in Public Funding
- Mayo Clinic Existing Central Cogeneration Plant
- OWEF District Energy





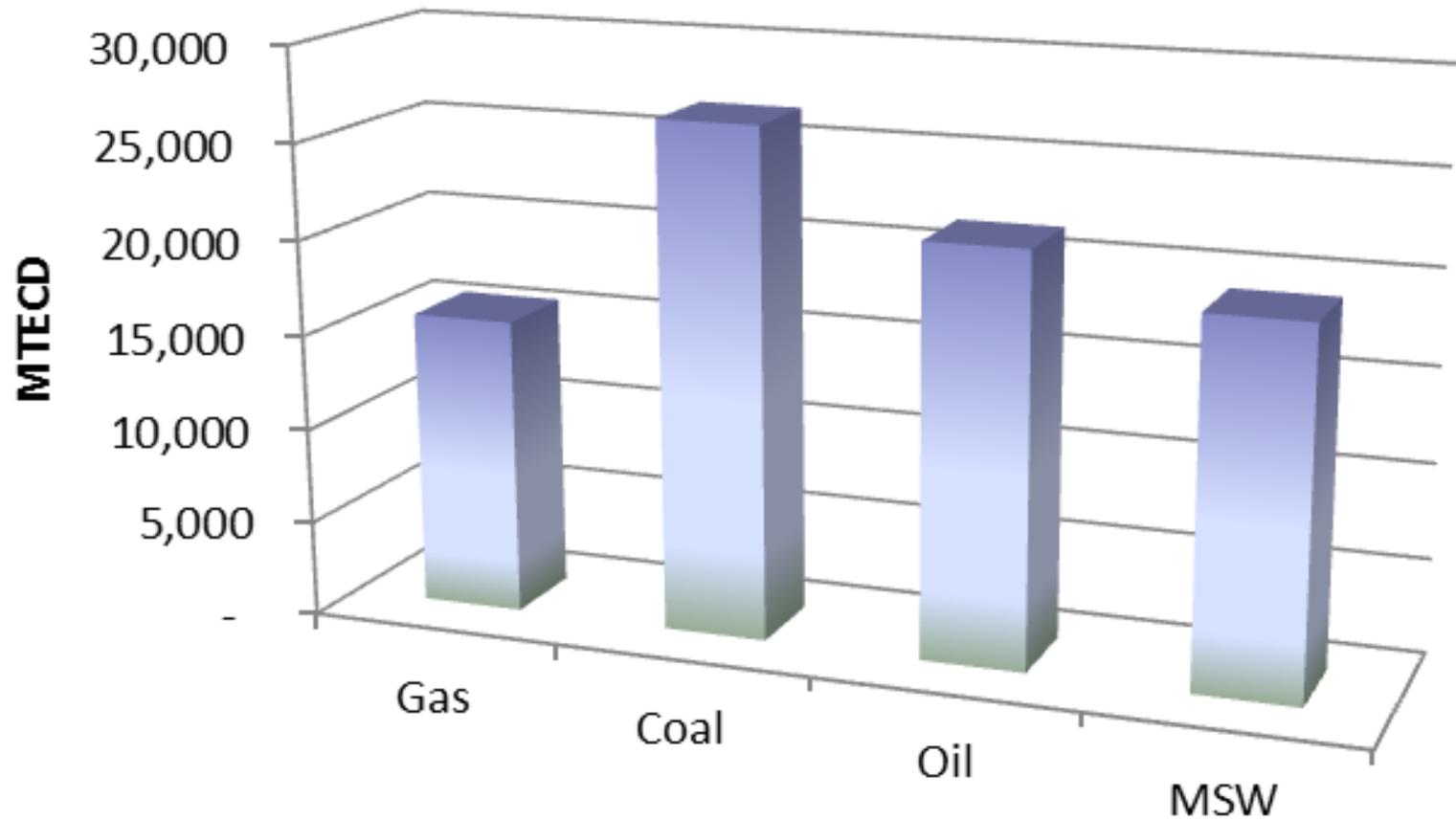
OWEF Plant Design

Boiler ID	WCU 1	WCU 2	WCU 3	B4
Primary Fuel	MSW	MSW	MSW	Natural Gas
Fuel Input, TPD	125	125	250	-
Nominal Boiler Output Capacity, HP	934	934	1,943	2,205
Operating Pressure, psig	600	600	620	250
Steam Temperature, °F	625	625	650	409

OWEF WCU Permit Limits

	WCU-1	WCU-2	WCU-3
MSW Throughput TPD	125	125	250
Steam Output , PPH	32,560	33,440	62,500

2012 OWEF Emissions Comparison



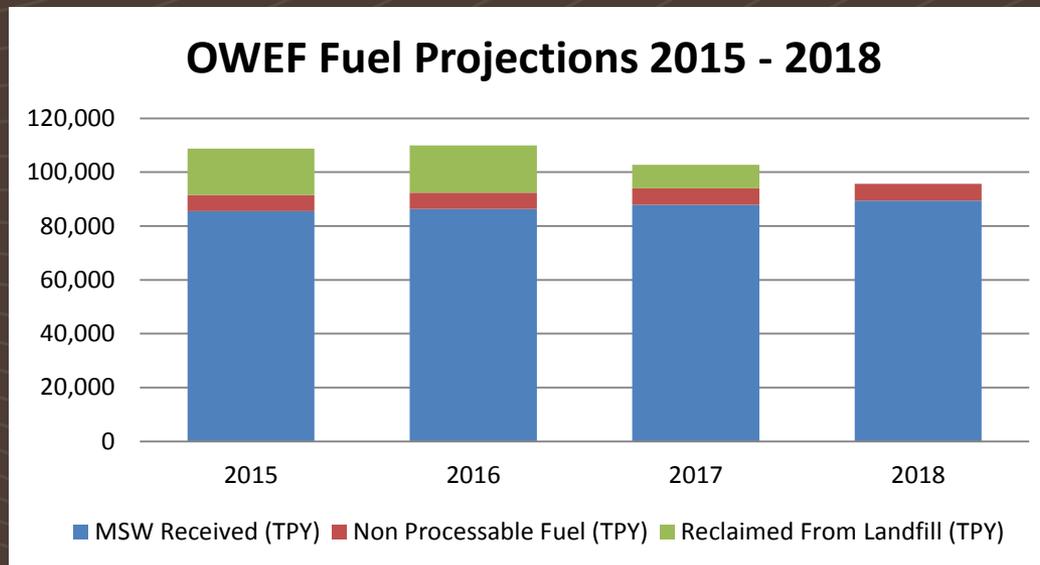
Electric Energy Portion of Emissions- Non-Biogenic Emissions

Fuel and Steam Production Assumptions 2016 Data

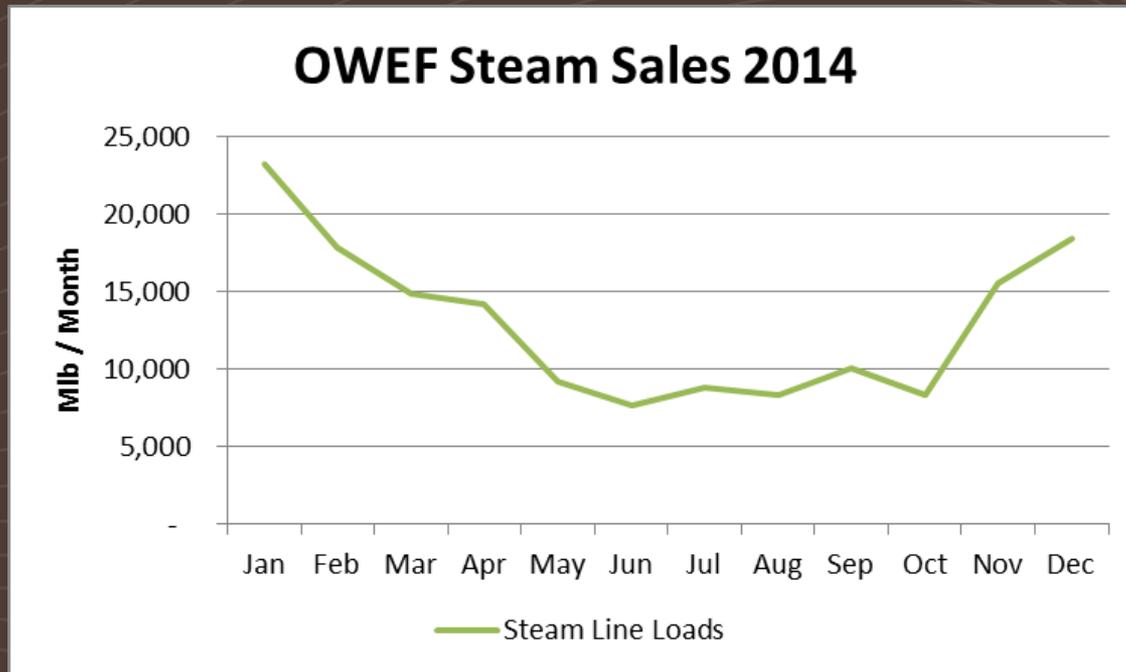
MSW Throughput TPD		301	TPD
Non Burnable	6%	16.6	6,077 TPY
Percent Reclaimed Fuel	16%	45	
Ave Fuel LHV, btu/lbm	5093	239 TPD	87,300 TPY
Ave hhv Reclaimed Fuel, btu/lbm	3700	45 TPD	16,562 TPY
Average Mixed LHV, btu/lbm	4870.9	BTU/LBM Mix	
Total Steam Produced	794,300	MLBM/YR	89,900 LBM/HR Ave

Fuel Available and Steam Production Projections

Fuel Category	2015	2016	2017	2018
MSW Received (TPY)	85,578	86,331	87,842	89,379
Non Processable Fuel (TPY)	5,972	6,077	6,183	6,292
Reclaimed From Landfill (TPY)	17,220	17,521	8,761	
Total (TPY)	108,770	109,929	102,786	95,671
Days per Year	365	366	365	365
Fuel Throughout Rate (TPD)	298	300	282	262
Percent Non-Burnable	5.5%	5.5%	6.0%	6.6%
Percent Reclaimed	15.8%	15.9%	8.5%	0.0%

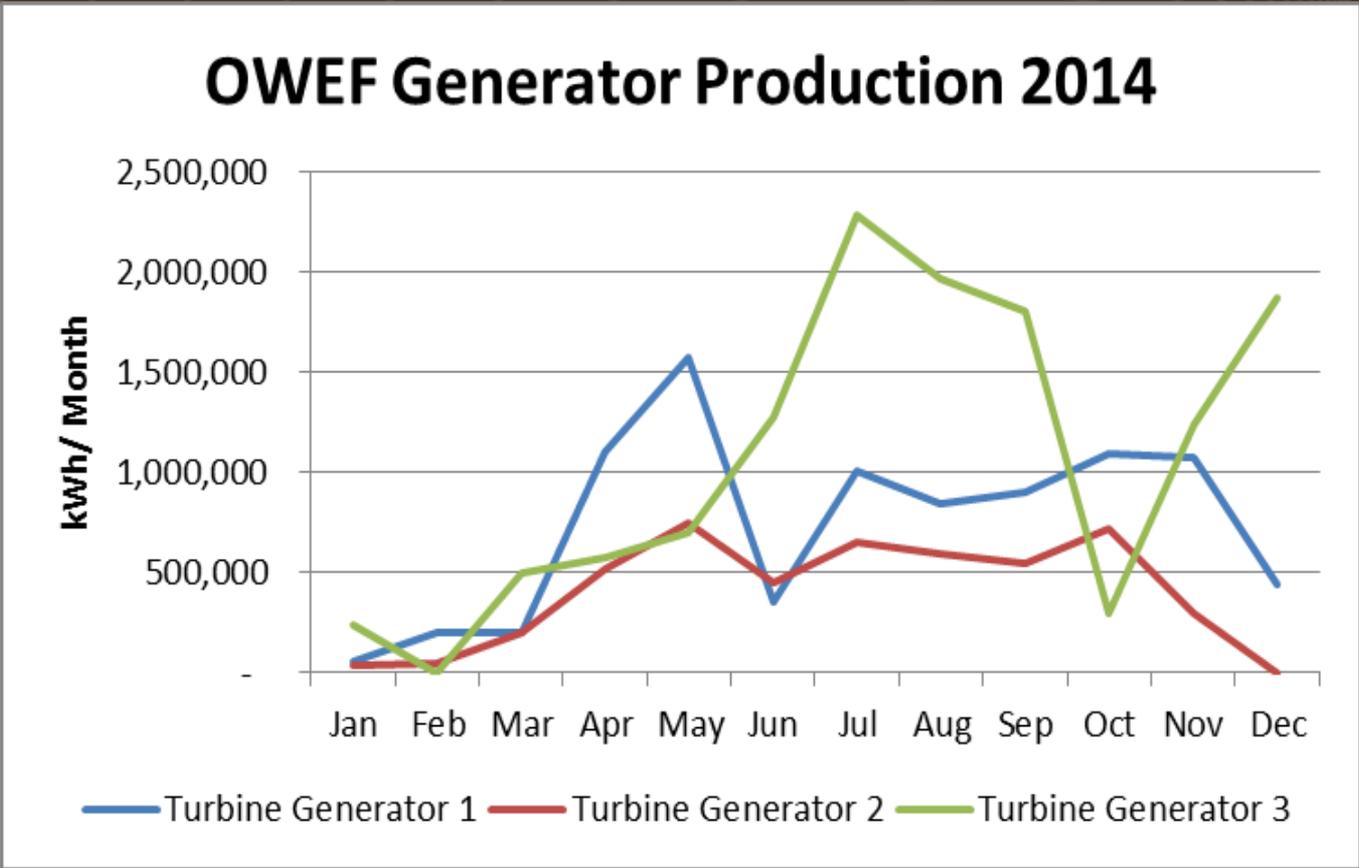


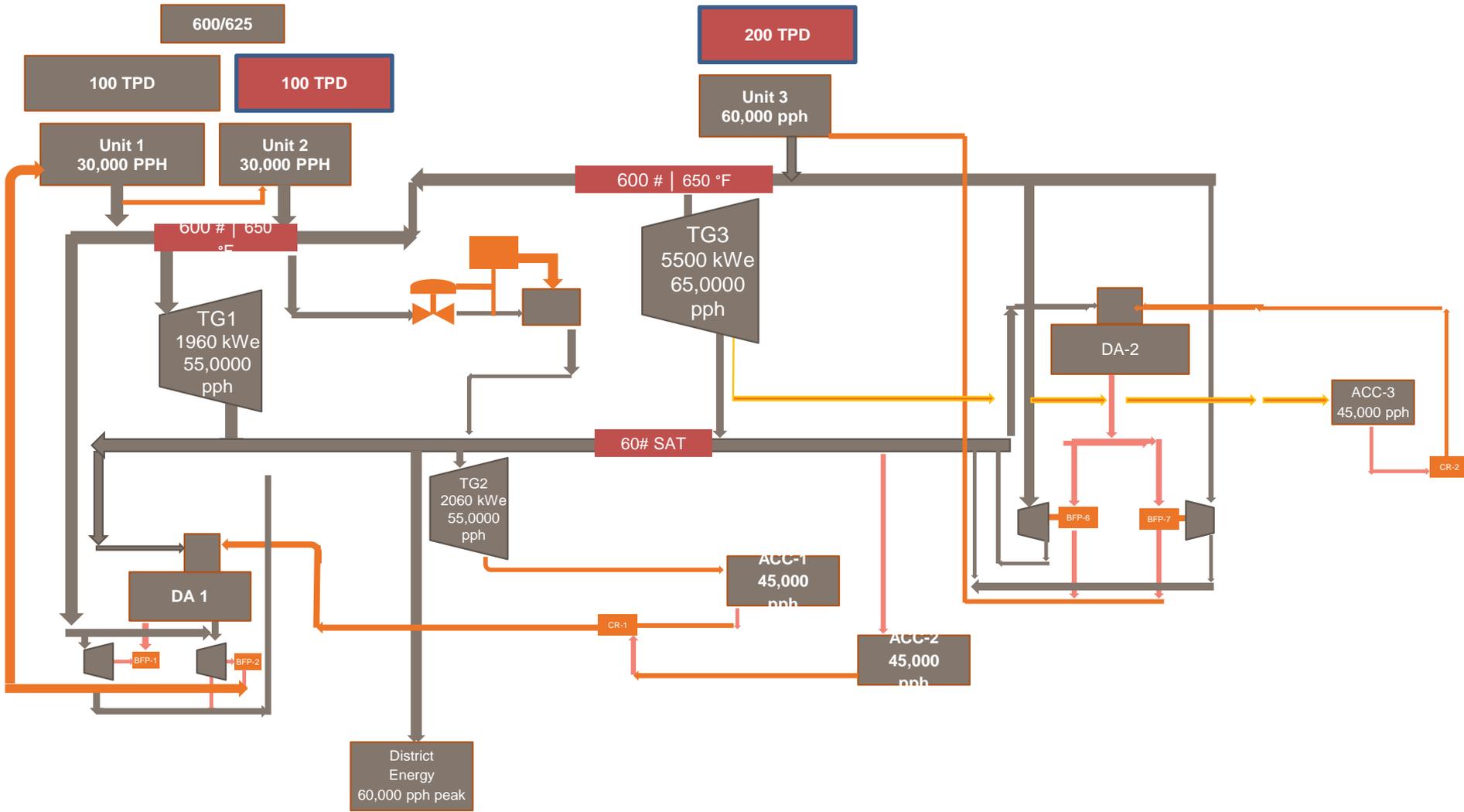
Steam Sales



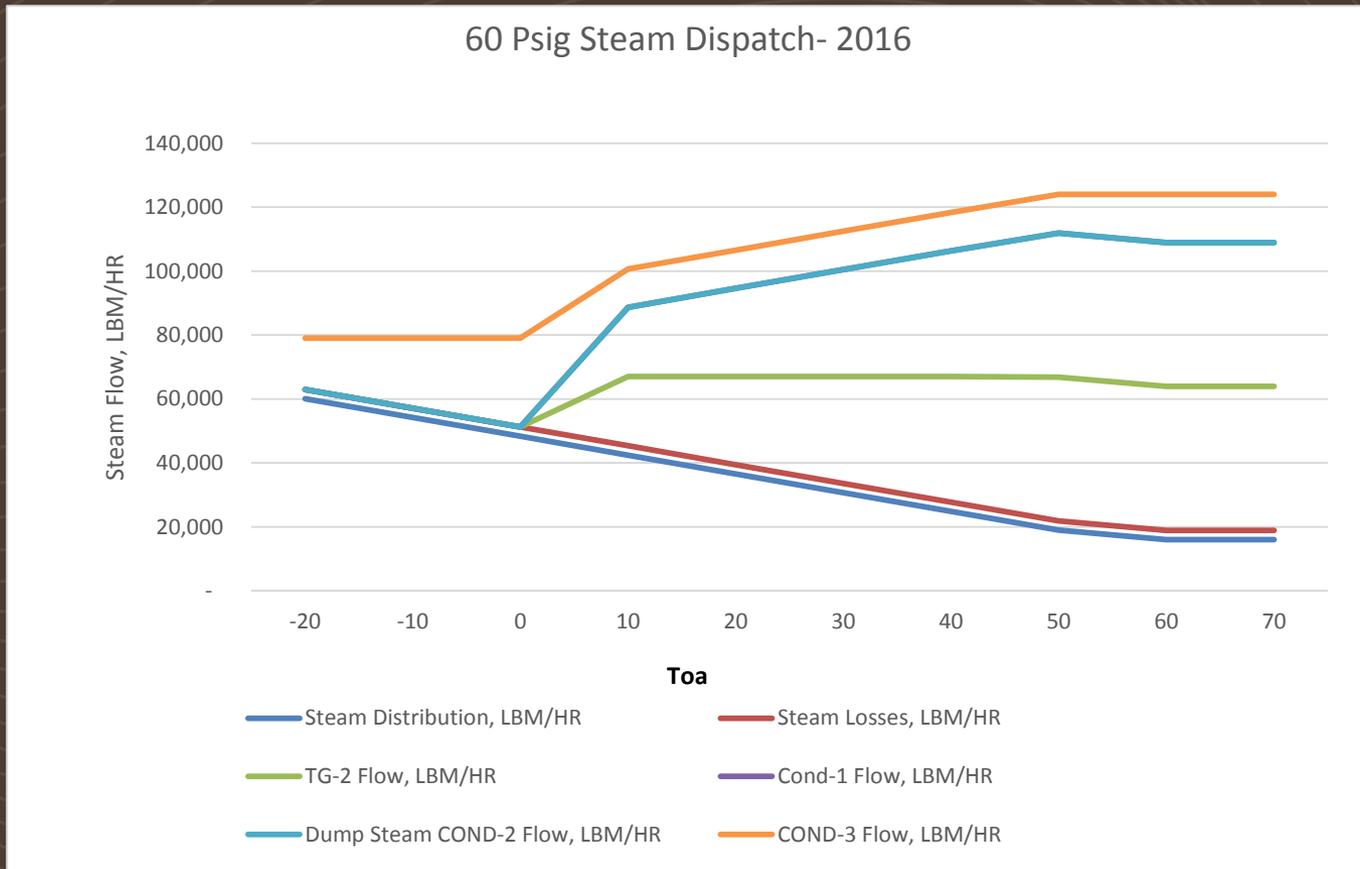
Steam Distribution Sales 2014- ~ 140,000 MLB

Electric Generator Output Profile 2014

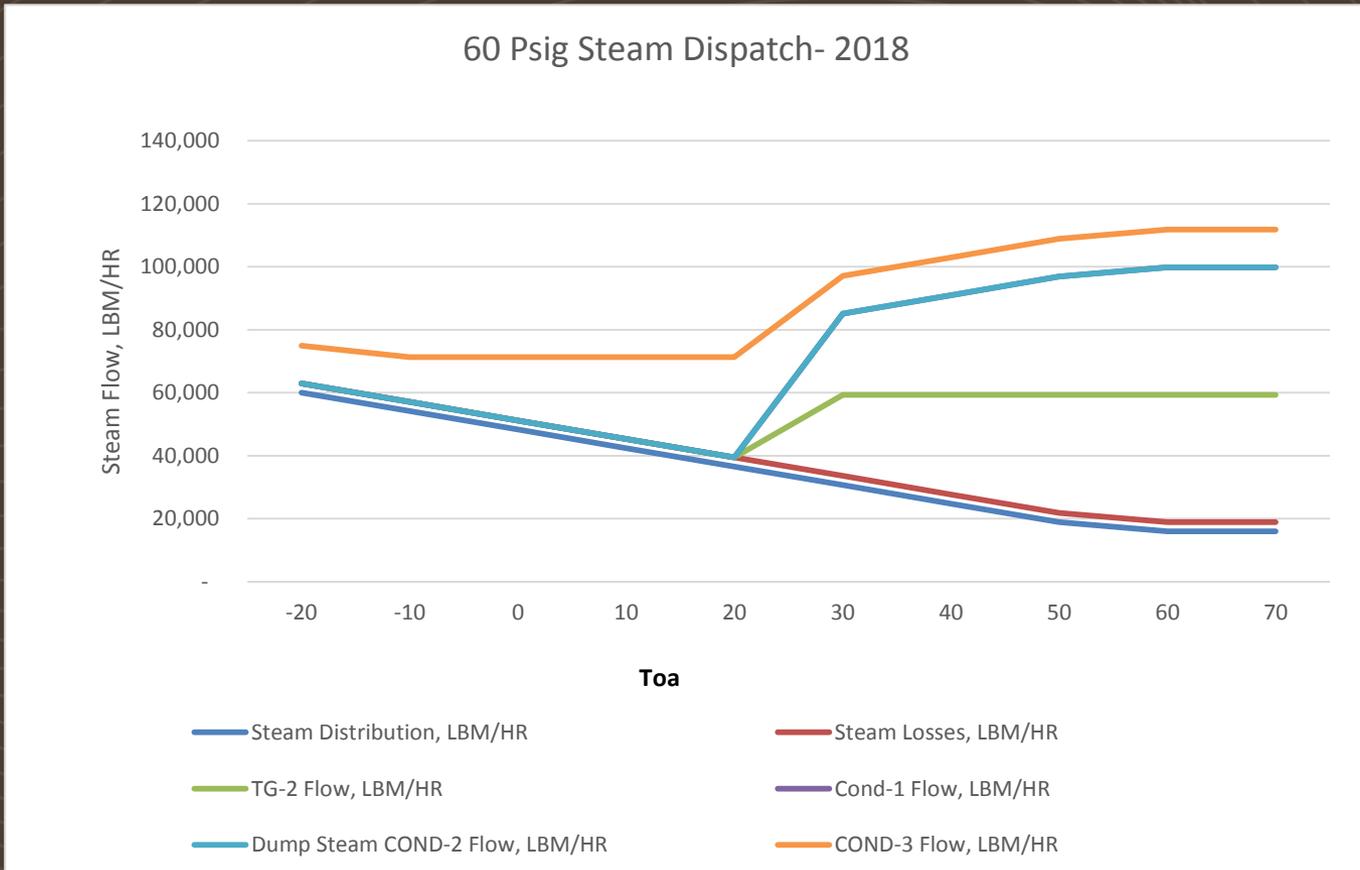




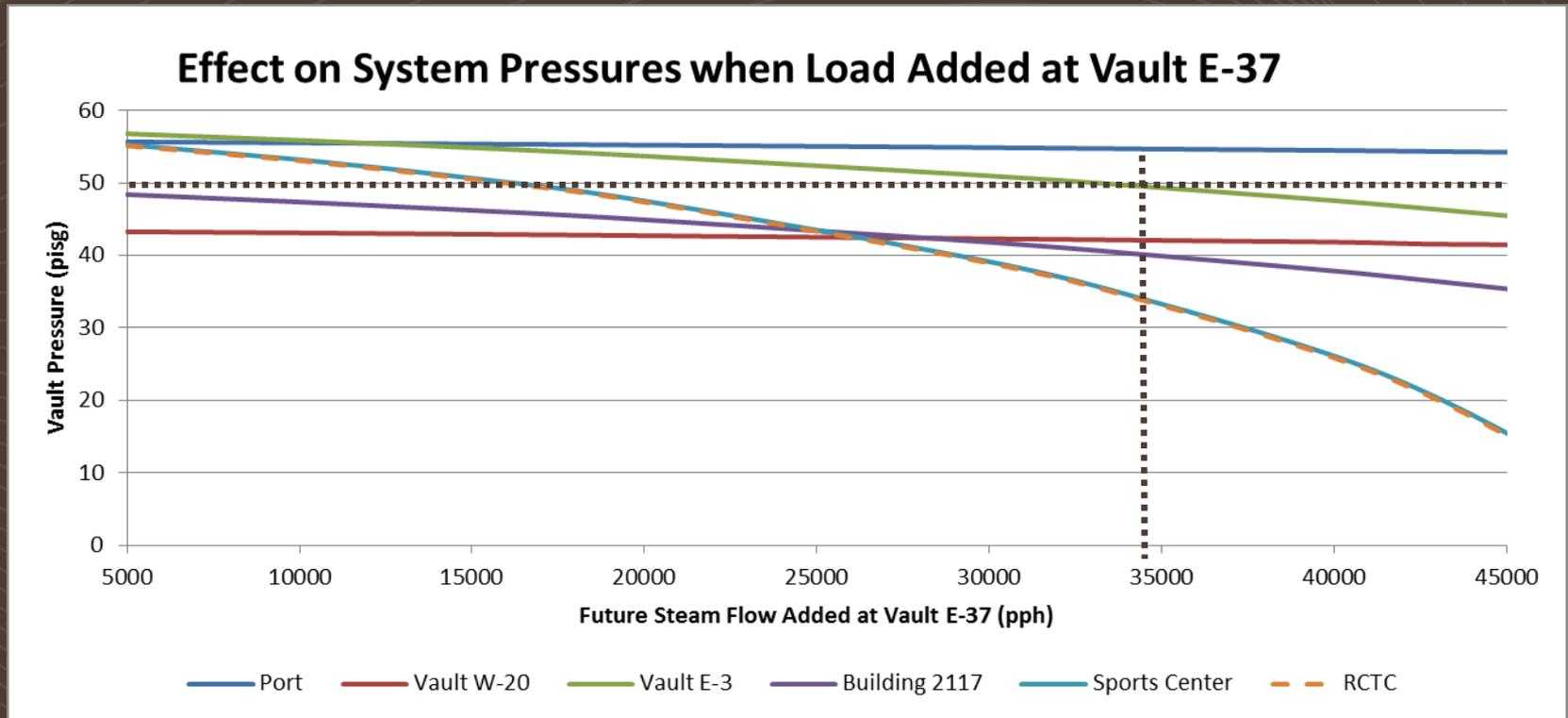
Projected Production Profile



Projected Production Profile



Impact of Adding Load at Vault E-37

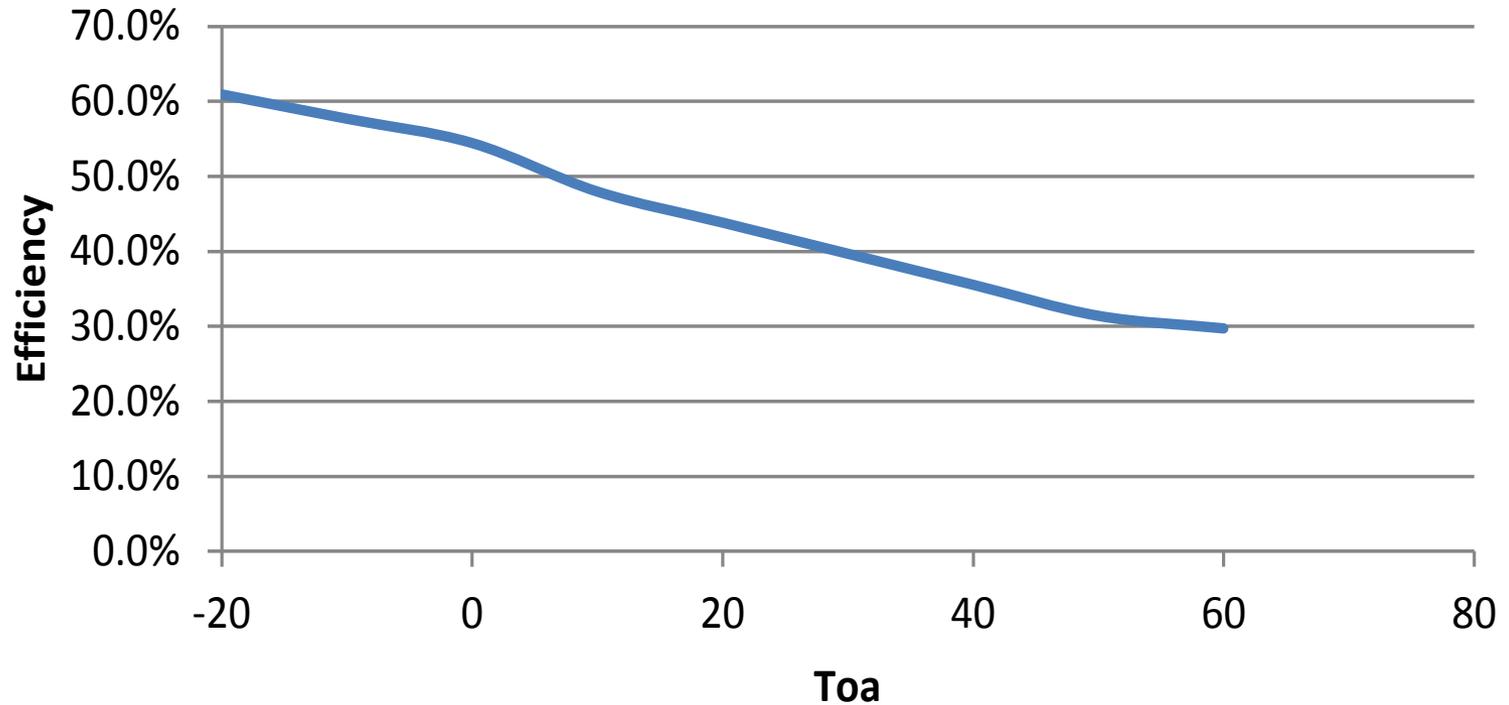


Piping Load Growth Potential

Existing Piping Load Growth Potential @ 90% Connected Load				
	Max Flow Added, LBM/HR			
Vault #	Minimum 40psig Supplied:	Minimum 50psig Supplied*:	Maximum Velocity 6000fpm	Maximum Velocity 8000fpm
W-2	2,100	See 70% Load	3,000	8,000
W-20	1,400	See 70% Load	800	2,500
E-31	34,000	22,500	15,000	28,000
E-33	34,000	20,000	15,000	28,000
E-37	28,000	15,000	15,000	28,000

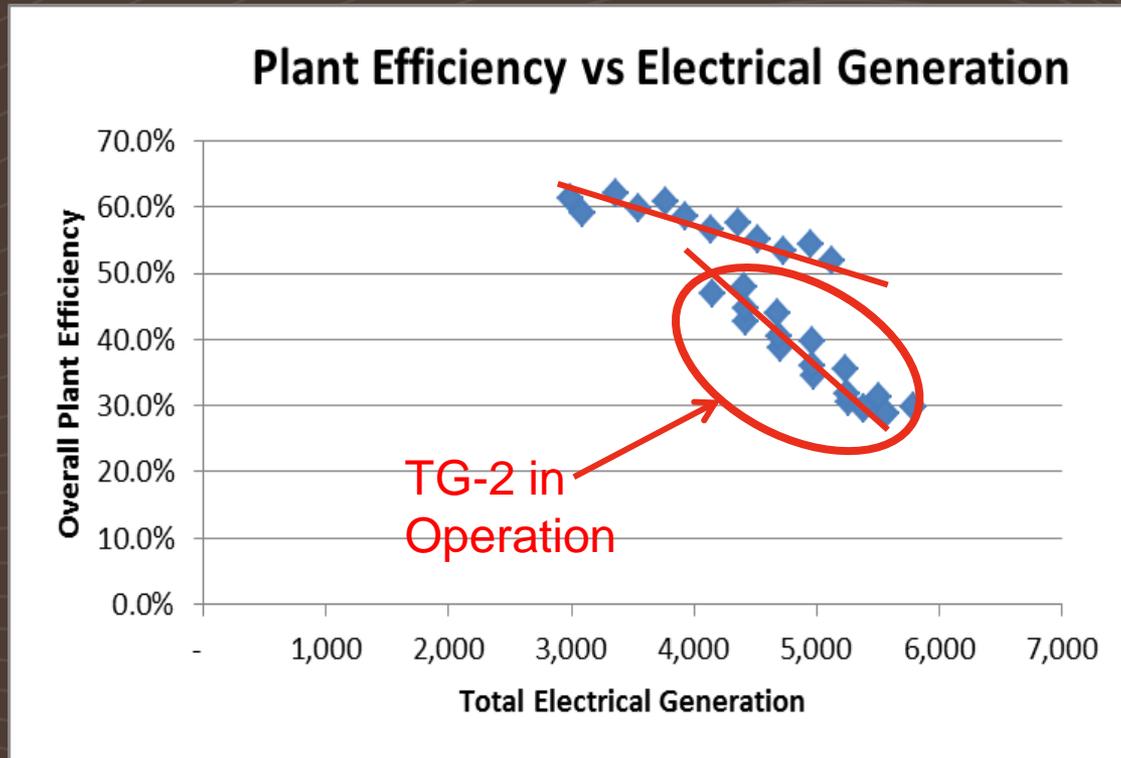
Existing Piping Load Growth Potential for 40 psig Supplied and 90% Load		
Vault	Max Flow Added LBM/HR	Effective Building Area
W-2	2,100	88,868
W-20	1,400	59,245
E-31	34,000	1,438,818
E-33	34,000	1,438,818
E-37	28,000	1,184,909

Overall Plant Efficiency

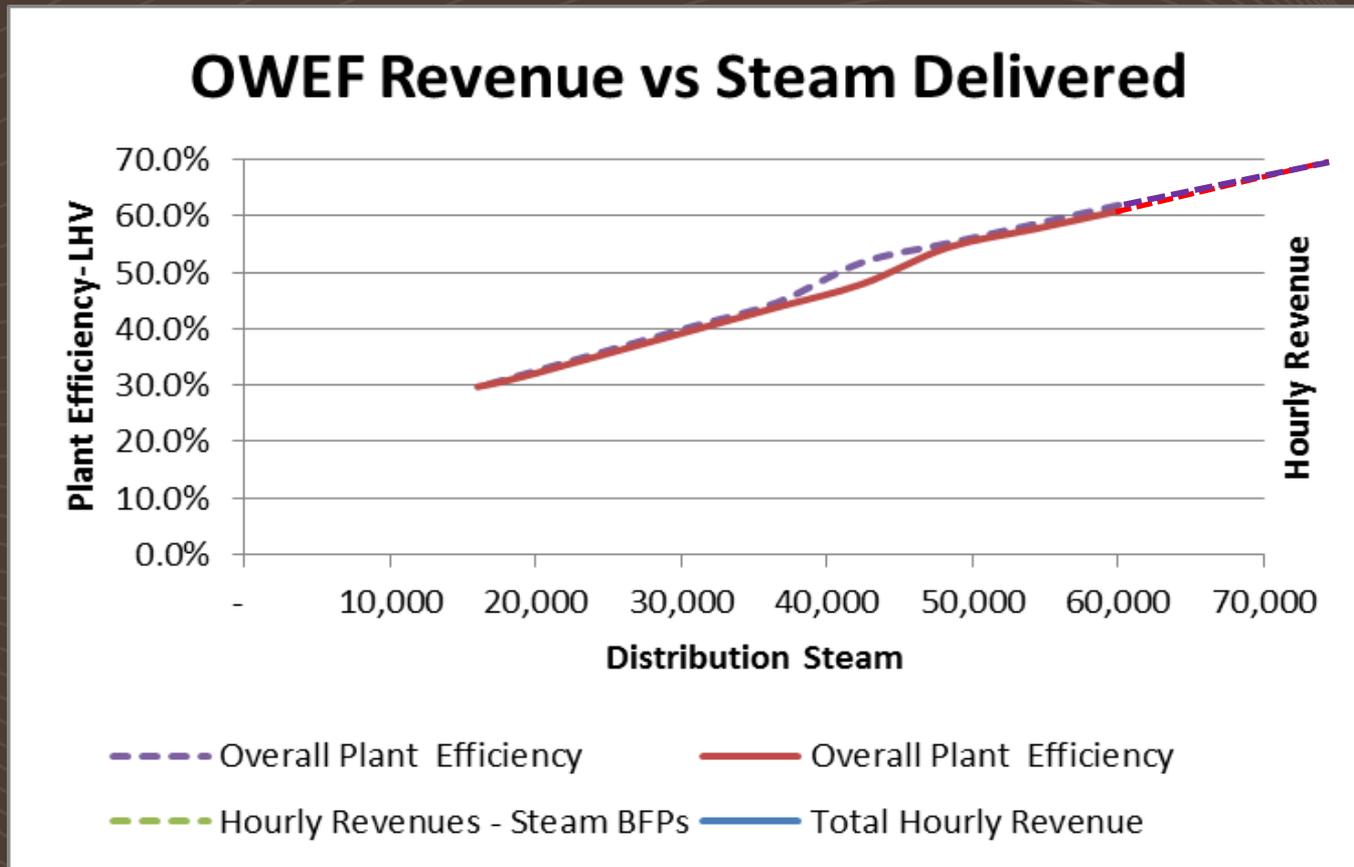


— Plant Efficiency with Electric BFPs

Performance



Customer Base and Distribution System





1.75 gpm x 6 min/shower = 10.5 gal

2.5 gpm x 6 min/shower = 15 gal

1.5 gpm x 6 min/shower = 9 gal

$$Q = \dot{m} \cdot C_p \cdot dT = 500 \cdot \text{gpm} \cdot dT \cdot t / 60 \text{ min}$$

Assume

t = Length of shower = 6 min

Thw = 110°F, Tcw = 55°F, dT = 55°F

6,875 btu

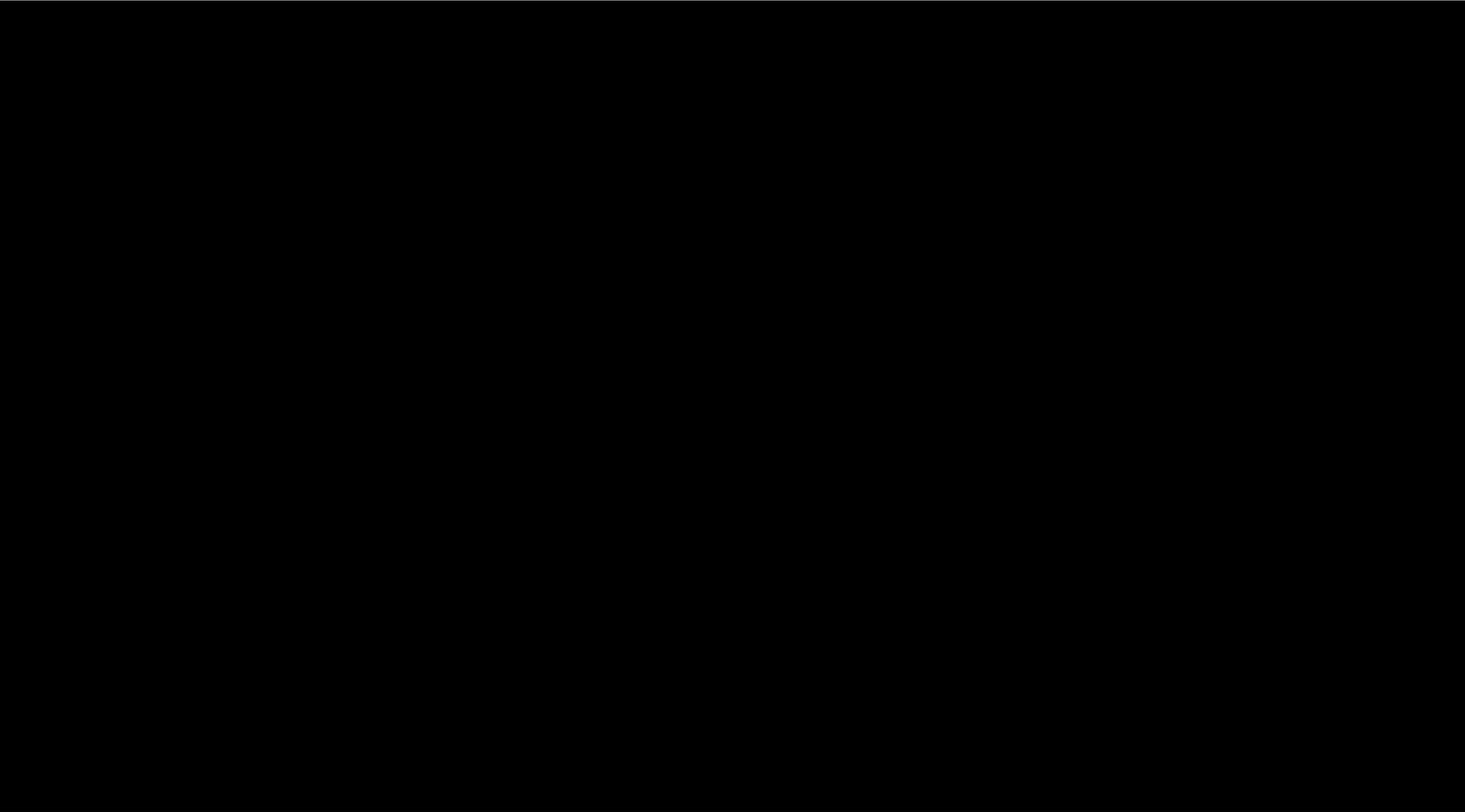
4,813 btu

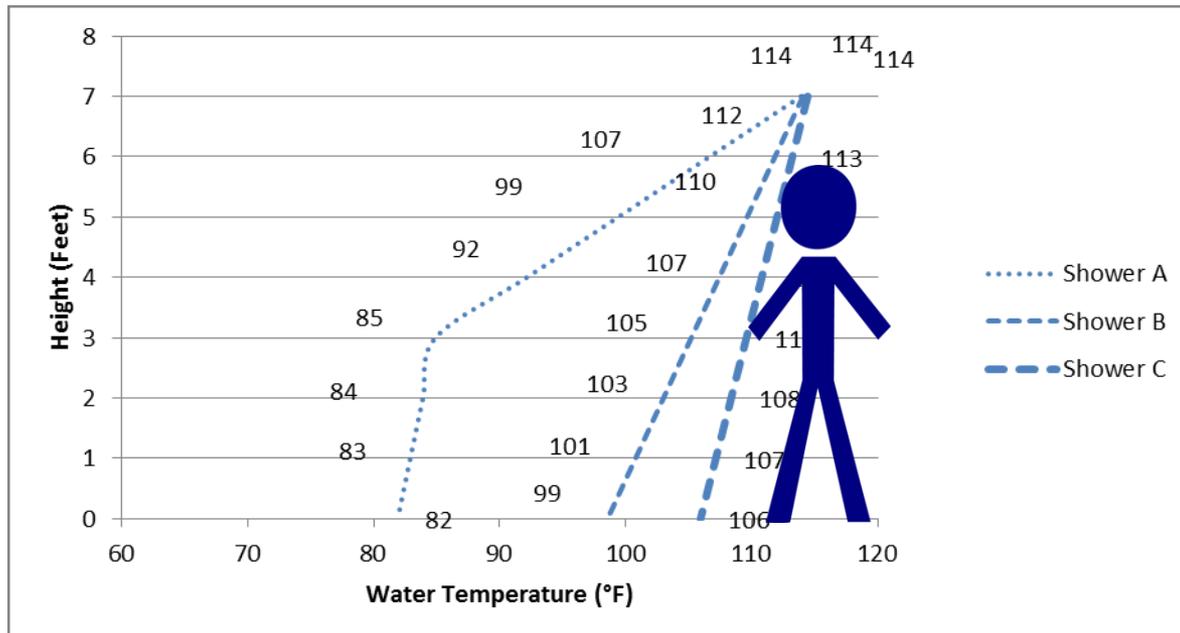
4,125 btu

Savings:

2,063 btu

2,750 btu





$$Gdh = LdT + GdH*(T-32)$$

G= Mass flow of Air

Dh= Change in air enthalpy

L= Mass flow of water

dT= Water Temperature change

dH= Change in air humidity ratio

5 min @ 2 gpm= 10 gallons

Assume

t = Length of shower = 45 sec + 10 gallons/V

Thw= 110°F, Tcw= 55°F, dT= 55°F

Corrected for Duration of Shower



$$1.75 \text{ gpm} \times 6.5 \text{ min/shower} = 11.3 \text{ gal}$$

$$2.5 \text{ gpm} \times 4.8 \text{ min/shower} = 11.9 \text{ gal}$$

$$1.5 \text{ gpm} \times 7.6 \text{ min/shower} = 11.1 \text{ gal}$$

$$Q = \dot{m} \cdot C_p \cdot dT = 500 \cdot \text{gpm} \cdot dT \cdot t / 60 \text{ min}$$

Assume

t = Length of shower = 45 sec + 10 gallons

Thw = 110°F, Tcw = 55°F, dT = 55°F

5,719 btu

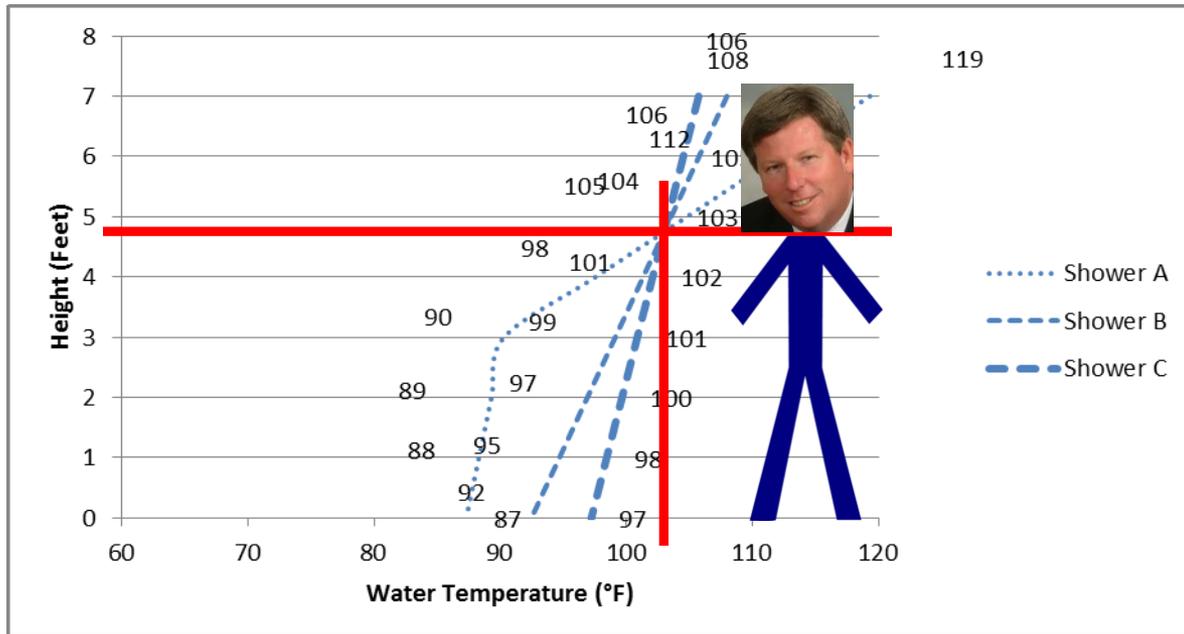
Savings:

5,685 btu

234 btu

5,953 btu

268 btu



Adjust source Temperature to match temperatures at the shoulder $98^{\circ}\text{F} + 5^{\circ}\text{F} = 103^{\circ}\text{F}$

Piping Heat Loss- 120 ft of $\frac{3}{4}$ " line, 5 ft of $\frac{1}{2}$ " line with 1" Armaflex- ~ 590 btu/hr
 Temp loss from source to shower @ 70°F Ambient (will be greater if Space T is lower)

0.46°F

0.70°F

1.06°F

Corrected for Shower Duration + Delivery Temperature



1.75 gpm x 6.5 min/shower = 11.3 gal

2.5 gpm x 4.8 min/shower = 11.9 gal

1.5 gpm x 7.6 min/shower = 11.1 gal

$$Q = \dot{m} \cdot C_p \cdot dT = 500 \cdot \text{gpm} \cdot dT \cdot t / 60 \text{ min}$$

Assume

t = Length of shower = 45 sec + 10 gallons

Thw = 106.3

108.9°F

120.4°F

5,089 btu

5,107 btu

6,159 btu

Savings:

19 btu

-1,070 btu

Total Annual Savings



$1.75 \text{ gpm} \times 6.5 \text{ min/shower} = 11.3$
gal

3 hrs of showers per day = $360 \text{ minutes} / 7.5 = 48$ showers per day.
250 days/year

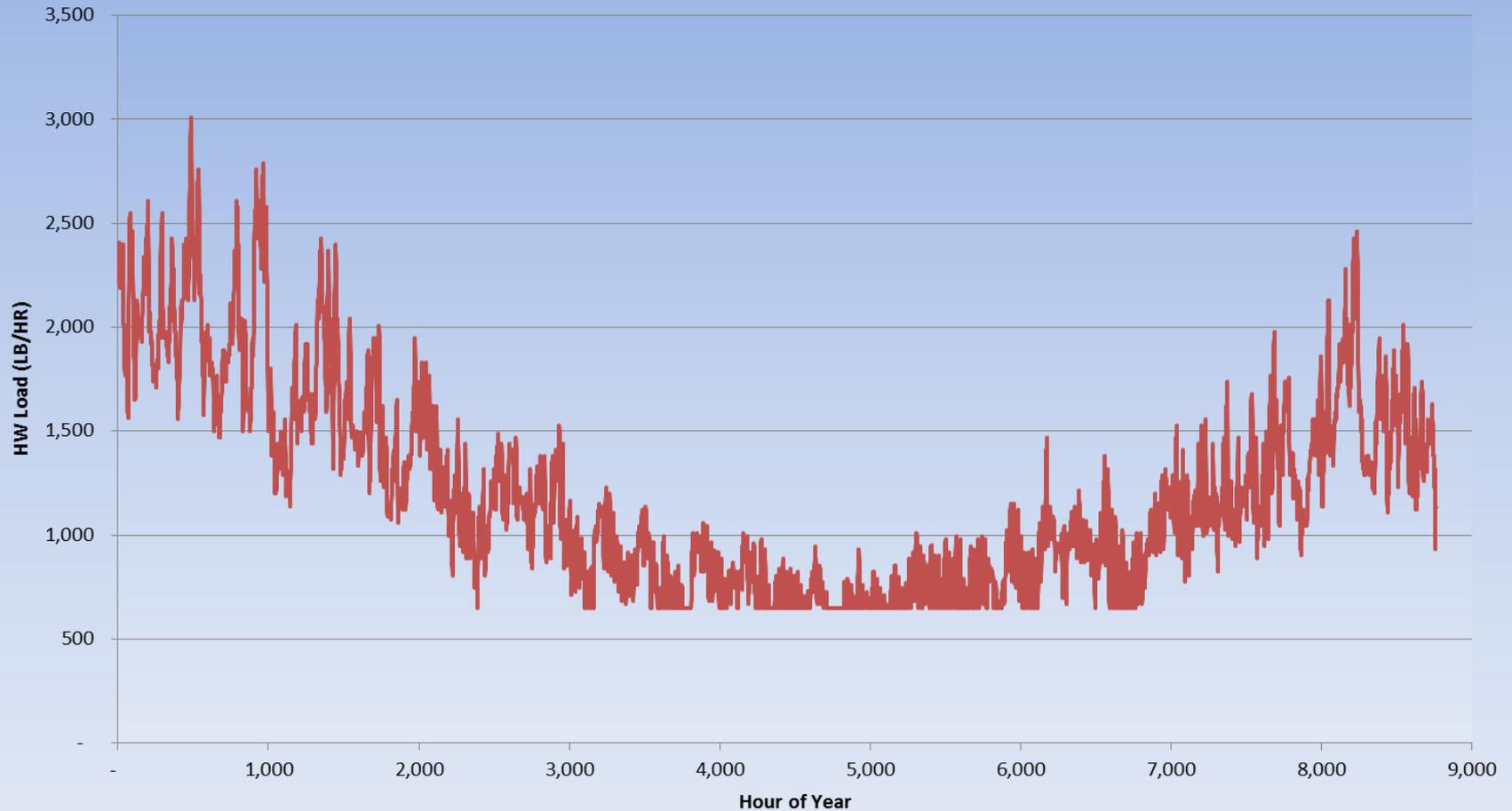
Reducing water volume required from 10 gal + 45 sec to 3 gal + 45 sec,
61,000 mbh saved, or 17,900 kWh.

LEED Innovative Design

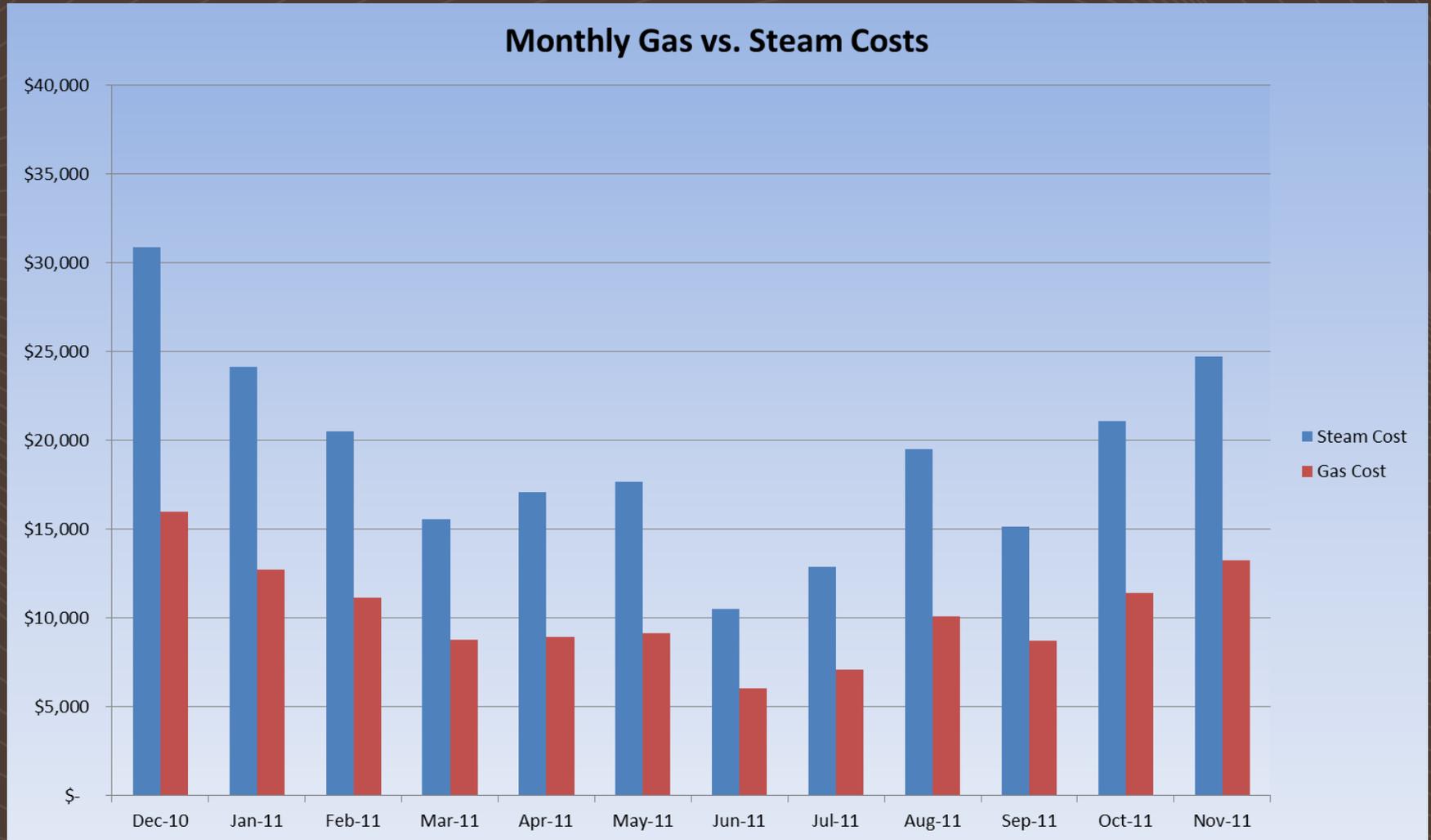


Customer Economics

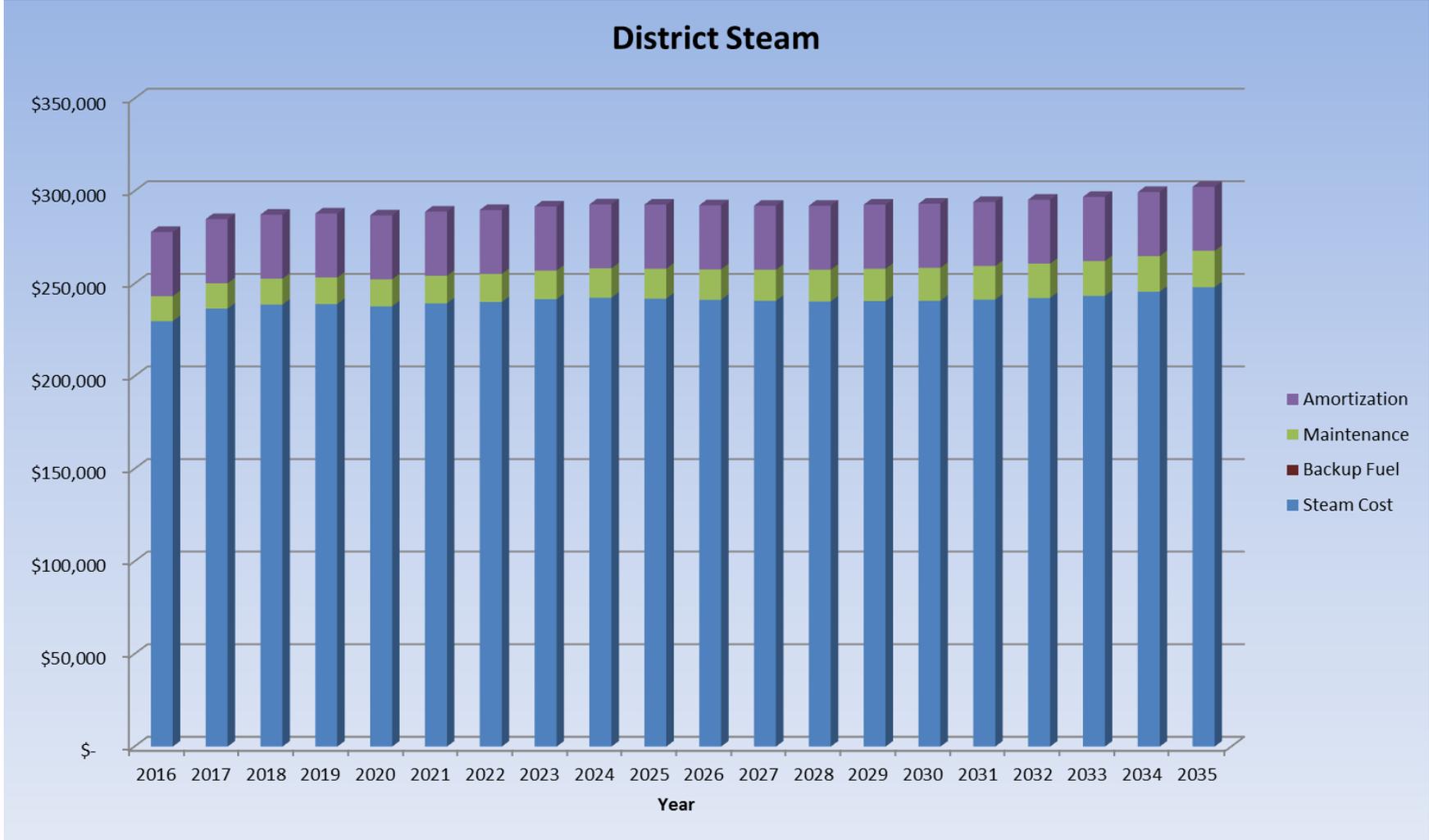
Estimated HW Load



Customer Economics



Customer Comparison



Life Cycle Cost Analysis - 20 Year Amortization Period			
Duration	20	years	
Discount Rate	3%		
Amortization Period	20	years	
Finance Rate	4.5%		
Average Utility Rate Inflation			
Natural Gas	1.7%	District Steam	0.4%
Fuel Oil	1.7%	Maintenance	2.0%
	New Boiler Plant	District Steam	
System First Cost	\$ 1,372,577	\$ 449,837	
Utility Incentive	\$ -	\$ -	
Total First Cost	\$ 1,372,577	\$ 449,837	
Amortization	\$ 105,518	\$ 34,582	
Replacement Costs Through Year:			
5	\$ -	\$ -	
10	\$ -	\$ -	
15	\$ -	\$ -	
20	\$ -	\$ -	
First Year Gas Cost	\$ 123,390	\$ -	
First Year District Steam Cost	\$ -	\$ 229,805	
First Year Water Cost	\$ -	\$ -	
First Year Electric Cost	\$ -	\$ -	
Total First Year Energy Cost	\$ 123,390	\$ 229,805	
Backup Fuel Cost	\$ 2,987	\$ -	
Maintenance Cost	\$ 41,177	\$ 13,495	
First Year O&M Cost	\$ 167,554	\$ 243,300	
Life Cycle Cost	\$ 4,537,944	\$ 4,325,927	
Assumptions:			
-Electric usage is equivalent for the two options			
-Utility rate inflation is based on data from the US Energy Information Administration Annual Energy Outlook			

Environmental Impact of Adding Customer

	2015 w/ Customer	2015 w/o Customer
Total Annual Emissions, MTECD	45,915	45,915
Electrical Generation, MWH	28,367	28,358
Steam Sold, MLB	139,925	135,959
Total Energy Delivered, MMBTU	236,713	232,716
Thermal Emissions Factor, MTECD/MMBTU	0.1940	0.1973

Reduced Energy used from Plant, MMBTU	3,996
Apparent GHG Savings, MTECD	214

Actual Effect	
GHG from Alternate Elec Generation, MTECD	7
GHG Emissions fom Gas, MTECD	236
Total Incease in GHG Emissions, MTECD	243
Total Swing in Emissions, MTECD	457

- OWEF plant has the capacity to contribute up to an additional 60,000 PPH of firm capacity to heating loads to support City Growth.
- The magnitude of future waste streams are influenced by area growth and societal efforts to reduce waste.
- The existing distribution system is limited in its current capacity to support this growth.
- Hot water extension opens opportunities for growth and interaction with a possible Mayo Clinic district energy system.

CHP brings with it an interdependence such that the savings of one customer detracts from the efficiency of the system as a whole.

This interdependence impacts Energy Savings and Carbon reductions.

Total Savings does not always equal sum of parts.