



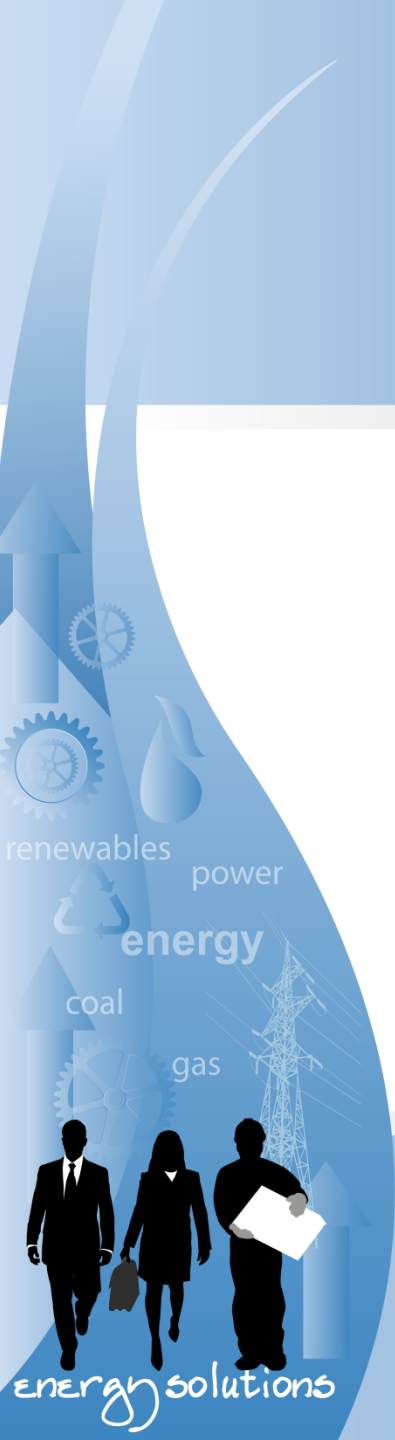
IDEA Annual Conference 2016

CHP & District Energy

CHP Fuel Switching & Re-contracting at a multi-tenant chemical campus

June 22, 2016

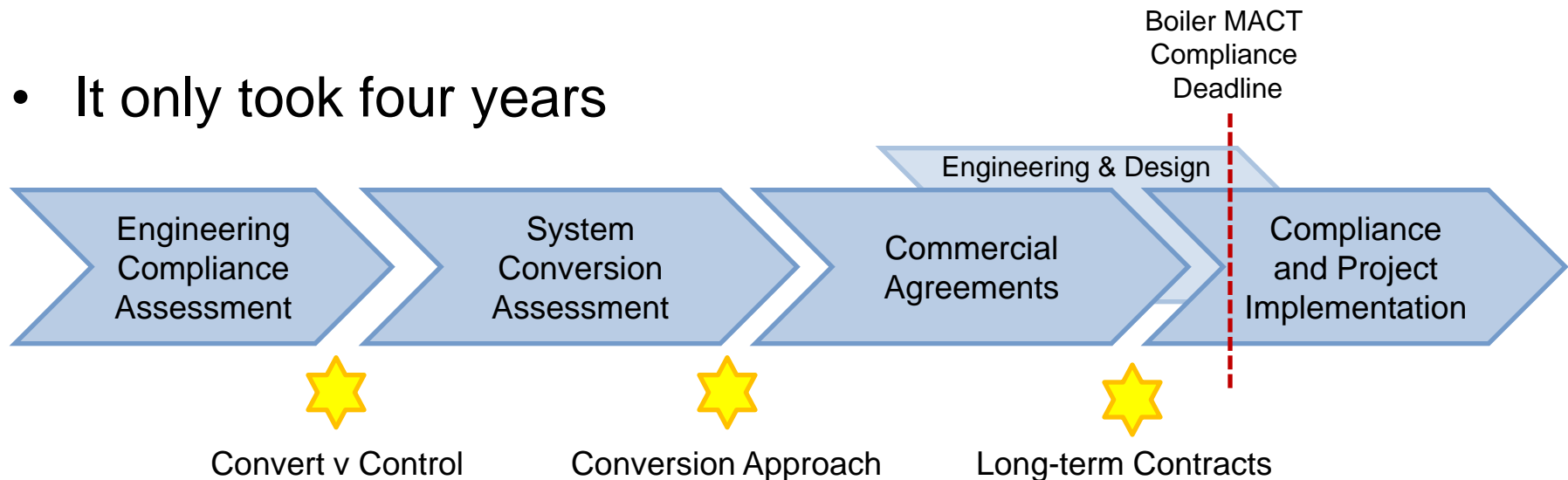
Providing fully integrated, comprehensive energy solutions





Introduction

- DTE Energy Services collaborated with its four customers at a multi-tenant chemical facility to convert a coal-fired CHP system into a natural gas-fired system, achieve compliance with the Boiler MACT, invest in the long-term reliability of the plant and...
- It only took four years





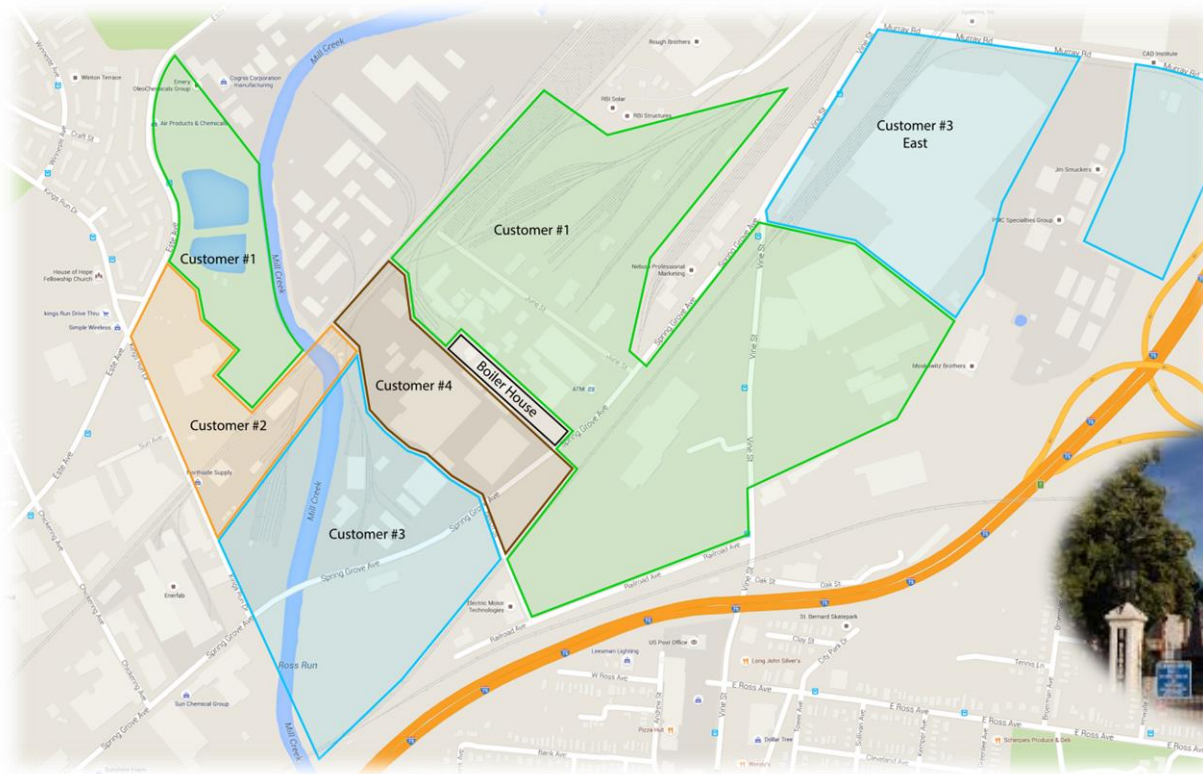
The Ivorydale facility in St. Bernard, OH is one the oldest industrial sites in the U.S.



Originally developed and operated by Procter & Gamble, the Ivorydale facility has seen its share of changes



The Ivorydale facility in St. Bernard, OH is one the oldest industrial sites in the U.S.

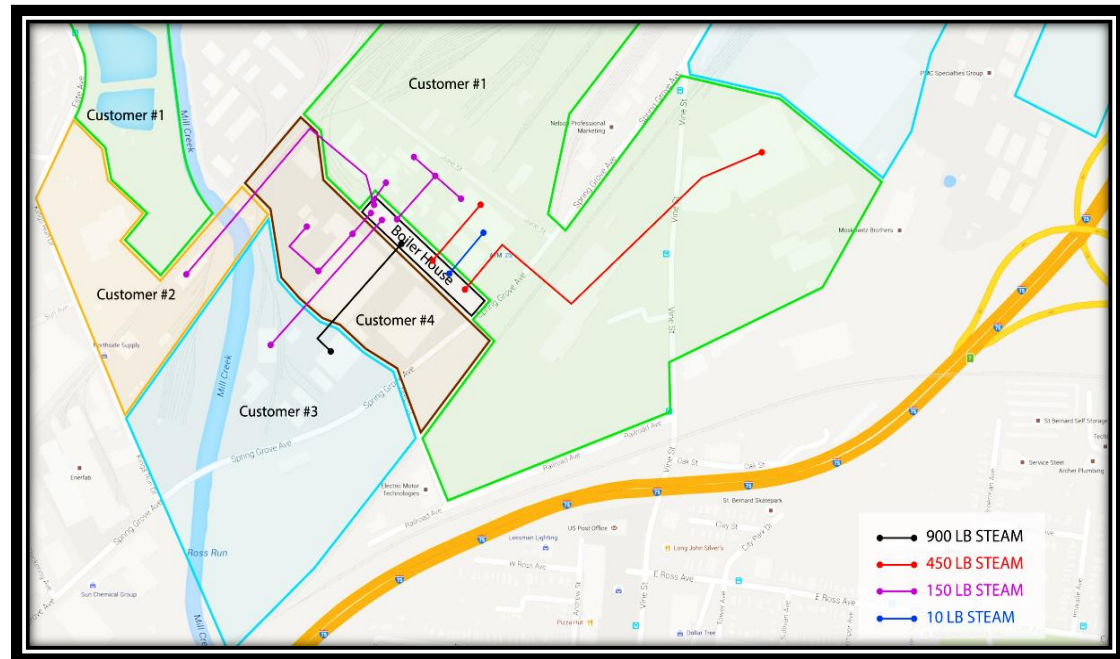
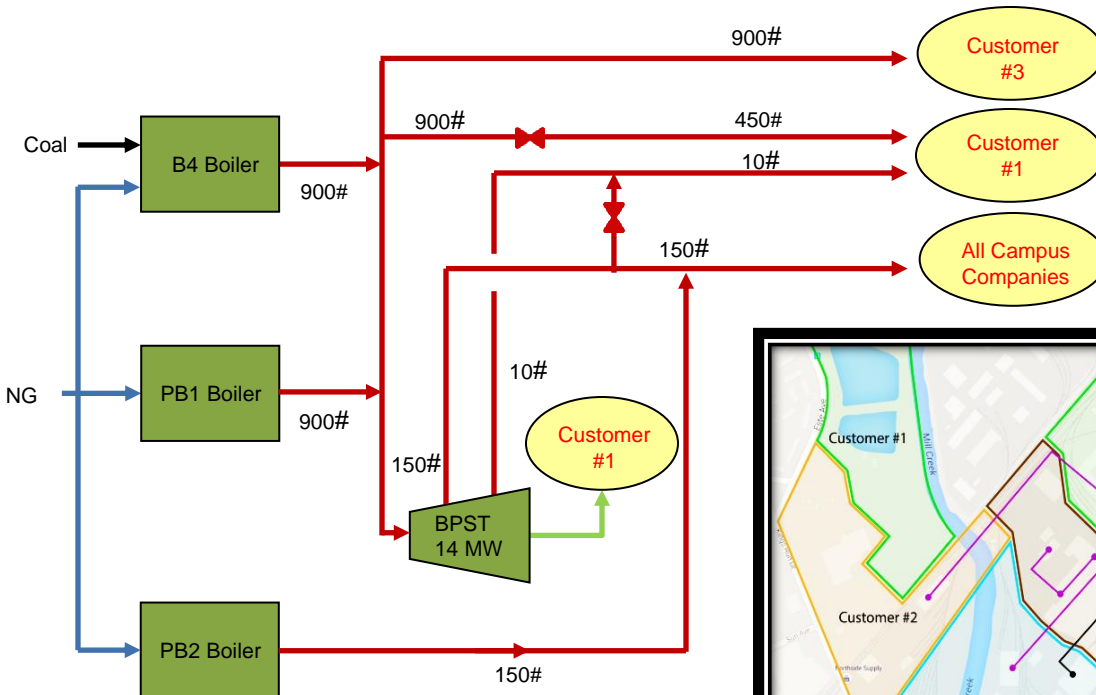


Including, over the last 20-yrs, transitioning into a multi-tenant chemical campus that receives its energy services from the original, centrally-located boiler house



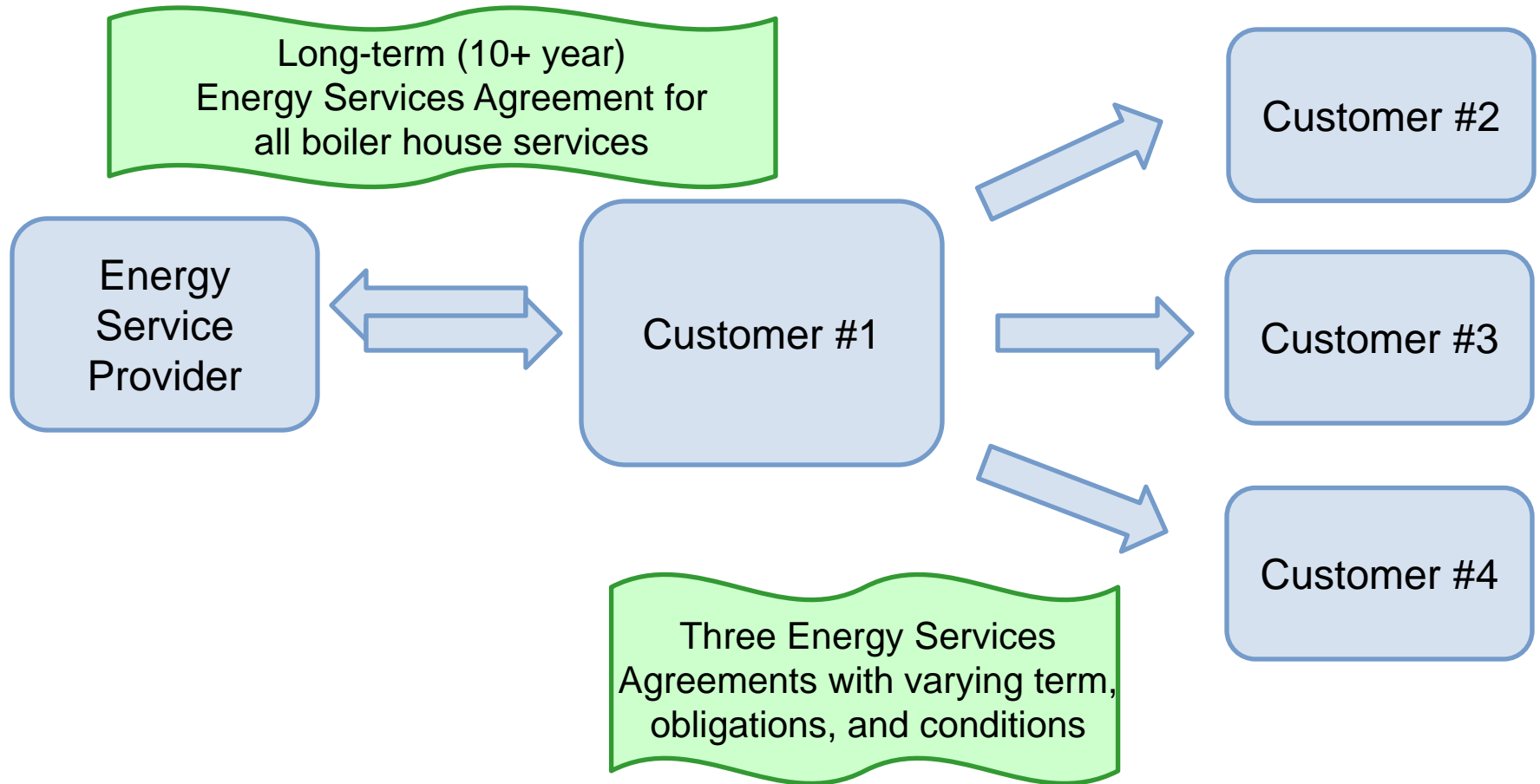


For years, site partners' steam loads were met via a ~300 kpph coal-fired boiler, with natural gas back-up, and delivered through a campus-wide distribution network



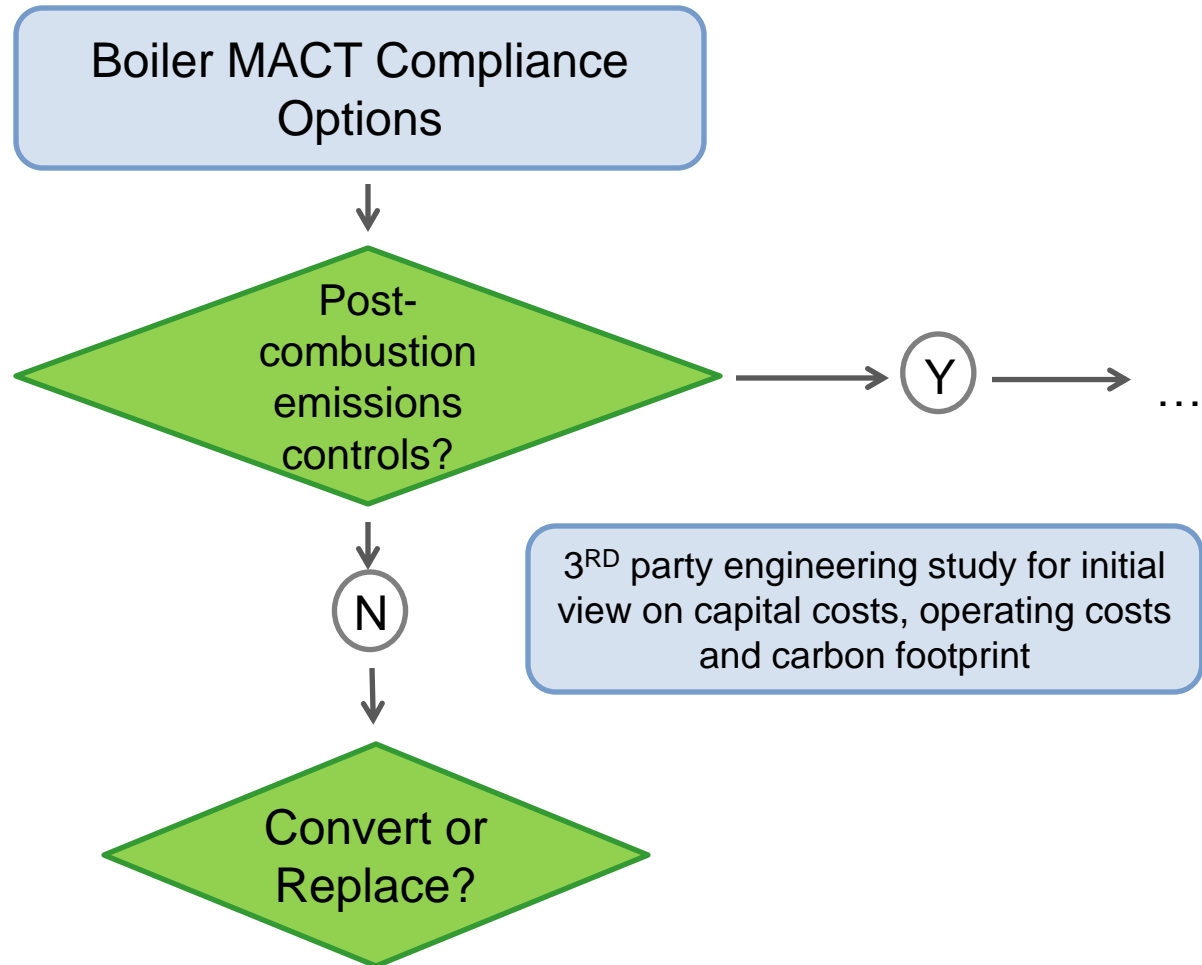
As the multi-tenant site evolved, P&G contracted with a third party for energy services supplied from the boiler house and acted as a tolling agent to deliver those services out to the other tenants

DTE Energy®





Boiler MACT compliance provided an opportunity for the site to evaluate its long-term options for steam service

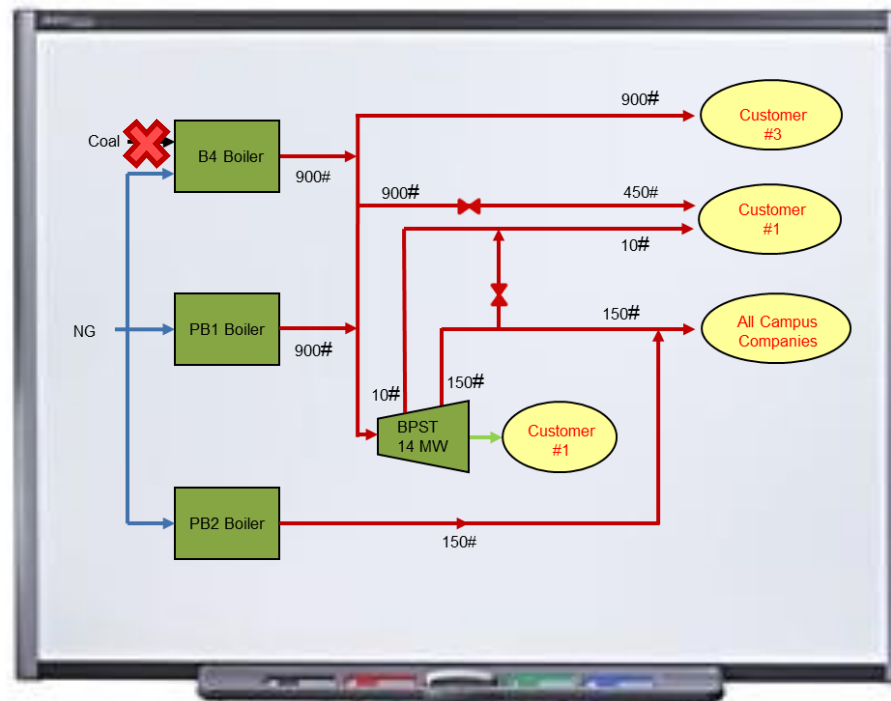




Move on from Coal to... ???

Supply Side

- ❖ What are the options for producing steam and power?
- ❖ How to best maximize efficiency?
- ❖ How to best maximize reliability?
- ❖ How to minimize carbon impact?



Demand Side

- ❖ Which customers want to stay on the loop?
- ❖ Which grades of steam are best served from the boiler house?
- ❖ Eliminate power?
- ❖ Expand power?

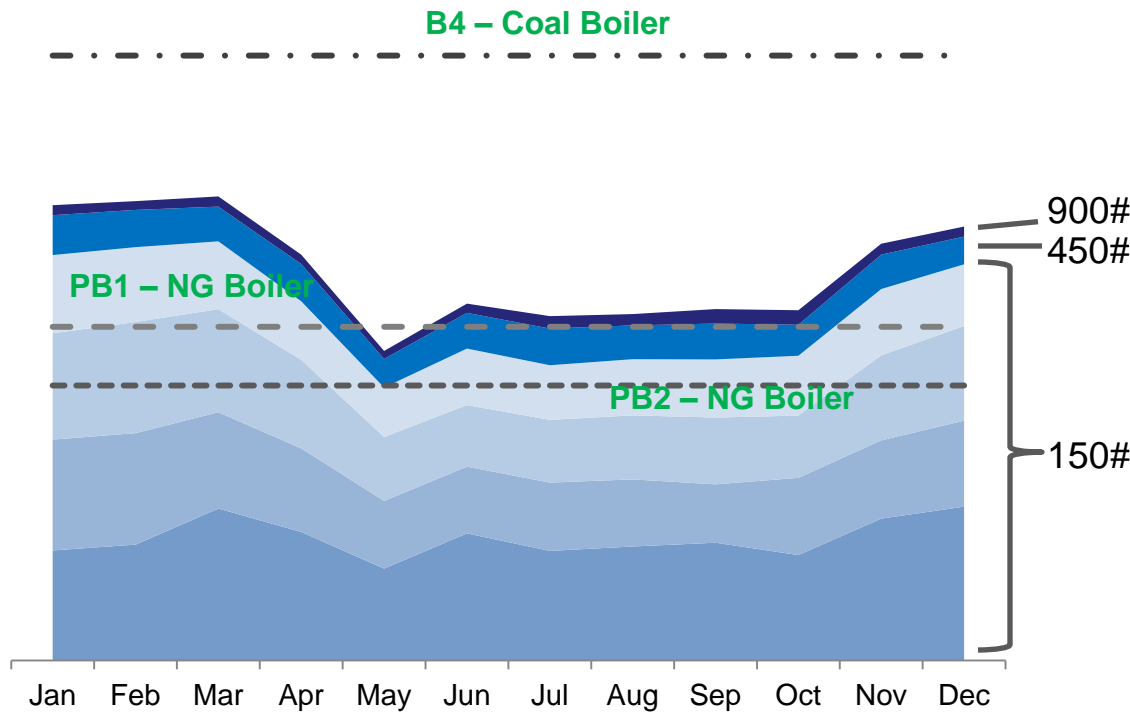
The goal

go from a blank white board to a campus-wide supported, technical solution for providing long-term services from the boiler house



P&G and DTEES kicked off an assessment that looked at, initially, four potential long-term peak load scenarios

Steam Load Curves w/ Unit Capacity (kpph)



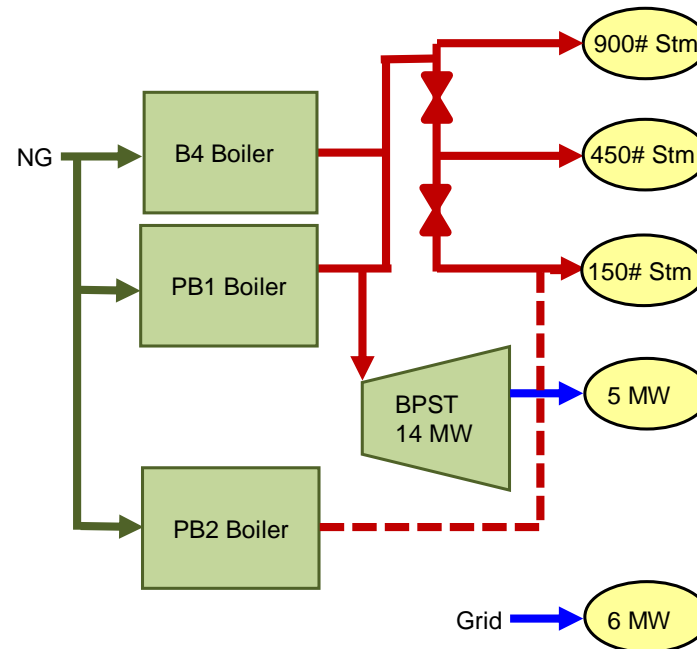
Looked at recent historical loads and made initial growth/reduction assumptions to develop a long-term view on service levels

| Load Scenario | Steam Required | Power Required |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| High Steam / Low Power | 170 kpph | 11 MW |
| Low Steam / Low Power | 120 kpph | 11 MW |
| High Steam / High Power | 170 kpph | 16 MW |
| Low Steam / High Power | 120 kpph | 16 MW |



And then developed several system configurations to meet those load scenarios

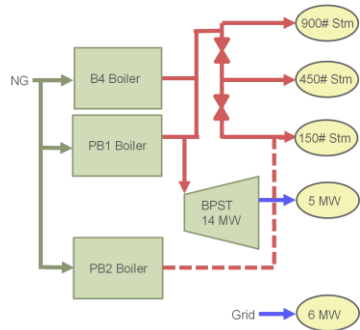
Coal Boiler Conversion



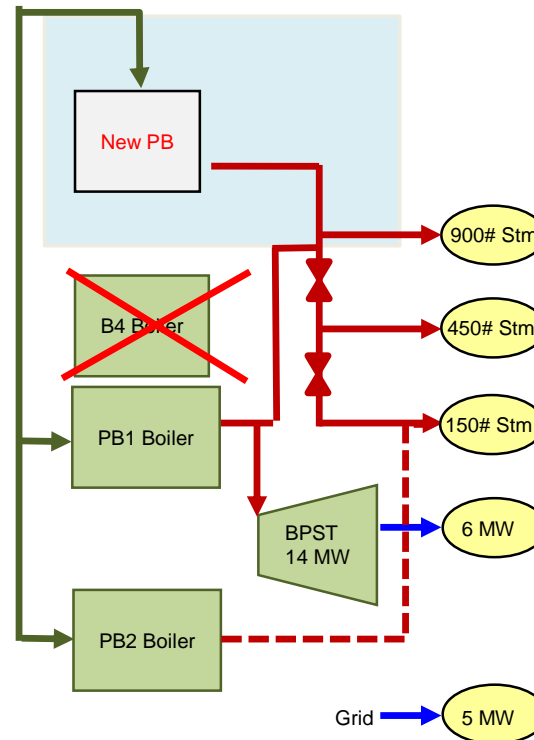


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Coal Boiler Conversion



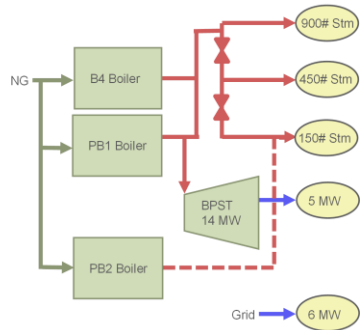
New Small Package Boiler



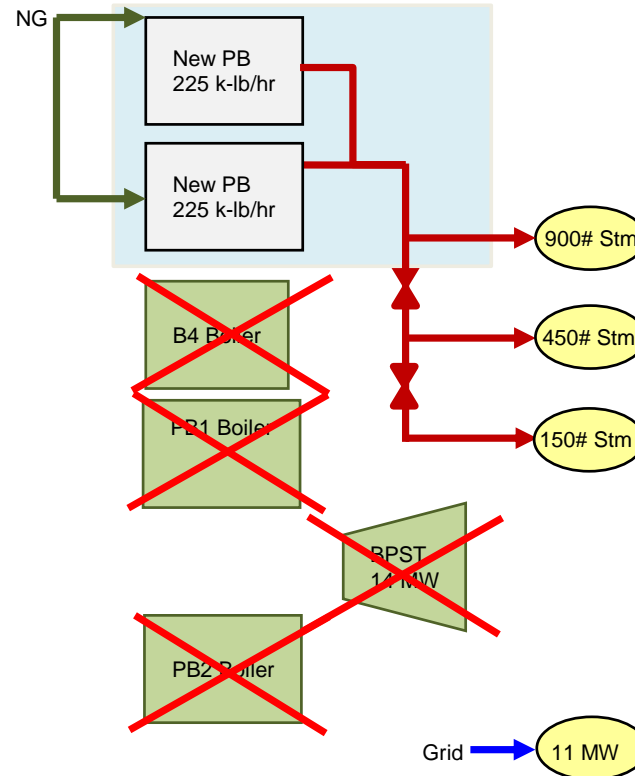


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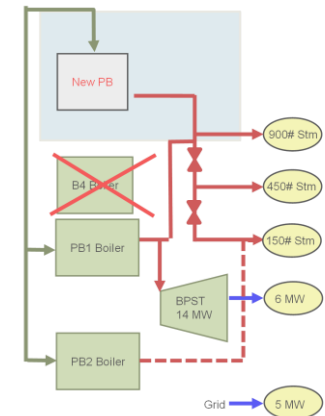
Coal Boiler Conversion



Steam Only



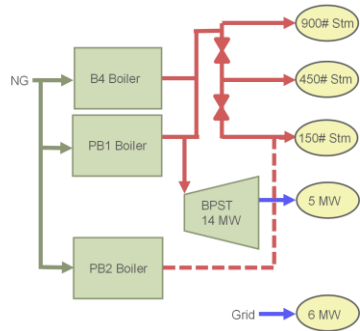
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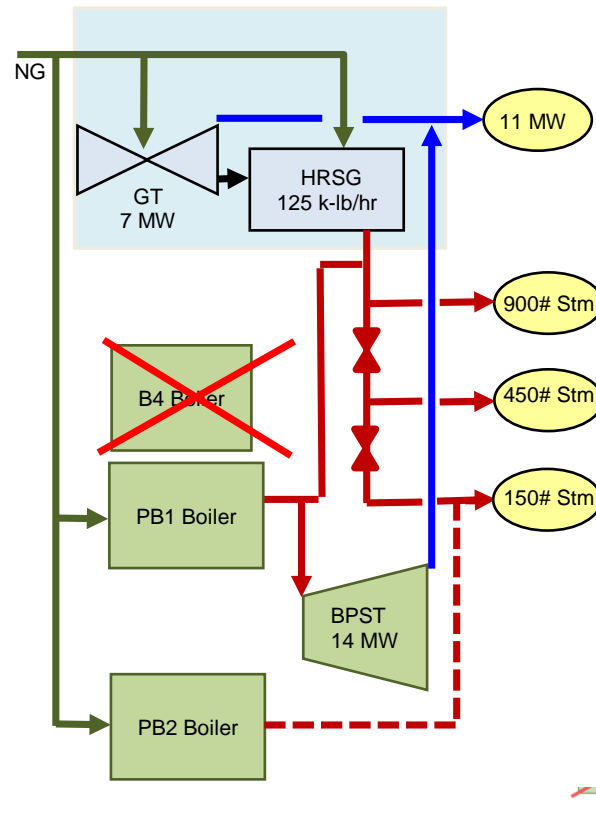


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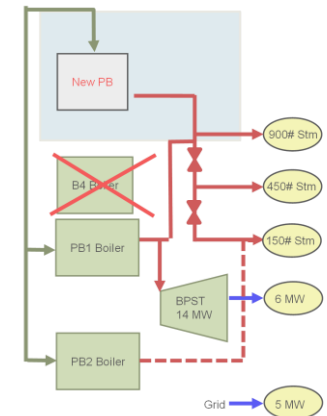
Coal Boiler Conversion



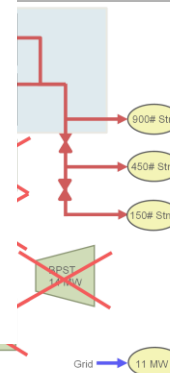
Small Gas Turbine CHP



New Small Package Boiler



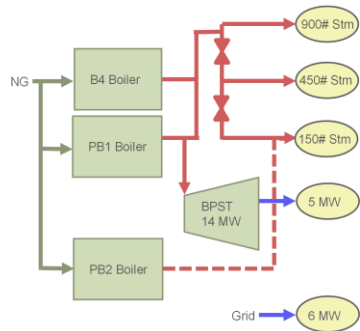
Only



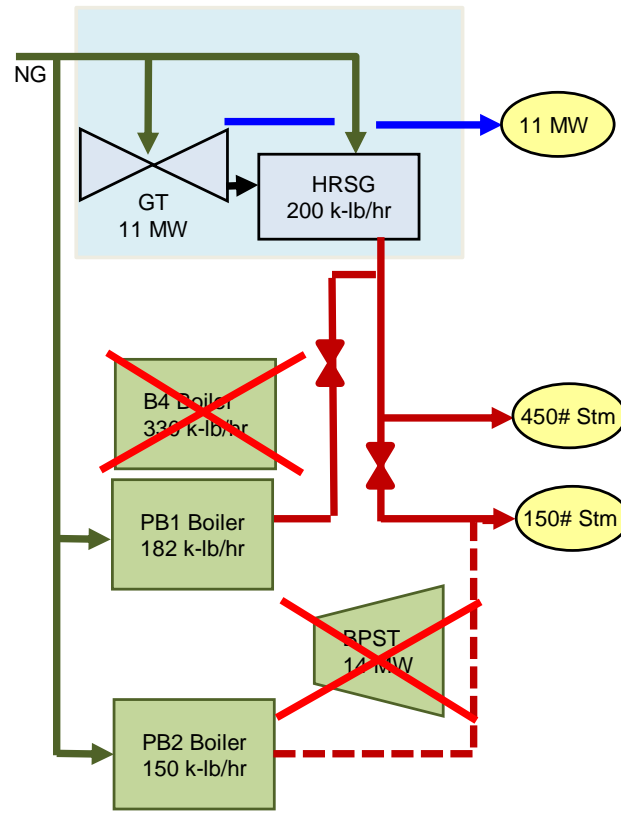


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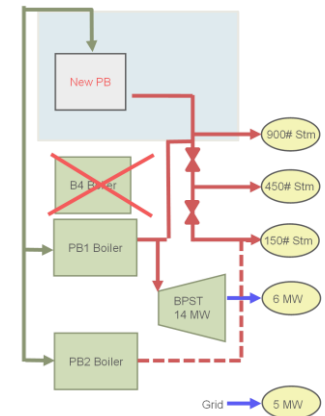
Coal Boiler Conversion



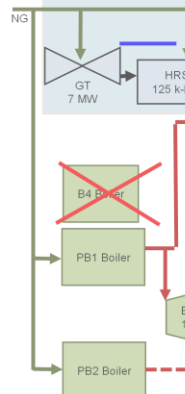
Large Gas Turbine CHP



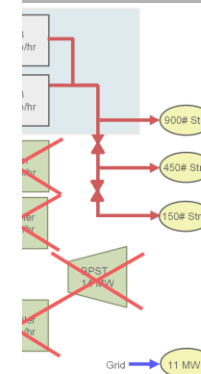
New Small Package Boiler



Small Gas Turbine



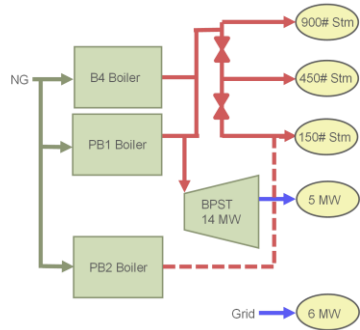
m Only



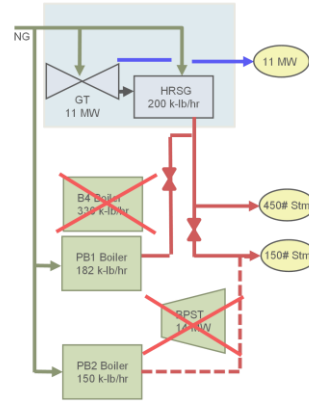


The screening analysis, while still fairly high level, accounted for a number of critical factors

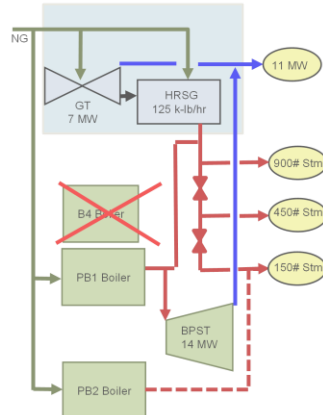
Coal Boiler Conversion



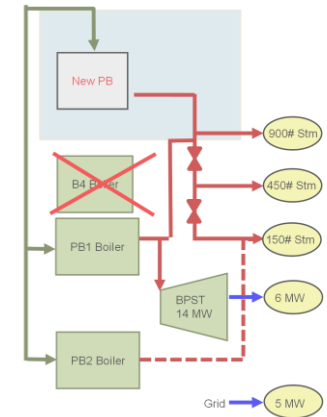
Large Gas Turbine CHP



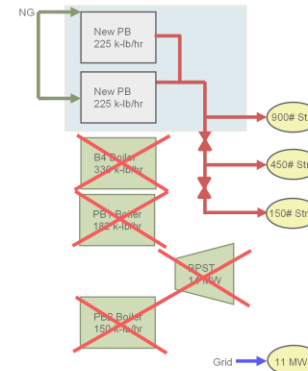
Small Gas Turbine CHP



New Small Package Boiler



Steam Only

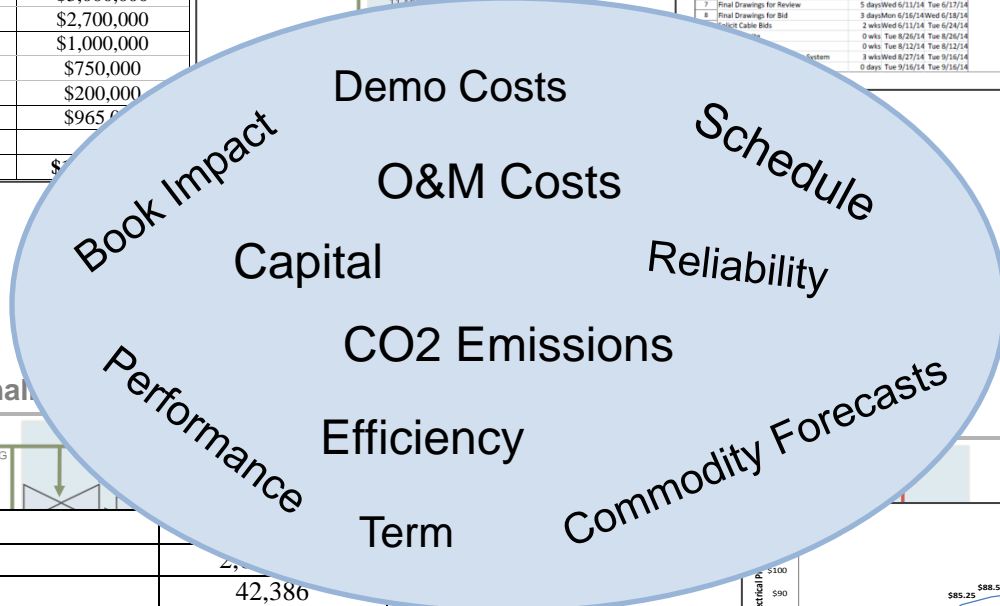
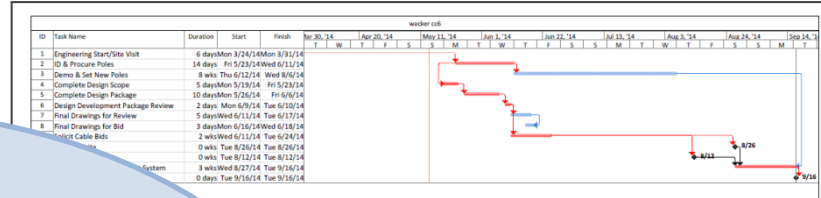
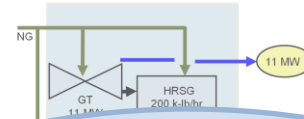




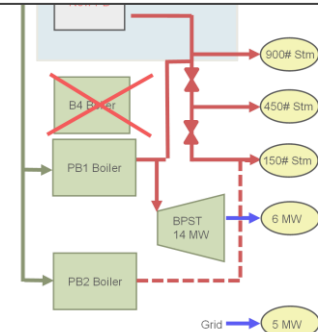
The screening analysis, while still fairly high level, accounted for a number of critical factors

| | Case 1-1 |
|---|---------------------|
| Gas Turbine/Engine | \$0 |
| Package Boiler | \$0 |
| HRSG | \$0 |
| BOP | \$0 |
| Demolition | \$2,000,000 |
| Controls | \$3,000,000 |
| Fuel Oil | \$2,700,000 |
| Install, Commodity, Building, Engineering | \$1,000,000 |
| Startup | \$750,000 |
| Development | \$200,000 |
| Contingency | \$965,000 |
| Total | \$10,615,000 |

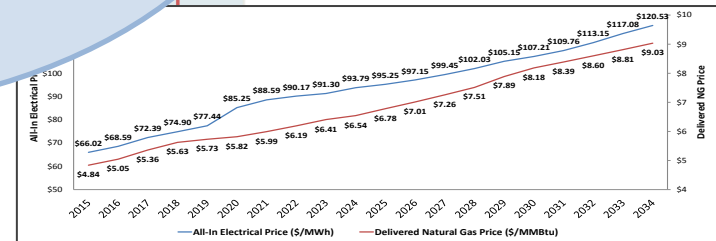
Large Gas Turbine CHP



Small



| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Gross Steam (k-lb) | 2,386 |
| Net 900 psig Steam (k-lb) | 42,386 |
| Net 450 psig Steam (k-lb) | 100,278 |
| Net 150 psig Steam (k-lb) | 1,364,613 |
| Self-Generated Gross Power (MWh) | 53,537 |
| Self-Generated Net Power (MWh) | 40,469 |
| Purchased Power (MWh) | 55,891 |
| Natural Gas Usage (MMBtu) | 2,610,010 |
| Effective CO2 Emissions (tons) | 175,693 |





For each configuration and each load scenario, the screening analysis produced a set of outputs in order to make the comparative assessment

Summary Table for Each Case

| Case | 1-4 | 2-4 | 3-4 | 3A-4 | 4-4 | 5-4 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Capital Cost (\$000) | 912,000 | 912,000 | 912,000 | 912,000 | 912,000 | 912,000 |
| Effective CO2 Emissions (ton/yr) | 142,402 | 142,402 | 142,402 | 142,402 | 142,402 | 142,402 |
| Est. First Year Costs (\$000) | | | | | | |
| Fixed System Maintenance Costs | 12,700 | 12,700 | 12,700 | 12,700 | 12,700 | 12,700 |
| NG Fuel Cost | 12,700 | 12,700 | 12,700 | 12,700 | 12,700 | 12,700 |
| Net Electricity Costs | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Consumables | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Water & Sewer Costs | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Feedwater Costs | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Total | 28,000 | 28,000 | 28,000 | 28,000 | 28,000 | 28,000 |
| Avg Annual Costs (\$000) | | | | | | |
| Fixed System Maintenance Costs | 12,700 | 12,700 | 12,700 | 12,700 | 12,700 | 12,700 |
| NG Fuel Cost | 12,700 | 12,700 | 12,700 | 12,700 | 12,700 | 12,700 |
| Net Electricity Costs | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Consumables | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Water & Sewer Costs | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Feedwater Costs | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Total | 28,000 | 28,000 | 28,000 | 28,000 | 28,000 | 28,000 |

Total Cost Sensitivity to Commodity Pricing

| First Year Cost (\$000/Yr) w/ DTE Investment | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| First Year Electrical Price (\$/MWh) | | First Year Delivered Gas Price (\$/MMBTU) | | | | | |
| | | \$3.50 | \$4.00 | \$4.50 | \$5.00 | \$5.50 | \$6.00 |
| | \$50 | 24,598 | 25,789 | 26,981 | 28,172 | 29,364 | 30,555 |
| | \$60 | 24,766 | 25,958 | 27,149 | 28,341 | 29,532 | 30,724 |
| | \$70 | 24,935 | 26,127 | 27,318 | 28,510 | 29,701 | 30,893 |
| | \$80 | 25,104 | 26,295 | 27,487 | 28,678 | 29,870 | 31,061 |
| | \$90 | 25,273 | 26,464 | 27,656 | 28,847 | 30,039 | 31,230 |
| | \$100 | 25,441 | 26,633 | 27,824 | 29,016 | 30,207 | 31,399 |

| Project Life Average Annual Cost (\$000/Yr) w/ DTE Investment | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| First Year Electrical Price (\$/MWh) | | First Year Delivered Gas Price (\$/MMBTU) | | | | | |
| | | \$3.50 | \$4.00 | \$4.50 | \$5.00 | \$5.50 | \$6.00 |
| | \$50 | 31,056 | 32,743 | 34,430 | 36,117 | 37,804 | 39,491 |
| | \$60 | 31,296 | 32,983 | 34,670 | 36,356 | 38,043 | 39,730 |
| | \$70 | 31,536 | 33,222 | 34,909 | 36,596 | 38,283 | 39,970 |
| | \$80 | 31,775 | 33,462 | 35,149 | 36,836 | 38,523 | 40,209 |
| | \$90 | 32,015 | 33,702 | 35,389 | 37,075 | 38,762 | 40,449 |
| | \$100 | 32,254 | 33,941 | 35,628 | 37,315 | 39,002 | 40,689 |

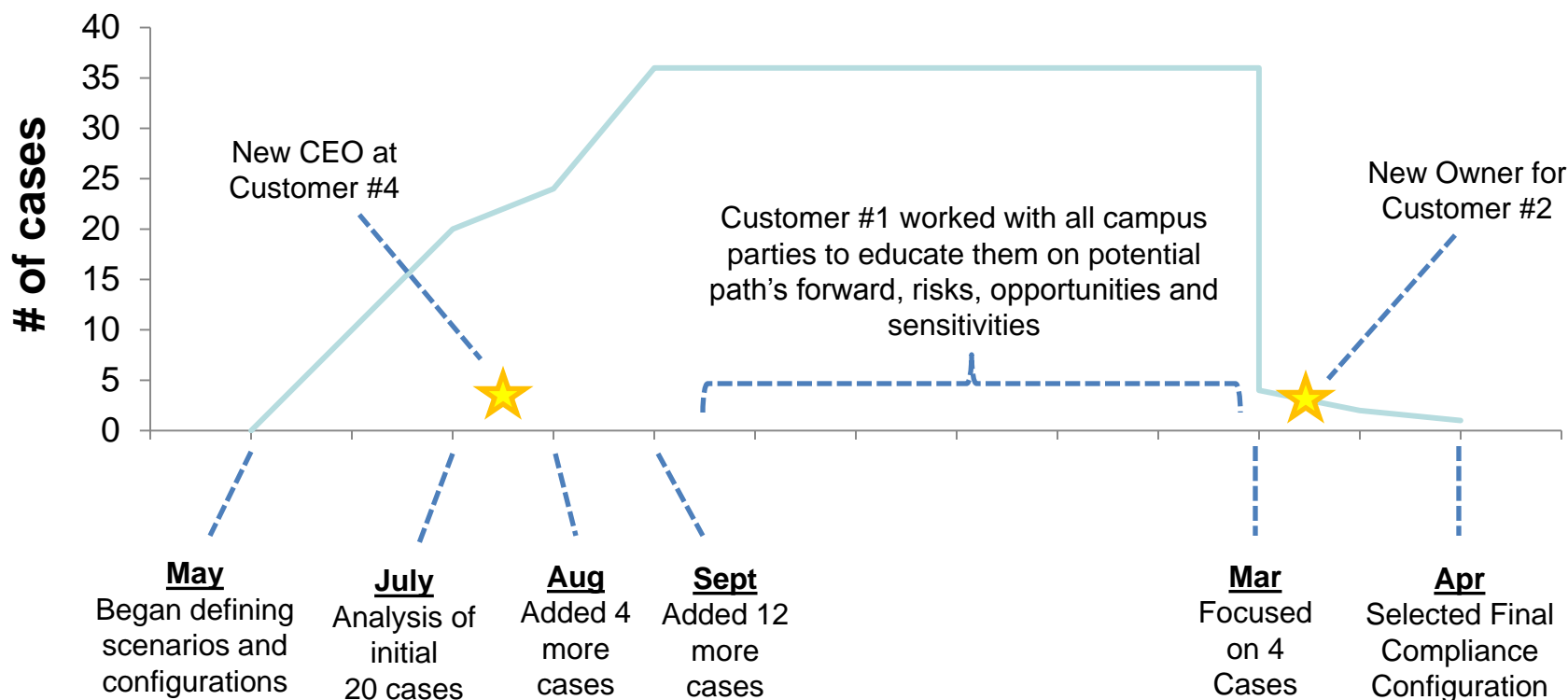
- At this stage, we were focusing primarily on order of magnitude total costs, comparative value proposition between the various configurations and complexity.
- We were producing long-term cash flow strips in order to evaluate on an NPV Basis

Load scenarios defined. Configurations considered. Initial assumptions and inputs gathered...

DTE Energy®



Time to Iterate



At the time of the analysis, coal was still cheaper than NG, customers had varying views on short-term v. long-term issues, and all were looking for efficiency improvements and lower annual costs

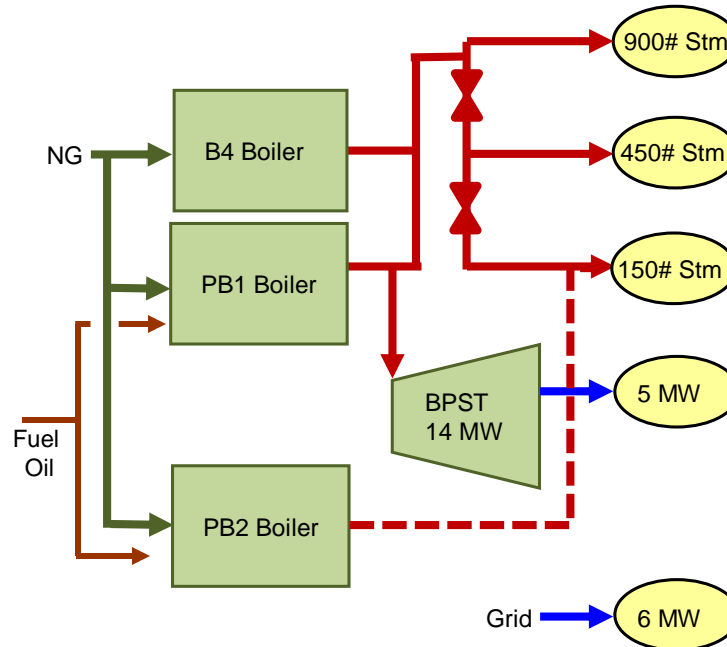


The campus elected to convert the existing equipment to burn natural gas with fuel oil as a back-up

Coal Boiler Conversion

Supply Side

- ❖ Modify B4 to burn primarily NG
- ❖ Install a back-up Fuel Oil system for reliability
- ❖ Invest in a controls package upgrade

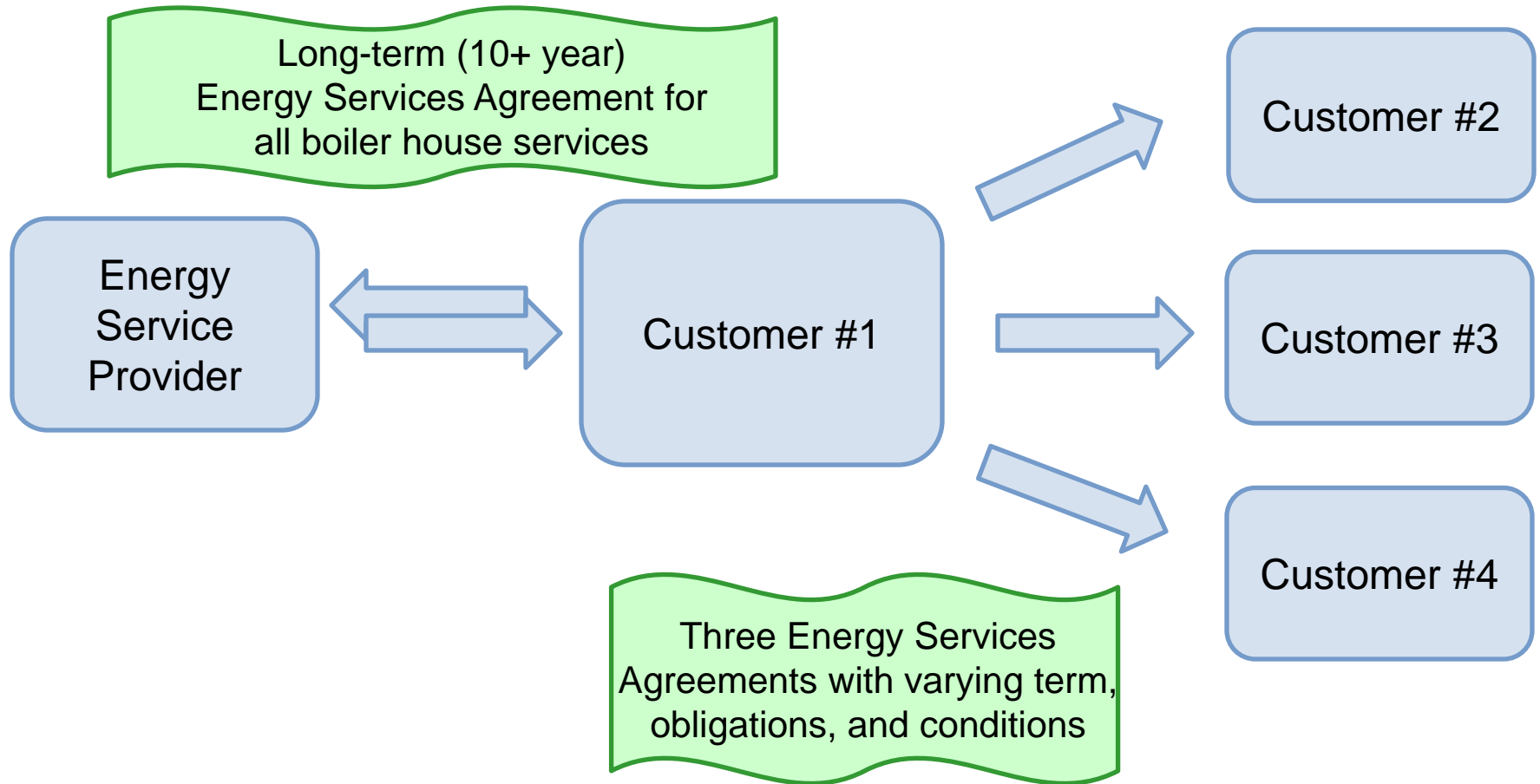


Demand Side

- ❖ Maximum of 7 years for term of modified contract
- ❖ No forecasted significant changes in load
- ❖ Trade fixed O&M reductions from removal of coal system with expected increases in commodity costs



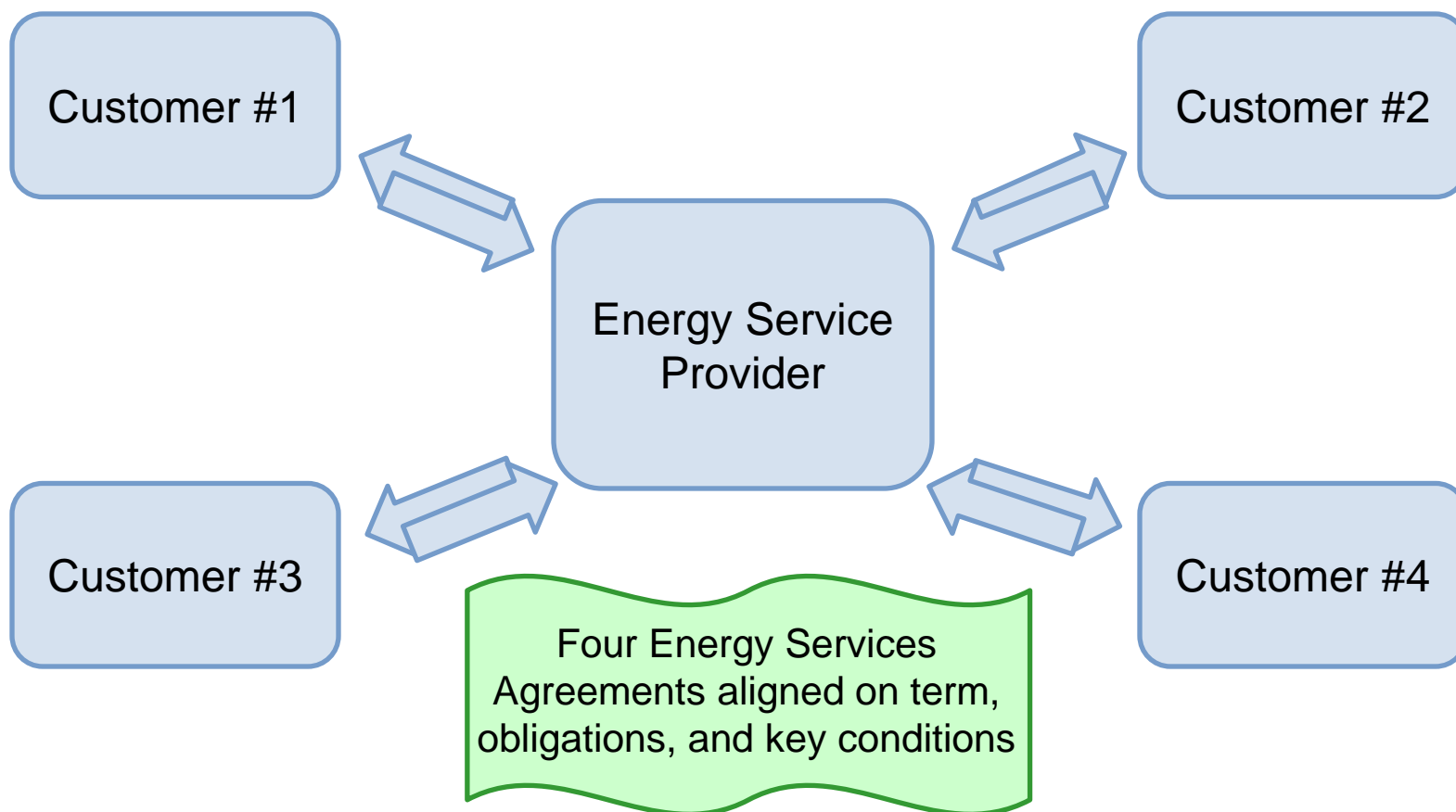
So we had the preferred technical solution defined, now we just need to amend the contract...



Except...

The campus was ready to transition to a model where the energy service provider had direct relationships with all the campus partners

DTE Energy®



Except...

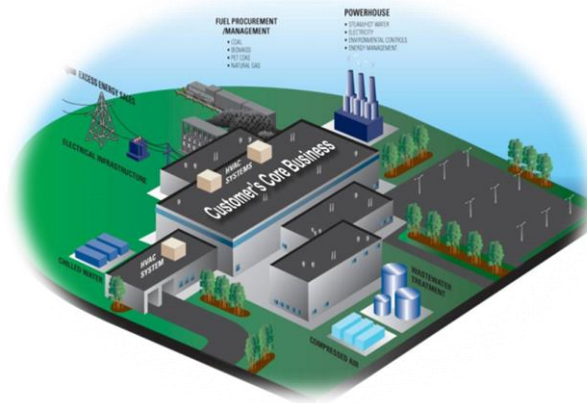
The campus was ready to transition to a model where the energy service provider had direct relationships with all the campus partners

DTE Energy®



Who is DTE Energy Services? and What are you offering?

DTE Energy®



- ❖ P&G introductions to key decision makers
- ❖ Leverage long-term operating relationships at the campus
- ❖ Form relationships with customer teams that expand beyond St. Bernard site
 - ❖ Introduce DTE Energy Services skills, experience and breadth

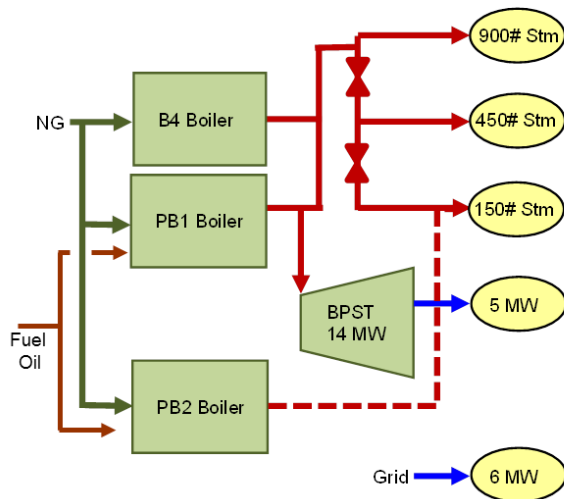
- ❖ Pick-up conversation from where P&G had left it
- ❖ Communicate the technical solution and the proposed commercial arrangement (w/ pricing)
 - ❖ Provide an analysis of each customer's savings and value over the current configuration
- ❖ Capital Project Timing – Compliance and Cold Season Reliability





Value Prop Analysis – Make v. Buy?

Campus Solution



❖ Capital Investment

❖ Reliability

❖ Operating and Maintenance Costs

❖ Timing

❖ Commodity Prices

❖ Control

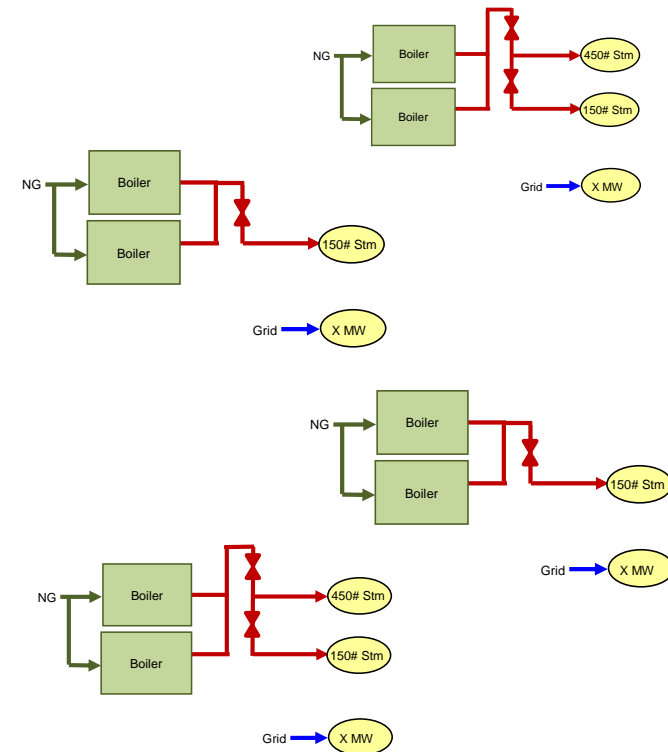
❖ Transferability

❖ Pay back

❖ Siting

❖ Distribution

Customer's Own Solution





Negotiations and Approval

- ❖ Four teams of commercial, operational, engineering and legal, representing each side, began working through each contract as a stand alone document
- ❖ Four customers having four different sets of drivers, risk tolerances, interest in optionality, and urgency



- ❖ The form of the contracts and the issues, risks and obligations covered were materially changing for some customers
- ❖ Contracts longer than 12-months were new for some customers



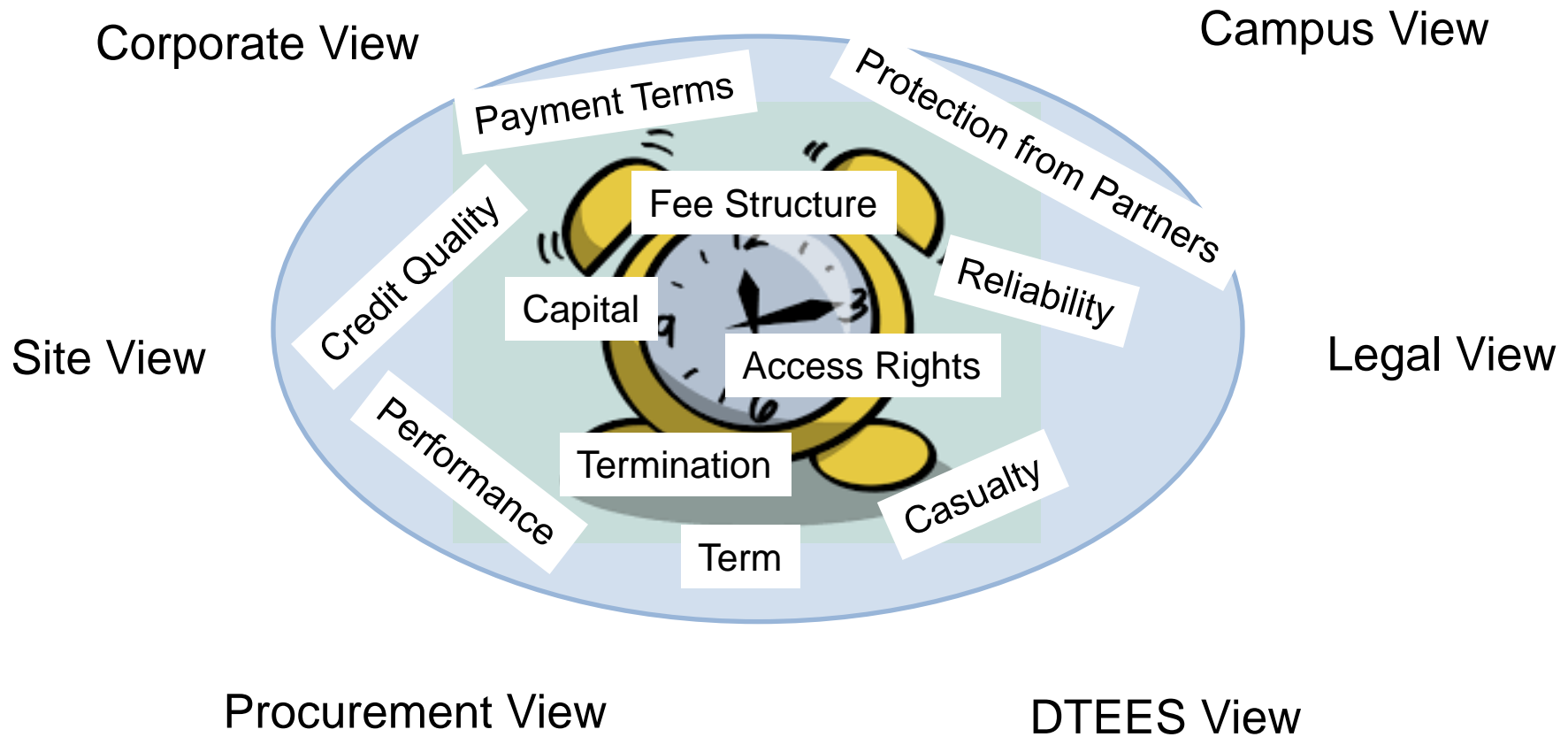
- ❖ Each campus partner had its own unique capital or long-term contract approval process
- ❖ Level of engineering performed to this point fell short of some partners' approval requirements



- ❖ To keep up the clock, as a campus, we began spending on engineering to align comfort on capital costs with partners' requirements



This is complex stuff!





Ivorydale is a Campus of Partners

- ❖ This took the focus and dedication of dozens of people over the course of a long period of time to get to close
- ❖ Customers got the least cost, highest reliable solution for their post-Boiler MACT steam and power loads
- ❖ Boiler MACT was, undoubtedly, a significant driver to bringing the parties together to evaluate and coordinate around the on-going campus-wide solution





**And just to prove we did what we said we would –
construction pictures!**





Any questions?

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No?

k, thx

