LEADING THE WAY CampusEnergy2022

Feb. 15-18 | Westin Boston Seaport District Hotel | Boston, Mass.



Amherst College – Decarbonization Plan

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Decarbonization Goals

> Carbon Neutrality by 2030

- Minimize onsite created emissions
- Maximize **renewable** electricity usage
- Minimize reliance on **Carbon Offsets** to achieve zero effective carbon emissions
- Implement cost-effective and forward-looking technologies
- Replace aging, archaic infrastructure with modern, efficient, and flexible systems







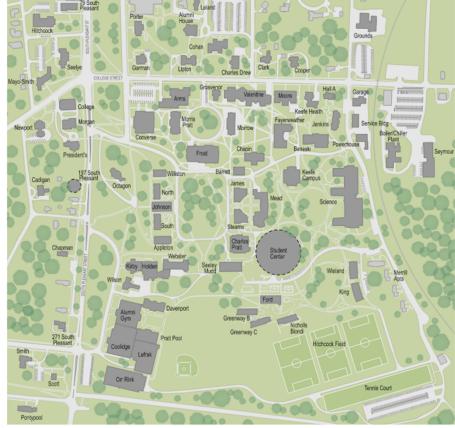


Campus Statistics

- >82 Buildings
 - > Core Campus and Periphery
- > 2.2 million GSF by 2025
 - > Current Campus: 2,062,650 GSF
 - > Student Center (2025) + 133,000 GSF
 - > 197 S Pleasant ST (2025) + 19,500 GSF

> Projected Growth*:

> 11,000 GSF per Year (2026 through 2050)



*Based on historical pattern over last 30 years

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Existing Cooling Systems

Cooling Systems

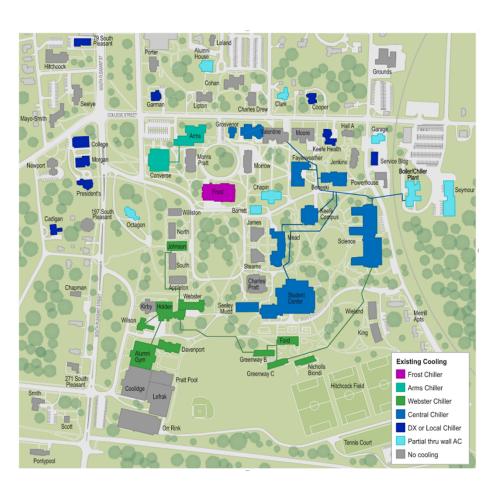
- > Central Chiller Plant
 - Outdated Refrigerant
 8 buildings (529k GSF)
- > Steam Absorption Chillers (Arms, Webster, Frost)
 - Extrémely inefficient technology 13 Buildings (505k GSF)
- Standalone Cooling (DX, local chillers, window units)
 - Outdated refrigerant 27 Buildings (364k GSF)
- > No Cooling
 - 34 Buildings (686k GSF)











Existing Heating Systems

Heating Systems

> Steam Heating Network (Boiler Plant)

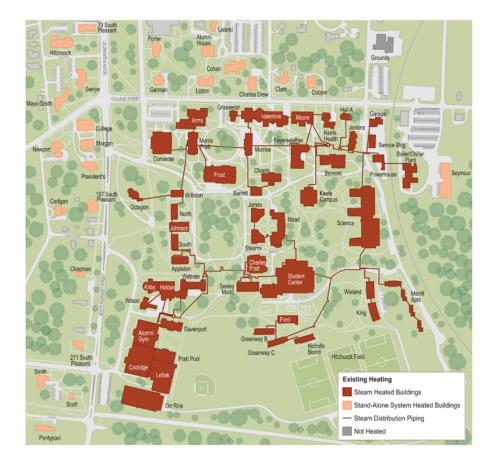
- Steam network dates to 1927
- 50 Buildings (1.6 million GSF)
- Standalone Heating (local boilers and furnaces)

- 32 Buildings (430k GSF)



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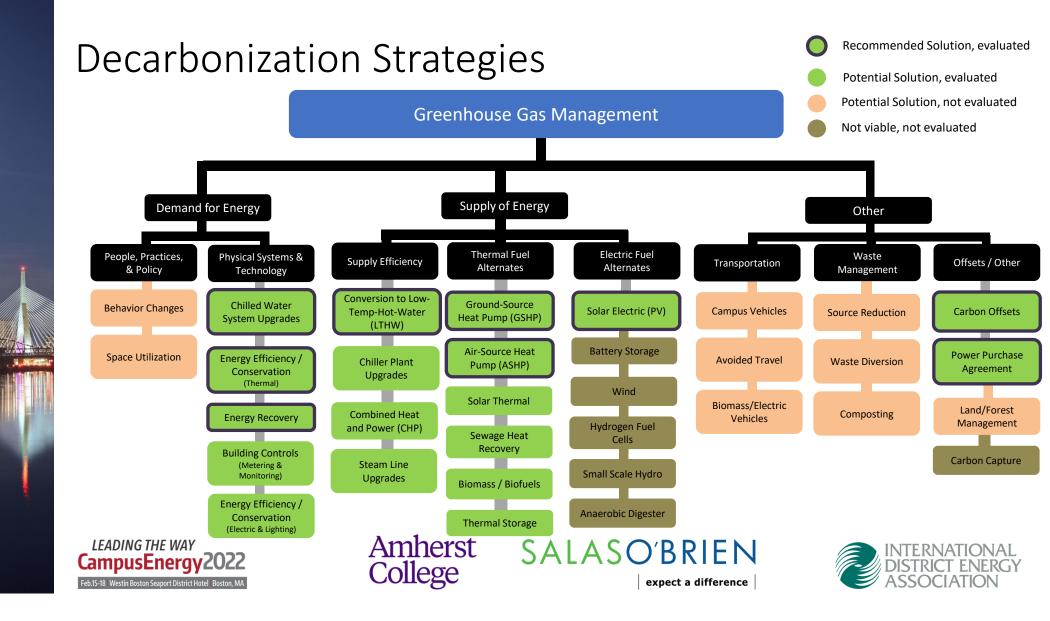
Decarbonization Guiding Principles

- Minimize burning fossil fuels
- De-commission steam (by 2030)
 - Convert to hot water distribution system
- Electrify heating load
 - Purchase renewable electricity
- Redundancy
 - Minimize single point of failure on heating system
- Resiliency (weather extremes)
- Optionality (future expansion, future technology, etc.)



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Path to Decarbonization

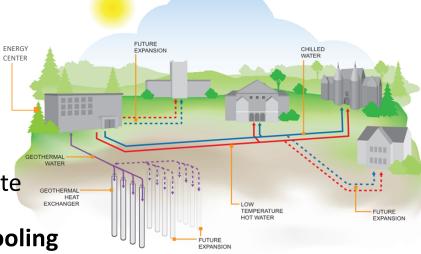
- > Maximize Energy Efficiency
- Convert from antiquated and archaic steam to modern Low Temperature Hot Water (LTHW) heating systems
- > Electrify heating and cooling through phased implementation of Heat Pumps
 - > Heat Reclamation
 - > Air-Source Heat Pump (ASHP) system
 - > Ground-Source Heat Pump (GSHP) system
- Combine the central cooling systems and eliminate antiquated steam chillers
- > Create capacity for future expansion of central cooling
- > Purchase or generate 100% of electric requirements from renewable sources
- Purchase carbon offsets for residual GHG emissions



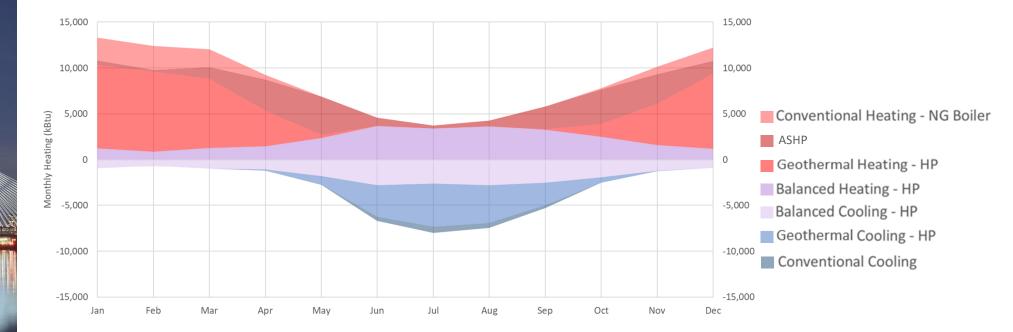








Annual Energy Profile



Heat Pumps produce ~80% of annual energy usage for district system



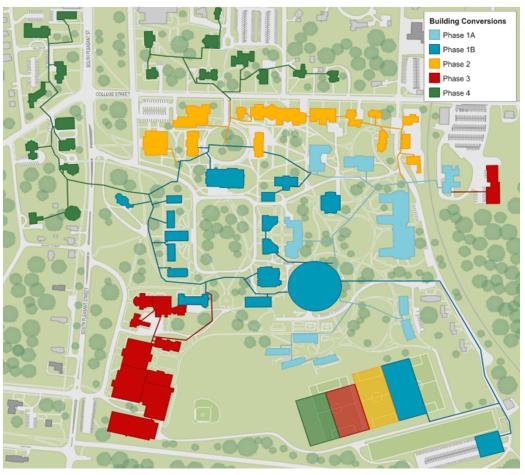






Phased Implementation

- > Phase 1a South-East Campus
- » Phase 1b Central Campus
- > Phase 2 North Core Campus
- Phase 3 Athletic Buildings
- Phase 4 NW Campus (Optional)



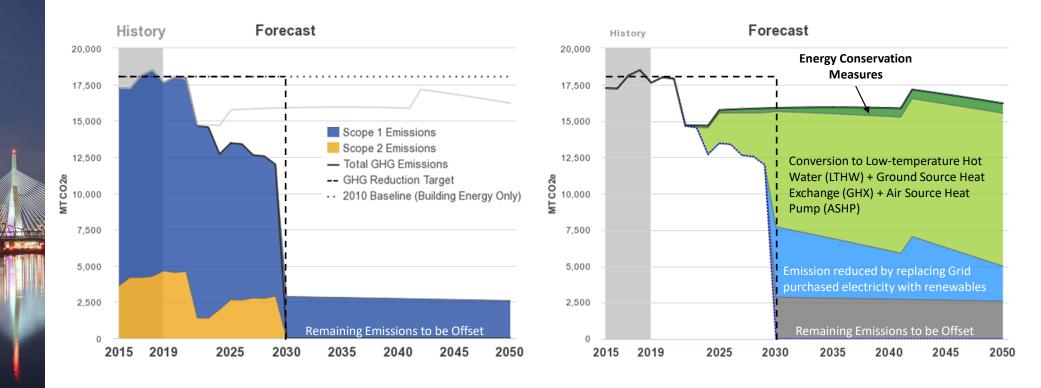








GHG Impact



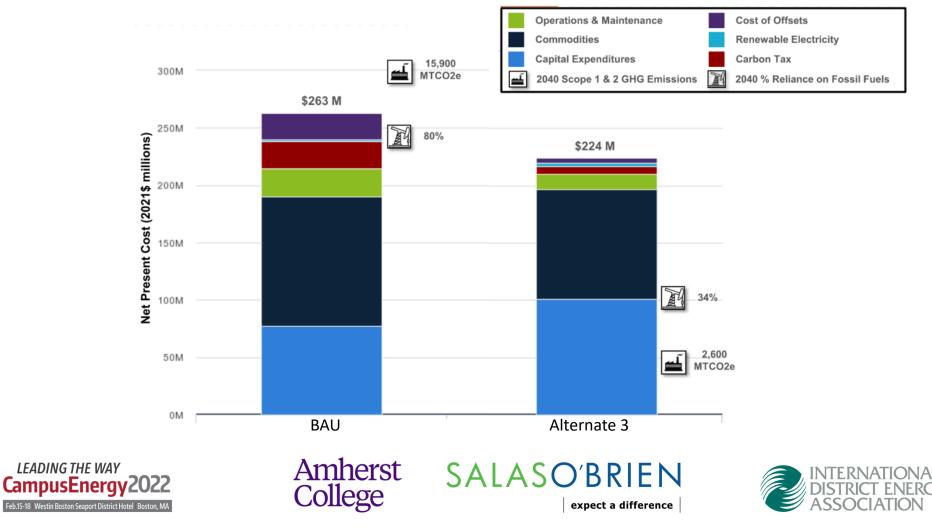








Life-cycle Cost Comparison



Value Propositions

- Scope of Buildings
 - Core Campus vs peripheral buildings "in scope"
- Hot Water Temperature
 - Outdoor reset = save \$ on building conversion
- GSHP System Size
 - Diminishing returns on investment
- New Energy Center Location & Type of Construction
 - Real estate / architecture vs Cost



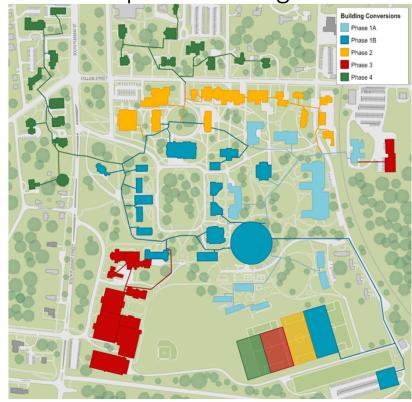




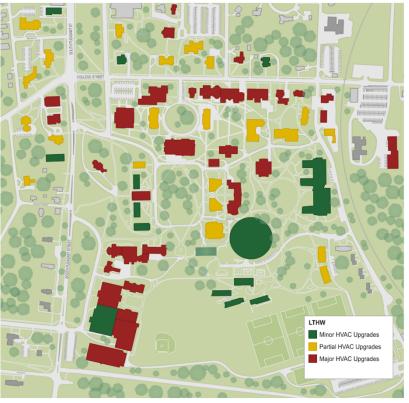


Value Proposition – Buildings

Scope of Buildings



Building Conversion Cost



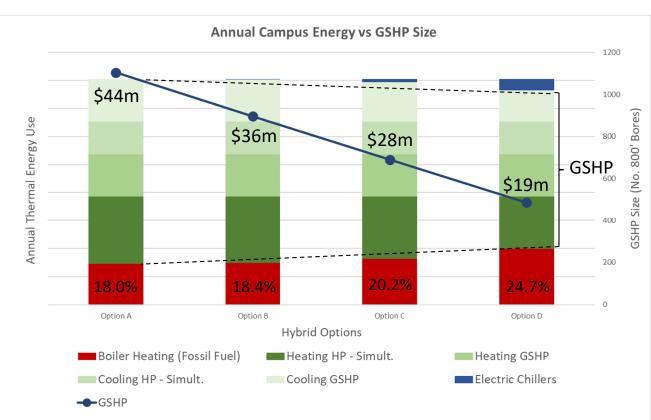
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Value Proposition – Ground Source Heat Pump Size

- Diminishing returns on GSHP as it increases in size.
 - GSHP is expensive investment
- Utilize conventional and alternate systems to supplement GSHP to optimize cost investment
 - <u>Supplemental Heating</u>: High-Efficiency Natural Gas Boilers and Electric Air-Source Heat Pumps
 - Supplemental Cooling: Electric Only Chillers and Cooling Towers



Note: Annual Energy includes added AC on campus

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Value Proposition – System Scenarios

600 **Additional Scenarios** Annual Thermal Energy Use 500 to balance cost and \$17m \$16m \$20m \$15m \$15m GSHP Size (No. of 800' Bores 400 - GSHP system Size 300 - Air Source Heat Pump 200 100 Scenario A (Base Case) Scenario B (ASHP) Scenario C (Glycol) Scenario C-1 (Glycol +) Scenario C-2 (Glycol ++) Scenario D (Glycol and Scenario D-1 (Glycol + & ASHP) ASHP) System Type Scenarios Boiler Heating (Fossil Fuel) ASHP (Electric) Heating HP - GHX Heating HP - Simult. Cooling HP - Simult. Cooling HP - GHX Conventional Cooling

Annual Campus Energy vs GSHP Size

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GHG reduction

- Glycol



SALASO'BRIEN expect a difference



- Value of project based on Life Cycle not only upfront capital
- Buy-in / Commitment from Leadership
 - Capital & Disruption
- Participation from Campus Leadership
 - Cooperation, Time, and Support
- Thorough understanding of how energy is used on campus
- Dialogue with colleagues and peer institutions
- Identify comfort with innovation / new technology
- Flexibility / "Optionality"
 - Changing campus needs, new technology, value propositions

















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Amherst College

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expect a difference