

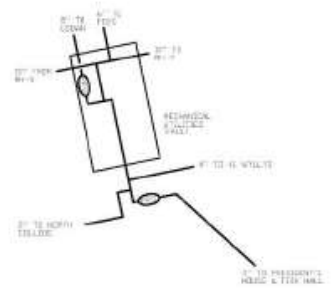
NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY – STEAM TO HOT WATER CONVERSION STUDY

- 370 acres, 80 buildings, 2,400,000 GSF
- Existing District Heating System
 - (3) Natural gas boilers
 - 2 MW Nat Gas Recip Engine Cogen
 - Steam distribution network (1928-2015)
 - 95% of buildings hydronic
 - Small MTHW system feeding 3 buildings using cooling water circuit from cogen



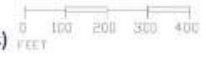


**MECHANICAL UTILITIES VAULT
STEAM PIPING SCHEMATIC**
 EAST TO WORK 1
 H.U.V. INSTALLED 2006



LEGEND

- TUNNEL PIPING
- BURIED PIPING
- CRAWL SPACE PIPING
- TUNNEL



- New - Hot Water Network
- Additional - Hot Water Network
- Existing - Hot Water Network
- Converting to Hot Water
- Converting to Hot Water (Steam radiators)
- Additional - Converting to Hot Water
- Existing - Hot Water Network

UPDATED: NOVEMBER 2016
 ORIGINAL ISSUE: SEPTEMBER 2004

NEW ENGLAND UNIV PROJECT OVERVIEW

Project Scope

1,600 foot oldest section of pipe
from 1928 has considerable losses

Considering converting that section
to HW feeding 8 buildings

7 Buildings already hydronic

Largest building uses steam and
needs conversion:

- Heating AHU's and DHW
- Requires on demand steam boiler
for kitchen services

Focus on this scope but expand to
full campus using \$/sq ft



NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY

RAMBOLL SCOPE

Establish heating demand for 8 buildings using square footage data and benchmark data for btu/sq ft

Plan routing and line sizing using Termis hydraulic model

Propose energy supply – Main ETS, hot water boiler, other??

Evaluate thermal storage

Capital cost estimate

Final report outlining options and recommendations

Task	Week 1	Week 2	Week3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8
Kick-off and Site Visit	→							
WP 1 Hot water district heating network		→	→		→			
WP 2 Steam to hot water heat exchanger					→	→	→	
WP 3 Future energy supply study					→	→	→	→
Delivery of project								→

NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY STUDY

- Scope defined with 3 scenarios
 - Business as usual or status quo
 - Scenario 1 – 8 buildings fed by ETS in Central Plant
 - 1B – extrapolated out to full campus
 - Scenario 2 – 8 buildings fed by natural gas fired hot water boiler
 - Scenario 3 – convert cogen HRSG to a hot water unit
 - Convert entire campus
 - Barriers identified that jeopardize Sc. 3
- CAPEX for all based on steam lines abandoned in place – no demo

Table 1: Heat Demand

Description	No. of buildings	Estimated heat demand MWh/yr	Estimated heat demand MMBtu/yr
Included in the assessment	8	3,900	13,300
Crowell Concert Hall	1	2,100	7,200
Additional steam supplied buildings	20	20,100	68,500
Total		26,100	89,000

The relevant building heat demand addressed as part of this study is 20,500 MMBtu/yr.

Table 1: Key Economic Information from Analysis

		Base scenario - Initial Conversion	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Base Scenario - Whole Campus	Scenario 3
Heat demand in buildings	MMBtu/yr	20,473	20,473	20,473	3700	100,600
Fuel input	MMBtu/yr	36,559	26,938	23,145	187014	202,765
Fuel costs, natural gas, year 1 in operation	1000 \$/yr	167	123	106	856	928
Production of electricity	MWh/yr	NA	NA	NA	2246	20,275
Purchase of additional electricity	MWh/yr	NA	NA	NA	18029	-
Var O/M Costs energy plant, year 1 in operation	1000 \$/yr	30.6	22.6	14.5	165	147
Var O/M Costs network, year 1 in operation	1000 \$/yr	31.2	6.0	6.0	144	25
Total investments excl. residual value	1000 \$	1,491	1,573	1,701	1491	7,929
Carbon footprint in year 1 (tons metric)	tons CO2/yr	1,940	1,429	1,228	12979	10,765
Net present value of costs, 20 years	1000 \$	4,199	3,348	3,082	32784	21,923

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Table 1: Summary of Demand and Production

Description	Unit	Steam system	Hot water system
Scenarios 1 and 2			
Demand incl. hot water	MMBtu/yr	13,204	13,204
Losses in distribution system		30%	5%
Production demand from unit	MMBtu/yr	18,863	13,899
Annual fuel savings	MMBtu/yr		4,964
Scenario 3			
Demand incl. hot water	MMBtu/yr	89,000	89,000
Losses in distribution system		30%	5%
Production demand from unit	MMBtu/yr	127,143	93,684
Annual fuel savings	MMBtu/yr		33,459

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Table 1: Heat Recovery Information Received from Jenbacher

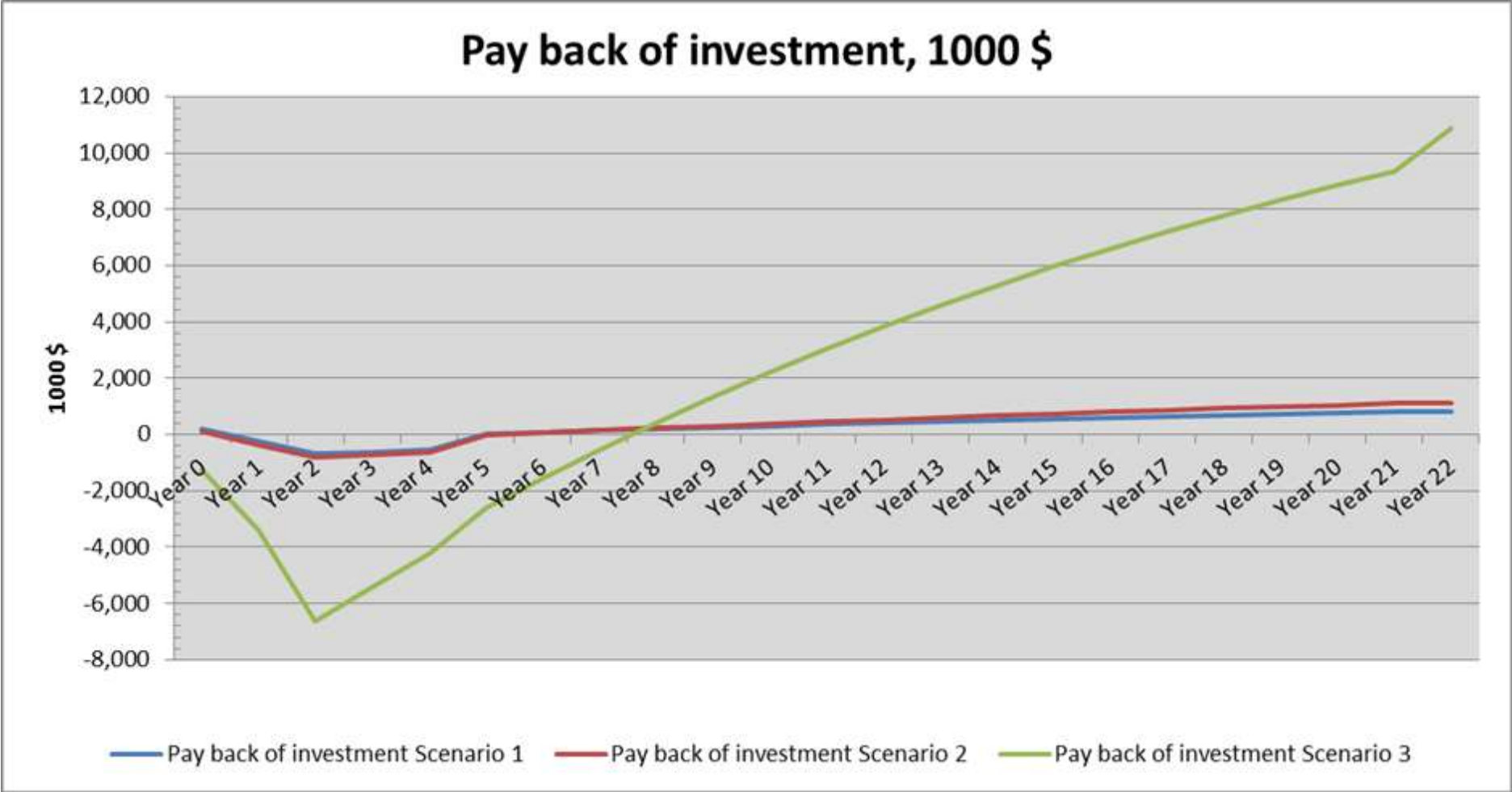
	Water	Exhaust	Units
Exhaust Gas Flow		30754	#/Hr
Exhaust Gas Temp. 'entering'		784	°F
Exhaust Gas Temp. 'exiting' (clean)		248	°F
Recoverable H/T Circuit Heat		3899000	BTU/Hr
Recoverable Exhaust Heat		4391690	BTU/Hr
Total Recoverable Heat		8290690	BTU/Hr
Exhaust Side Pressure Drop (Enalco)		4.96	in. wc
# of Passes		1	-
% Glycol	50		%
Water Side Flow	459		GPM
Water Inlet Temp (To Engine)	158		°F
Water Inlet Temperature (To Enalco)	177.5		°F
Water Exit Temperature (From Enalco)	199.5		°F
Water Side Pressure Drop (Enalco)	1.8		PSIG

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Table 1: Investment Costs

		Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
New ETS systems in buildings (water / water)	1000 \$	263	263	1,244
New centralized ETS (Steam / water)	1000 \$	139		656
Internal building conversion of █ Centre	1000 \$			318
Steamer in █ Centre for process heat	1000 \$			21
Investments in steam boilers	1000 \$			-
Investments in heat only boilers	1000 \$		240	-
Tank thermal energy storage	1000 \$			100
Conversion to hot water on engine	1000 \$			586
Conversion to hot water system	1000 \$	1,200	1,200	5,004
Refurbishment of steam system	1000 \$			-
TOTAL CapEx excl. residual value	1000 \$	1,601	1,703	7,929

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- Recommended next steps
 - Select 1 or 2 preferred scenarios
 - Hourly modelling in energyPRO to ensure lowest possible costs when heating, cooling, and electricity is integrated
 - Preliminary design of the system
 - Cost benefit analysis incl. CAPEX and OPEX estimates +/- 10%
 - Meeting with WU 1/25/18
 - Conduct analysis to provide a greater degree of details for the following:
 - Full conversion to hot water
 - Co-production of heating / electricity
 - Inclusion of thermal storage
 - Potential co-production of heating / cooling. Potential seasonal storage
 - Implementation and phasing of a hot water network
 - More details of the potential trench of the hot water network
 - CapEx to a higher degree based on local prices working with contractor
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