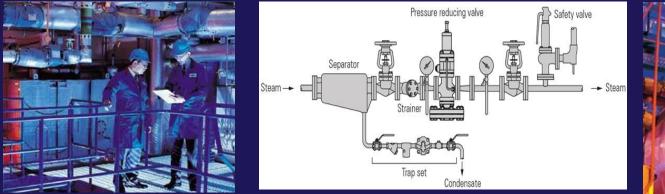


Steam, Hot Water Boiler Systems & Mechanical Insulation





April 16, 2014 – National Grid

Your Presenters



- **David Gaudet** is a Senior Energy Engineer in the New Products Group at National Grid. <u>david.gaudet2@nationalgrid.com</u>
- Bob Mulvey is the Director of Sales at Shannon NRG Resources. They provide Turn Key Energy Solutions in the form of custom engineered Thermal Blanket Insulation Systems to commercial real estate, healthcare, education, food processing and manufacturing customers. <u>bmulvey@shannonnrg.net</u>
- Michael Blaney Sr. Specialist on the National Grid Marketing and Customer Experience Trade Ally Engagement Team <u>michael.blaney@nationalgrid.com</u>

Safety Moment: Call before you dig!

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Spring is here. Don't gamble with your safety – if you're a professional excavator *or* homeowner, smart digging *always* requires a call to 811.

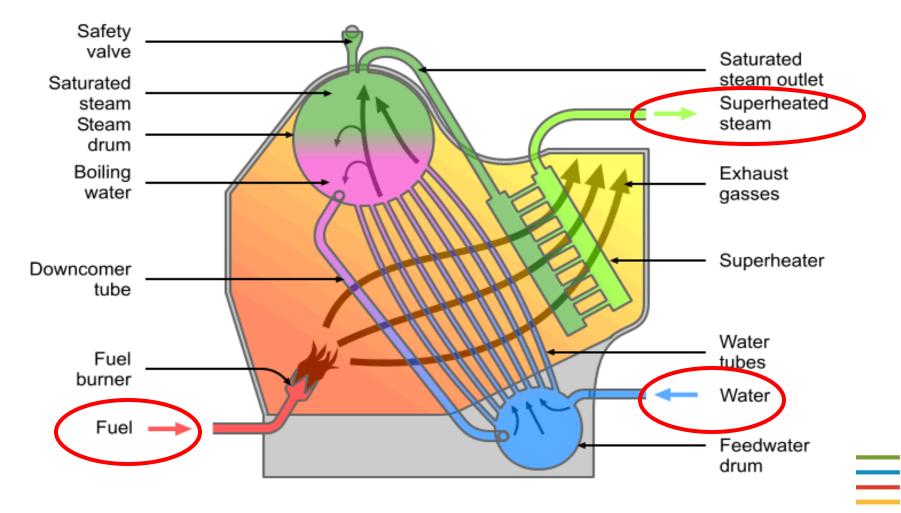


How does your facility use valuable therms once they are produced?

Generating Steam: Boiler Schematic

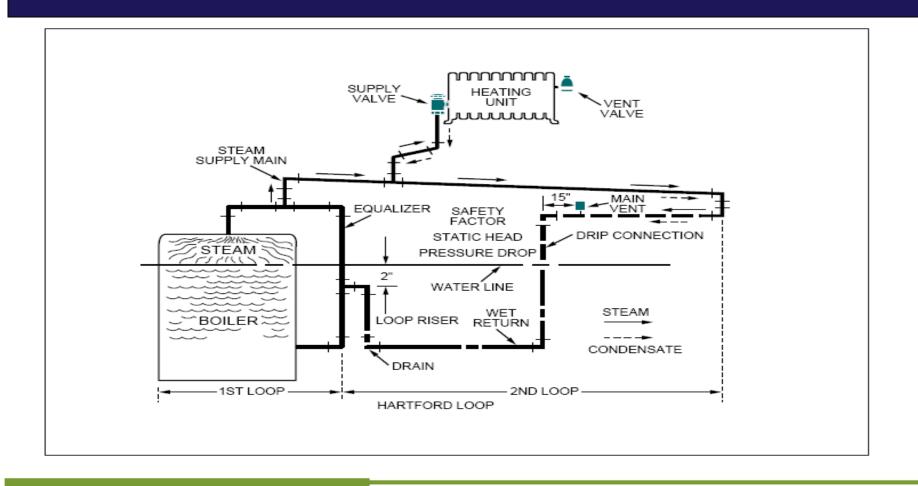
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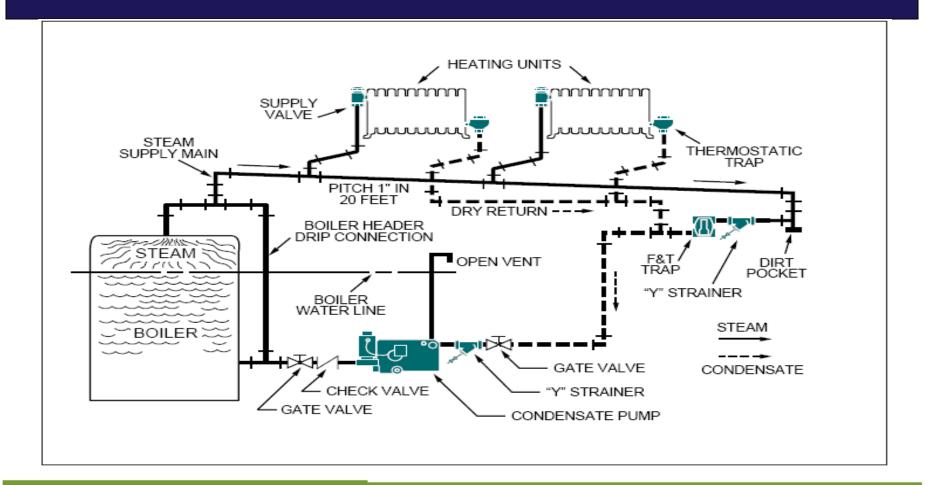


One-Pipe Steam System



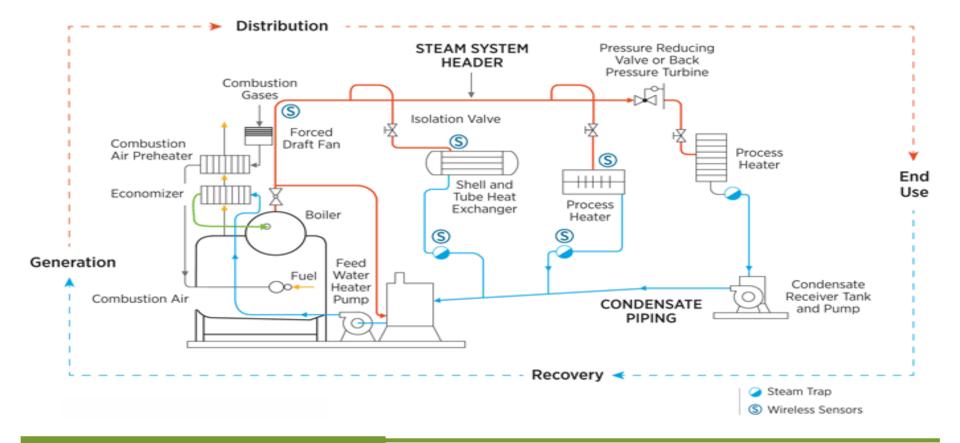


Two-Pipe Steam System



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Steam System Schematic

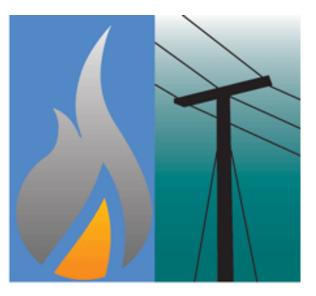


Popular Energy Efficiency Measures

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- Pipe Leaks
- Pipe Insulation
- Reduce Steam Pressure
- Steam Traps
- Combustion Controls
- Blowdown Heat Recovery
- Boiler Stack Economizer
- Flash Steam Heat Recovery
- Back-Pressure Turbines
- Combined Heat & Power





COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Indications you may be wasting money spent on gas:



Door to boiler room propped open with large fan to exhaust heat

- 20 degrees outside exhaust blower going by loading dock
- You commonly refer to mechanical room A as "the hot room"

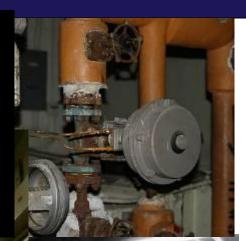
Room above boiler is air conditioned 365 days

Pipe Insulation

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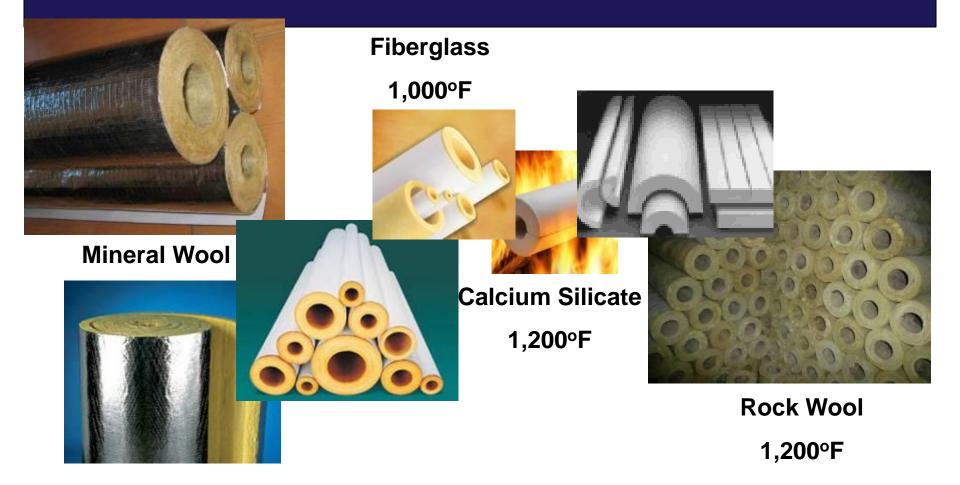
- Increases Boiler Capacity
 - Reduces Fuel Usage
- Improves Heat Distribution
- Increases Personnel Safety



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Pipe Insulation

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Pipe Insulation

Heat Loss per 100 feet of Uninsulated Steam Line

	Heat Loss per 100 feet of Uninsulated Steam Line (MMBtu/yr)				
Distribution Line Diameter (inches)	Steam Pressure (psig)				
	15	150	300	600	
1	140	285	375	495	
2	235	480	630	840	
4	415	850	1,120	1,500	
8	740	1,540	2,030	2,725	
12	1,055	2,200	2,910	3,920	

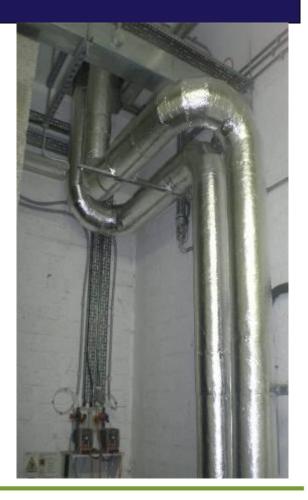
Based on horizontal steel pipe, 75°F ambient air, no wind velocity, and 8,760 operating hr/yr.

In a plant where the value of steam is \$4.50/MMBtu, a survey of the steam system identified 1,120 feet of bare 1-inch diameter steam line, and 175 feet of bare 2-inch line both operating at 150 psig. An additional 250 feet of bare 4-inch diameter line operating at 15 psig was found. From the table, the quantity of heat lost per year is:

1-inch line: 1,120 feet x 285 MMBtu/yr per 100 ft = 3,192 MMBtu/yr 2-inch line: 175 feet x 480 MMBtu/yr per 100 ft = 840 MMBtu/yr 4-inch line: 250 feet x 415 MMBtu/yr per 100 ft = 1,037 MMBtu/yr Total Heat Loss = 5,069 MMBtu/yr

The annual operating cost savings from installing 90% efficient insulation is:

0.90 x \$4.50/MMBtu x 5,069 MMBtu/yr = \$20,530



Rule of Thumb



Average Facility using steam:

250 Bare Exposed Fittings AVERAGE ENERGY LOSS \$ 75,000.00 / Year

Average Opportunity for Savings \$68,000.00 / Year

Drawbacks of Conventional Insulation for Steam Loop Components

- Complex Surface does not lend itself to medium
- Requirement for Quick Access.
- Each removal requires re-insulation.
- Field conditions (Flooding, Steam Leaks) may be severe.
- Re-insulating is not cost effective over time.
- Logistics when hiring a contractor each time is cumbersome

Result is exposed surfaces!

Many surfaces are never insulated

Conventional Insulation will "fail" over time

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Conventional Insulation is removed and never replaced.

As a result complex surfaces remain untreated.

Leaks, service or inspection create problems for access.

Typical mechanical room assembly

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Gate Valve, Strainer, control valve & fittings left un-insulated



NEW Steam Distribution Substation

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What is wrong with this picture?

If it were bare pipe the need to insulate would be obvious.



Each 10" 150# Gate Valves = 5.9 LF 10" Pipe

Each 6" 150# Gate Valves = 5.2 LF 6"Pipe

Each 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 150# Gate Valves = 5.7 LF Pipe

Savings for Bare Gate Valves Fuel Cost \$ 14.00 / 1000# Steam / 250F

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Valve Size	Cost Bare	Cost Insulated	Annual Savings
	(Un-insulated)		
10" 150# Gate Valve	\$ 893.60 / Year	\$ 88.00 / Year	\$ 805.60
8" 150# Gate Valve	\$ 666.97 / Year	\$ 65.76 / Year	\$ 601.21
6" 150# Gate Valve	\$ 455.22 / Year	\$ 44.88 / Year	\$ 410.34
4" 150# Gate Valve	\$ 303.05 / Year	\$ 29.88 / Year	\$ 272.17
2 ½" 150# Gate Valve	\$ 192.32 / Year	\$ 18.96 / Year	\$ 172.36

Savings for Bare Gate Valves Fuel Cost \$ 14.00 / 1000# Steam / 350F

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Valve Size	Cost Bare (Un-insulated)	Cost Insulated (Shannon-Insultech)	Annual Savings
10" 150# Gate Valve	\$ 1,267.29 / Year	\$ 67.49 / Year	\$ 1,199.80
8" 150# Gate Valve	\$ 945.00 / Year	\$ 51.00 / Year	\$ 894.00 /
6" 150# Gate Valve	\$ 635.58 / Year	\$ 34.38 / Year	\$611.20
4" 150# Gate Valve	\$ 429.78 / Year	\$ 22.89 / Year	\$ 406.89
2 ½" 150# Gate Valve	\$ 272.75 / Year	\$ 14.52 / Year	\$ 258.23

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Calculating the \$avings



Designation: C 1129 – 89 (Reapproved 2001)

Standard Practice for Estimation of Heat Savings by Adding Thermal Insulation to Bare Valves and Flanges¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 1129; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript tepsilon (c) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 The mathematical methods included in this practice provide a calculational procedure for estimating heat loss or heat savings when thermal insulation is added to bare valves and flanges.

1.2 Questions of applicability to real systems should be resolved by qualified personnel familiar with insulation systems design and analysis.

1.3 Estimated accuracy is limited by the following:

1.3.1 The range and quality of the physical property data for the insulation materials and system,

1.3.2 The accuracy of the methodology used in calculation of the bare valve and insulation surface areas, and

1.3.3 The quality of workmanship, fabrication, and installation.

1.4 This procedure is considered applicable both for conventional-type insulation systems and for removable/ reuseable covers. In both cases, for purposes of heat transfer calculations, the insulation system is assumed to be homogenous.

1.5 This practice does not intend to establish the criteria required in the design of the equipment over which thermal insulation is used, nor does this practice establish or recommend the applicability of thermal insulation over all surfaces.

1.6 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The SI units in parentheses are provided for information only.

1.7 This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

2. Referenced Documents

Thermal Insulation Fitting Covers for NPS Piping, Vessel Lagging, and Dished Head Segments²

- C 680 Practice for Determination of Heat Gain or Loss and the Surface Temperatures of Insulated Pipe and Equipment Systems by the Use of a Computer Program²
- C 1094 Guide for Removable Insulation Covers²
- 2.2 American National Standards Institute Standard:
- ANSI B16.5 Fittings, Flanges, and Valves3

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions—For definitions of terms used in this practice, refer to Terminology C 168.

3.2 Symbols:—The following symbols are used in the development of the equations for this practice. Other symbols will be introduced and defined in the detailed description of the development. See Figs.1 and 2.

- A_B = outer surface area of the bare valve or flange (does not include the wheel and stem of the valve), ft² (m²).
- A₁ = surface area of the insulation cover over the valve or flange, ft² (m²).
- C = distance from the center-line axis of the pipe (to which the valve is attached) to the uppermost position of the valve that is to be insulated (recommended to be below the gland seal), ft (m).
- D_{p} = the valve fiange and the bonnet flange outer diameter (assumed equal), ft (m).
- $D_{\rm p}$ = the actual diameter of the pipe, ft (m).
- L_{\odot} = overall length of the valve, flange to flange, ft (m).
 - = thickness of the valve flange and of the bonnet flange, ft (m).
 - a = time rate of heat loss per unit area from the bare valve or flange surface, Btu/h-ft² (W/m²).
 - = time rate of heat loss per unit area from the insulation

Heat loss Calculation Simplified

- Q = K (Delta T) / L+(K/Ht) * Area Ea. Sq. Ft. * Quantity
- Q = Heat loss (BTU/Hr. / Sq. Ft.)
- K = Bare Thermal Conductivity(STL and C.I. = 26.9)
- K = Insulated Thermal Conductivity(T.M.=.525)
- L = Insulation Thickness Delta
- T = Surface Temp Ambient Temp.
- Ht = Combined Coefficients (300 Deg F. = 3.2) (Radiation, Convection, & Conduction)

SF Calculations follow ASTM C1129 Thermal Conductivity follows ASTM C335

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Elements of a Quality Fitting

 Double Sewn Construction Stainless Steel Hardware Embossed Metal Tagging Weep Hole Grommet for Leak Detection Integral Fastening Hardware (Many Options) 24 Month Warranty Guaranteed Fit.
 CAD / CNC Allows accuracy & efficiency Custom design for your specific locations Support Documents (Assembly Drawings, Cad Files)

All insulation should be "removable"

Difficult to Quantify Savings

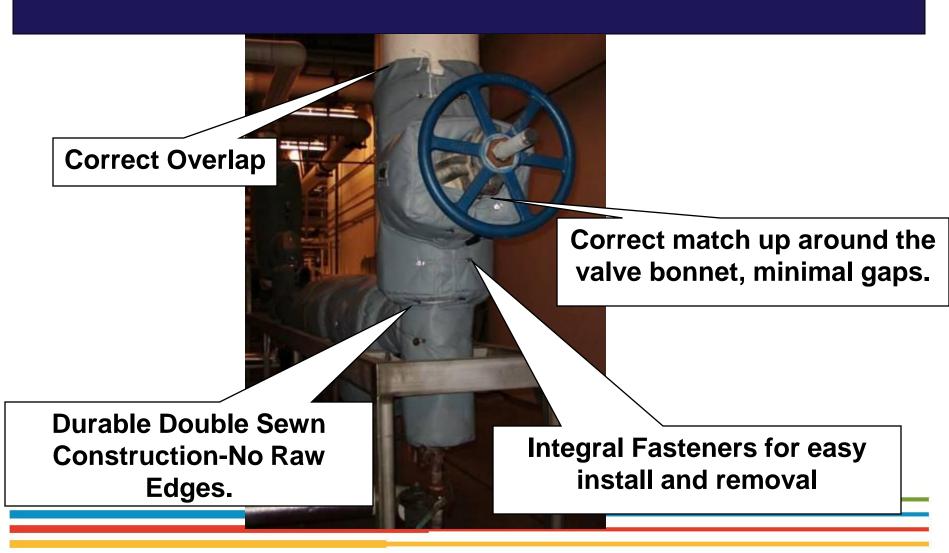




- Low quality fabric, no coating
- "lacing" closure, VERY difficult to re-install
- Gaps on actuator loose heat
- No integration with the adjacent insulation
- No ID tag
- No install manual
- Low quality steel and wire rot out

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A Quality Comparison



Case Study: Small Hospital Boiler Room



- 49 Fittings (159 objects) / 14' of 3" pipe / 64' 4" pipe
- Total Project Cost \$43,834.00
 National Grid Incentive <u>50%</u> <u>\$21,917.00</u>
 Net Cost of Project: \$21,917.00
- Anticipated Annual Fuel cost Savings = \$15,282.18
- Simple Payback **1.43 years**

A Perfect Storm for Engagement



- Understanding that Therms produced then lost out boiler room door or into mechanical rooms cost money.
- Continuous improvement/energy program in place
- Ability to fund and execute projects with better than 2 year simple ROI
- Requirement for durable high quality measurable solutions to energy losses.

How many opportunities here?

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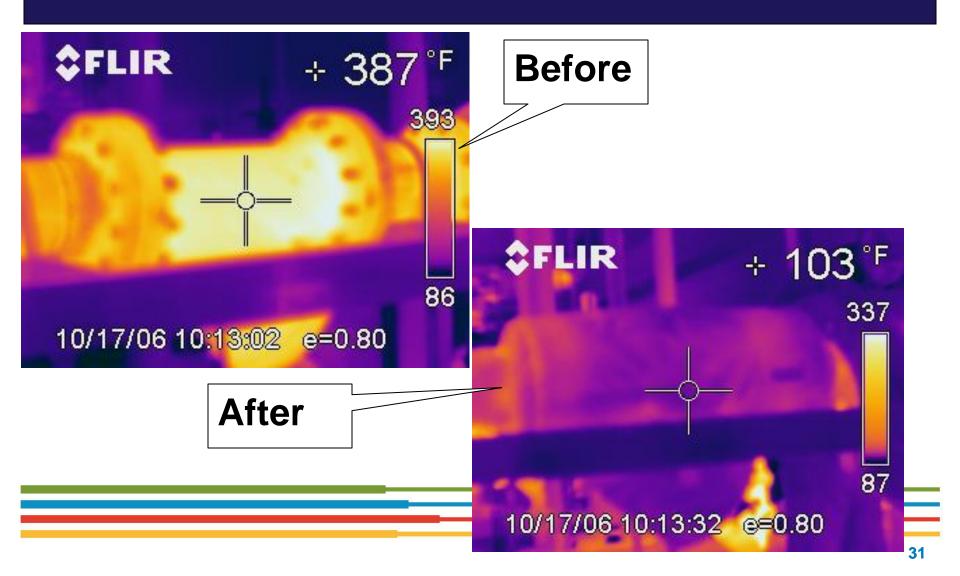
Search for bare surfaces



M&V with Thermographic Imaging

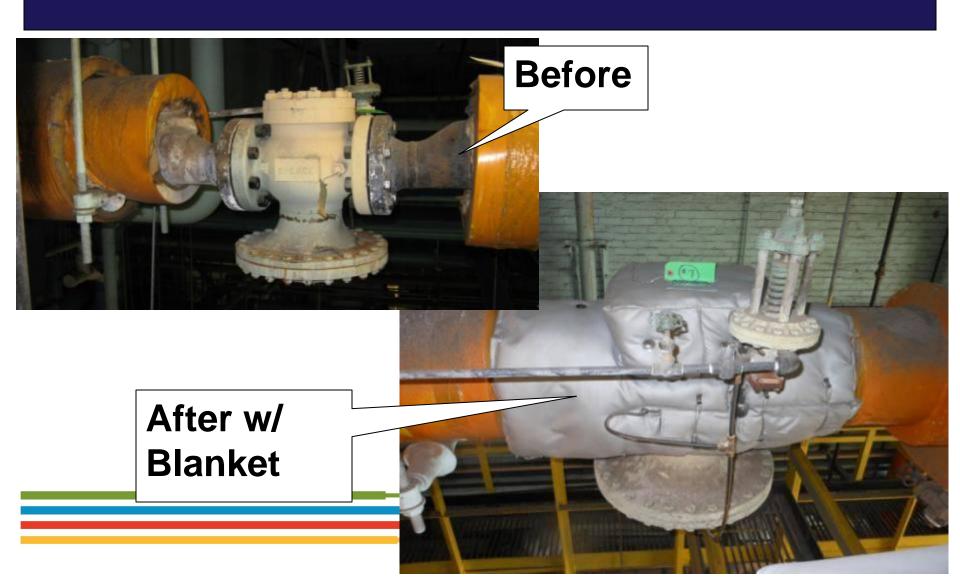
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Control Valve Case



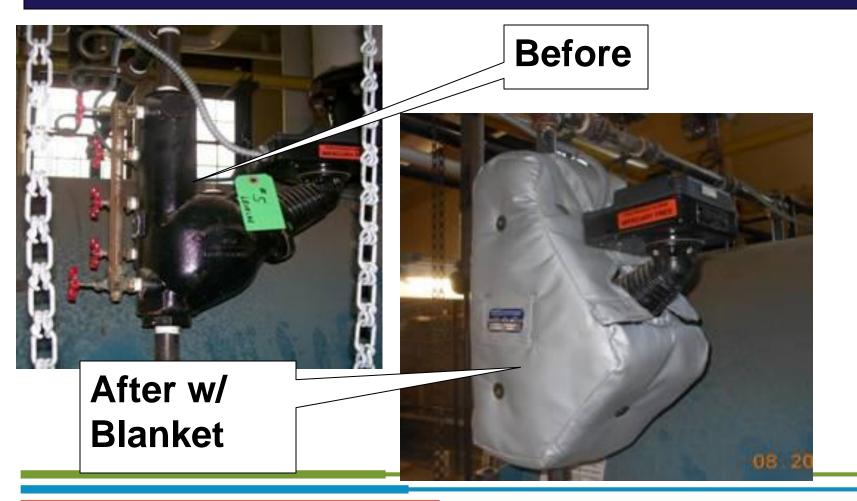
Tremendous Heat Loss – Great Opportunity for Saving

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Level Indicator





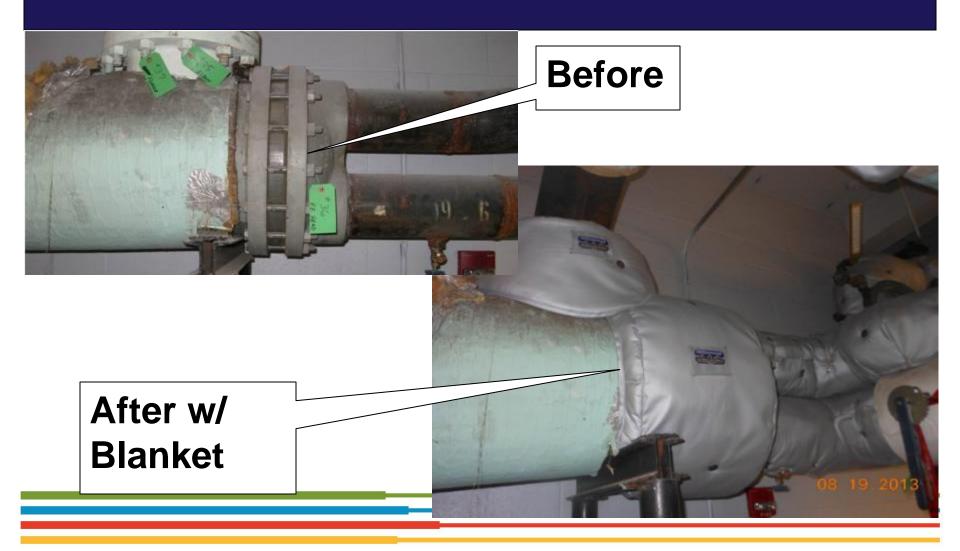
Condensate Tank





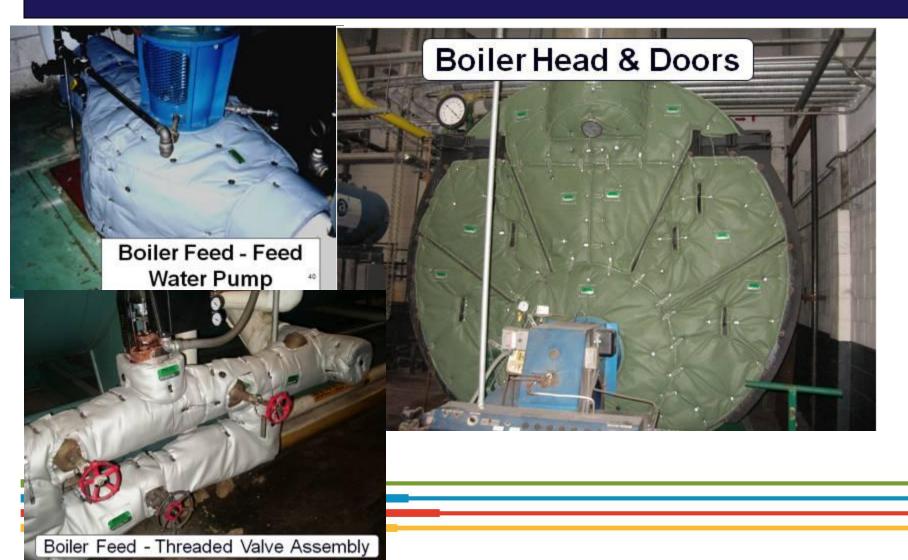
Keeping Heat in a Heat Exchanger

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Boiler Applications



Steam Pasteurizer and Condensate Returns

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Design: LT500LFP-Heat Sealed Straps

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Commercial Baking Oven



Design: LT500LFP-4" Wide Double "D" Ring Straps

Liquid Chiller – Water Heads and Valves

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Condensate Receiving Tank

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Mechanical Room temp reduced 20 degrees F

Steam Distribution – "Wet Manhole" Application

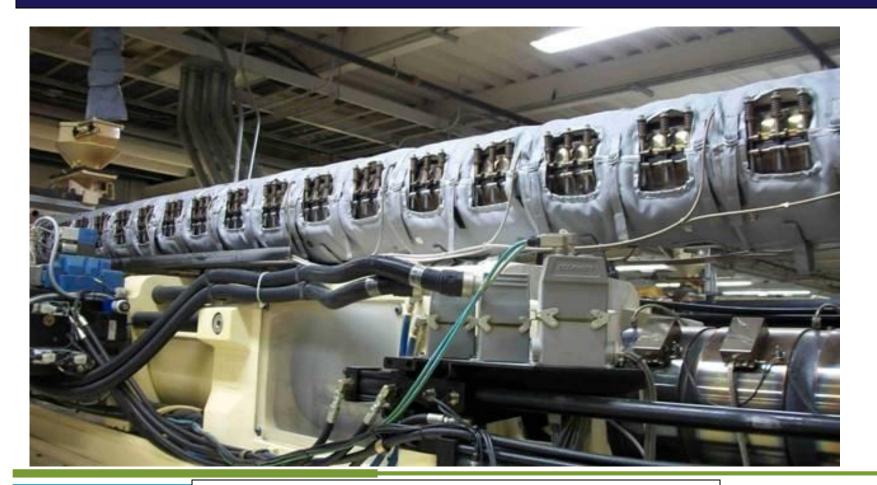




20" Pipe and Expansion Joint

Extruder Barrel Application

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Large Plastic Product Manufacturer

Is this you?



- You understand that Therms produced then lost into mechanical spaces or vented outdoors cost money.
- You place value on durable high quality measurable solutions to energy losses.

You have the ability to fund and execute projects with better than 2 year simple ROI

A Solution Process

- Detailed Measurement: Each identified location will be individually measured and ID tagged. CAD files are maintained for 15 years should a fitting be lost or destroyed.
- 2. Incentive Administration: We explore all available utility incentives, where applicable, to reduce the net program cost and ensure maximum return on investment. We take responsibility for the application process, and collection of incentive dollars, leaving the customer responsible only for the net program cost.
- 3. Fabrication: Your custom, thermal efficiency fittings are constructed in a state of the art Buffalo, NY manufacturing facility, meeting ARRA and other made in the USA requirements.
- 4. Turn-key Installation: Factory trained and supervised personnel will perform the initial program installation of all components.
- 5) 5 Year Efficacy Program: After initial installation, program performance is maintained via a <u>4 year series of annual site visits</u>.

National Grid Incentives for Insulation



- Upstate New York Custom Gas Measure for Jackets and Prescriptive Forms for pipe, wall and roof insulation.
- Downstate NY (Metro and Long Island) Custom
- Massachusetts Custom
- Rhode Island Custom
- Please note that Insulation is an offering in our Small Business and Multi-Family Programs.

Popular Energy Efficiency Measures

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- Pipe Leaks
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- Blowdown Heat Recovery
- Boiler Stack Economizer
- Flash Steam Heat Recovery
- Back-Pressure Turbines
- Combined Heat & Power





COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Questions?





Poll Question 6



Thank you!

Thank you for participating today!



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 Bob Mulvey – is the Director of Sales at Shannon NRG Resources. <u>bmulvey@shannonnrg.net</u> c: 617 504 9859



