

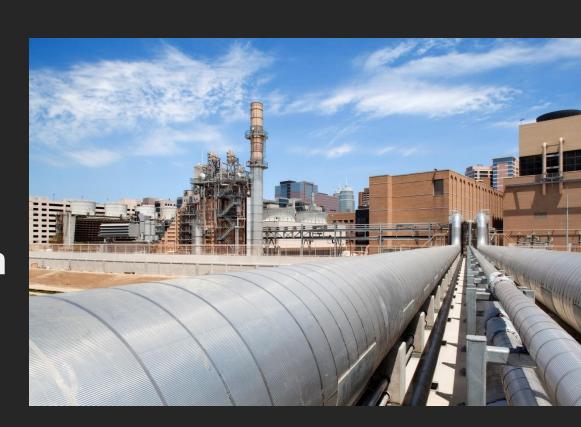
STRATEGICALLY TRANSITIONING FROM

STEAM TO HOT WATER

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OUTLINE

- Brief History
- Hot WaterAdvantages
- Site Distribution Analysis
- Summary



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A BRIEF DISTRICT HEATING HISTORY

- Holly Steam Combination Company

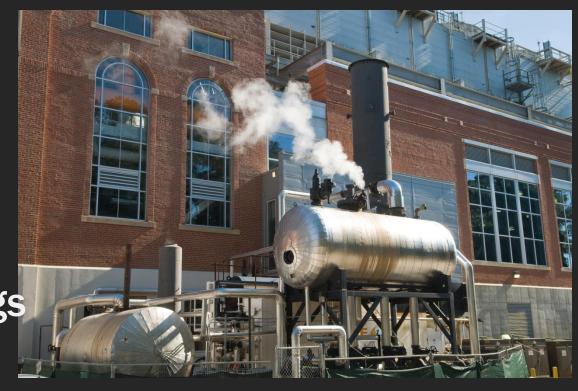
 – First Commercial District Heating (1877)
- Denver's District Steam
 System Oldest in
 Operation (1880)
- Post WWII Era Low Cost Energy
- District Energy St Paul Largest North American Hot Water District Heating (Present)



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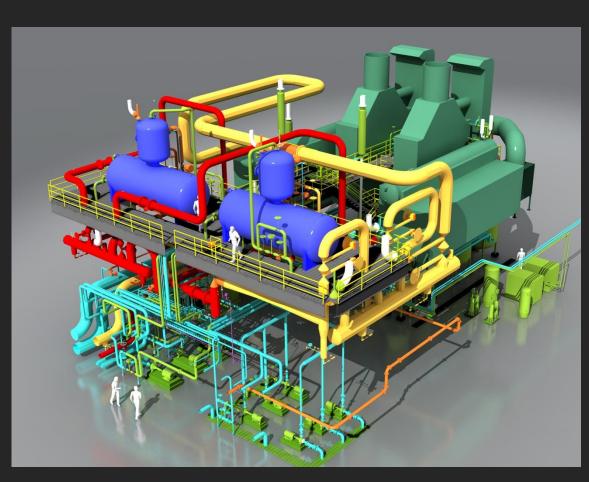
HOT WATER SYSTEM ADVANTAGES

- Less required maintenance
- Less steam
 knowledge in
 developing
 workforce
- Modern buildings utilizing hot water heating



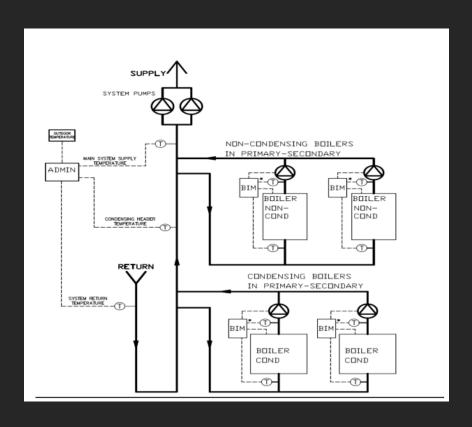
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- Steam System Components:
 - Boiler
 - Deaerator
 - Feedwater Pumps
 - Blowdown Vessel
 - Flash Tanks
 - Condensate Receivers
 - CondensatePumps
 - Water Treatment





- HW System Components:
 - Boiler
 - Primary/SecondaryPumps
 - Air Separator
 - Expansion Tank





- Lower flue gas temperature increases combustion efficiency
- Supply water reset control
- Less idle/cycling losses
- Lower conductive losses to ambient
- Little/no make-up water costs
- Lower chemical treatment costs



- Increased System Efficiency
 - Solar Thermal Heating
 - Geothermal
 - Cogeneration
 - Condensing Boilers
 - Thermal Storage
 - Heat Recovery Chillers
 - Waste Heat Recovery





HOT WATER SYSTEM ADVANTAGES – DISTRIBUTION

- Lower temperatures = less heat loss
- Utilize lower cost insulating materials
- Safety System leaks are less dangerous
- Higher likelihood of corrosion in condensate return system
- Reduced number of expansion loops
- No condensate recovery vaults.



HURDLES IN CONVERSION

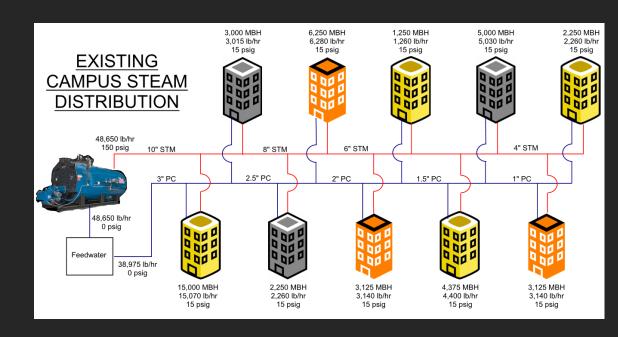
- Replacement of existing Steam
 Distribution piping.
- Heat Transfer stations and customer connections must be replaced.
- Higher pumping energy





SITE DISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS - STEAM

- 10 Buildings
- ~ 1 Mile of
 Distribution Piping
- 150 psig
 Distribution
- 15 psig at Building
- Steam-to-Hot Water Heat Exchangers at Building
- Atmospheric Pumped Condensate

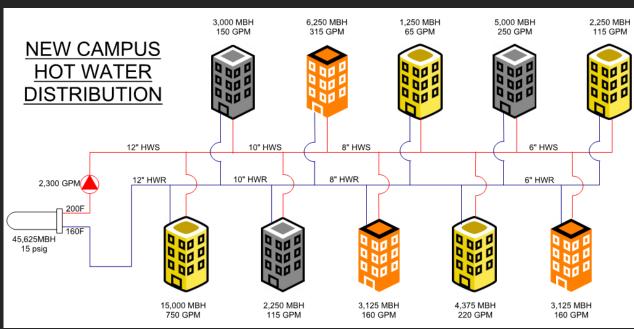


	Total Building Demand		Distribution		Condensate Return		Heat Input	
Distribution Type	Heat Load	Mass Flow	Losses	Total Flow	Flash Losses	Total Return	Req'd	
	МВН	lb/hr	lb/hr	lb/hr	lb/hr	lb/hr	МВН	
Steam	45,625	45,850	3,100	48,950	1,325	47,625	48,000	



SITE DISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS - HOT WATER

- Same Network as Steam
- 2,400 MBH in Steam Demand Savings
- 149.6°F at furthest building.



	Total Building Demand			Heat Innut			
Distribution Type	Heat Load	Flow Rate	Losses	Total Flow	Pump		Heat Input Req'd
	МВН	GPM		GPM	НР	kW	МВН
Hot Water	45,625	2,300	-	2,300	101	75	45,625



SITE DISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS - DEMAND

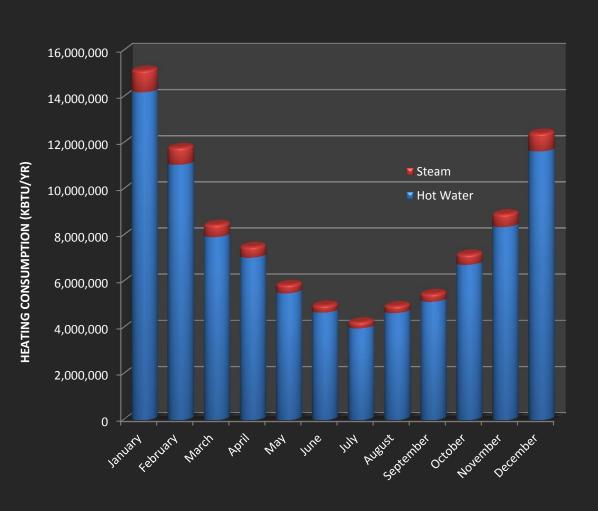
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Hot Water	45,625	3,045	-	3,045	101	75	45,625

5% Reduction in Heating Demand



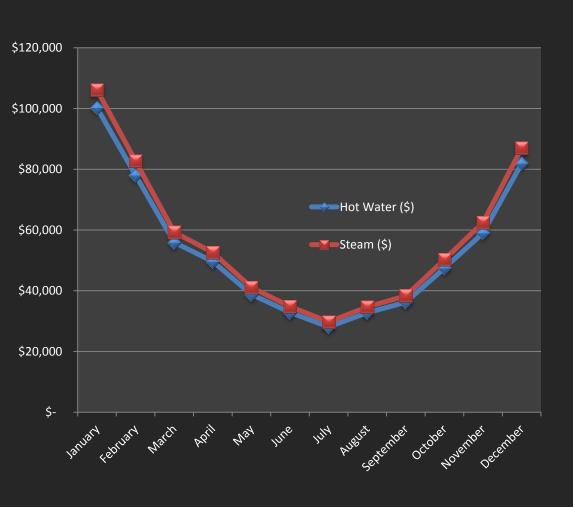
SITE DISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS - CONSUMPTION



- Heating Consumption
 - 950MMBTUpeakdifference
 - 505MMBTUaveragedifference



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SITE DISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS - COST ANALYSIS

Option		Simple				
	Capital	Energy	Water	Nat Gas	Maintenance	Payback
Steam vs Hot Water	(\$1,859,123)	(\$3,973)	\$390	\$42,423	\$84,400	15.09 Yrs

- 20 Year Life Cycle Considered
- 49 Steam Traps (Five Year Life Expectancy)
- New Water to Water Heat Exchangers
- New Variable Volume Hot Water Pumps (60 HP ea)



SUMMARY

- Less Maintenance Required on Hot Water Systems
- Hot Water Distribution is more Energy Efficient



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