

LMOP Workshop: LFG Energy Project Development Discussion

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LFG Project Components

- Estimation of LFG generation and recovery potential
- LFG collection system implementation
- Evaluation of project options
- Evaluation of project revenue and financing sources
- Project development structures and partnerships
- Conduct financial analyses and sensitivity studies





LFG Recovery Projections

- Recovered methane in the LFG is the overall asset
 - Energy (Btu's, MWh)
 - Renewable energy credits
 - Carbon credits (small)
- LFG recovery estimates are basis for project economic analyses
 - Use of LFG modeling - U.S. EPA LandGEM
 - Models estimate LFG generation – need to apply collection efficiency to get recovery
 - Estimating LFG generation, collection efficiency, and LFG recovery is not an exact science





LFG Model Development Considerations

- Use reliable input data
 - Waste characterization
 - Waste disposal history
 - Projected future waste receipts
- Garbage in = garbage out!





LFG Model Development Considerations (cont.)

- Selection of model and inputs based on climate and landfill characteristics
 - LandGEM
 - ◆ NSPS k and Lo values
 - ◆ AP-42 k and Lo values
 - Collection efficiency estimates
 - ◆ AP-42 (75%)





LFG Model Development Considerations (cont.)

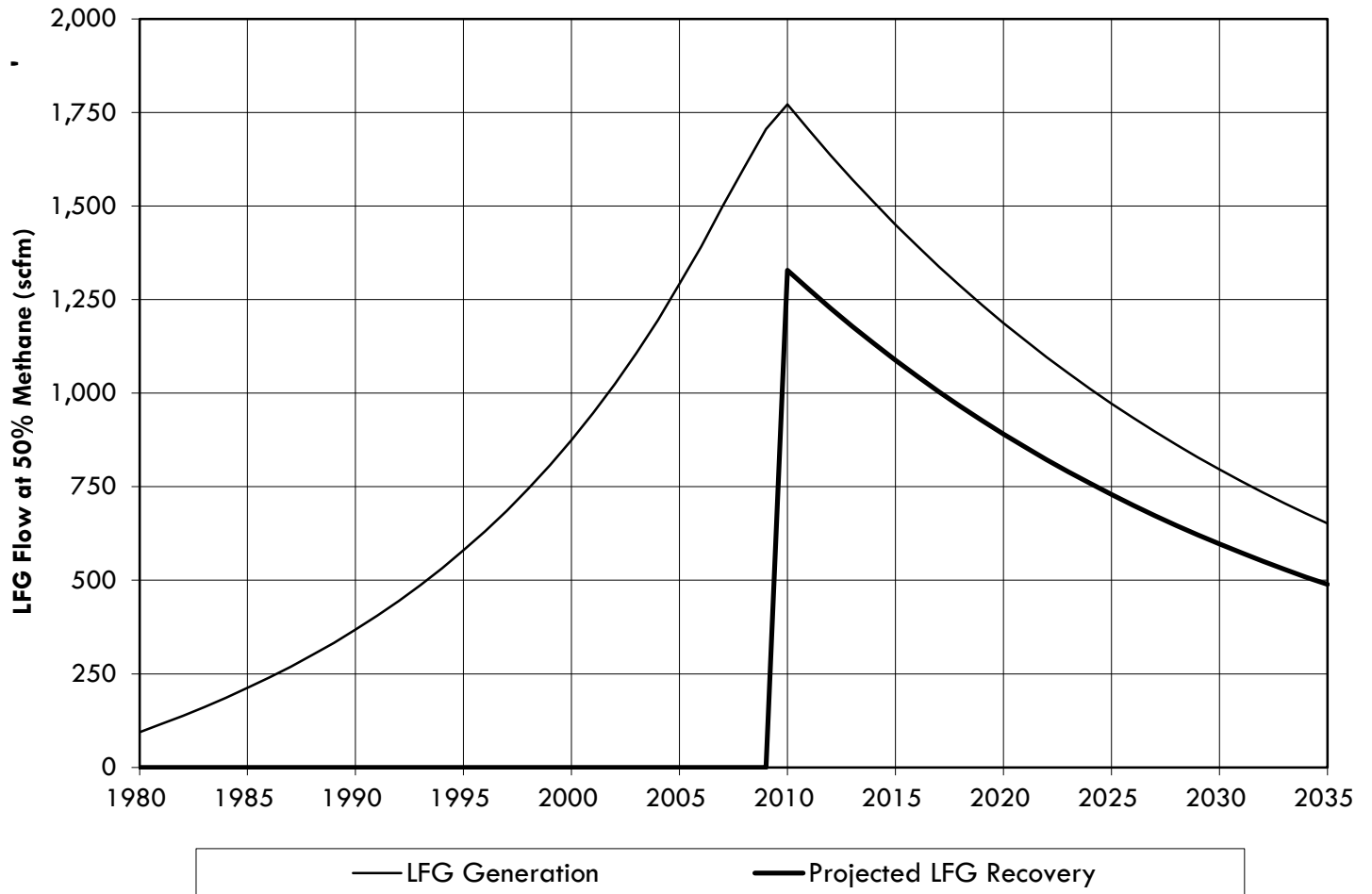
- Many site-specific conditions will impact recovery:
 - Geometry
 - Leachate
 - Cover
 - Operations
- Other considerations:
 - LFG collection system expansions
 - Leachate levels in landfill can reduce recovery potential of extraction wells
- Development of multi-year LFG generation and recovery estimates
 - Should be conservative
 - Account for declining recovery and subsequent collection system expansions





Analyze Energy Potential from Landfills

Figure 1. Landfill Gas Generation and Recovery Rates



Collection and Flaring

- If not required to collect, consider economics of collection system design
 - Location of wells
 - Maximize LFG recovery per well
- Early installation of a wellfield to a cell can be an economic benefit





Utilization

- Evaluation of project options
- Options may be limited by location
- LFG treatment needed
 - Moisture
 - Siloxanes
 - Reduced sulfur compounds
 - Compression
- Consider phased project approach
 - Phase 1 – Collection and flaring
 - Phase 2 – Utilization





Monitoring

- Flaring-only projects
 - LFG flow meter (ft³/min)
 - Methane analyzer
 - LFG temperature and pressure
 - Control device operation (temperature, exhaust gas analyzer, etc.)
 - Electrical use by system
- Energy projects
 - LFG flow
 - Methane analyzer
- Pay attention to calibration and maintenance requirements





Project Costs

- Capital/Infrastructure
- Operations and Maintenance (O&M)
- Administrative





Capital/Infrastructure Costs

- Gas collection system
 - Account for future expansions if landfill is still in operation
- Blower/flare station
- Utilization equipment
 - Engine, turbine
 - Pipeline
 - Treatment
- Monitoring equipment





O&M Costs

- Scheduled maintenance
 - LFG analysis at each well
 - Balancing of collection system
 - Leachate management
 - Blower/flare lubrication and maintenance
 - Utilization system maintenance
 - Monitoring system maintenance
- Unscheduled maintenance
 - Component failure
 - Impacts of nature
 - Conflicts with landfill operations





Administrative Costs

- Permitting and local zoning
- Political issues
- Legal/ownership issues
- Utilization projects
 - Contracts
 - Power purchase agreements
 - Buying rights-of-way
 - Interconnection fees





Typical Electric Project Components & Costs

3 MW, engine, 15-yr project:

- Total capital cost = ~\$5.15 million
 - Gas compression & treatment, engine, & generator = ~\$4.89 million
 - Interconnect equipment = ~\$255,000*
- Annual operation & maintenance cost = ~\$526,000/year

*interconnect costs can vary widely

\$2010 capital costs; O&M is the cost in the initial year of project operation (2011).





Typical Direct-Use Project Components & Costs

800 scfm, 5-mi pipeline, 15-yr project:

- Total capital cost = ~\$2.7 million
 - Gas compression & treatment = ~\$1,000,000
 - Pipeline = ~\$337,000/mile
 - (Plus end-of-pipe combustion equipment retrofits, if needed)
- Annual operation & maintenance cost = ~\$112,000/year

\$2010 capital costs; O&M is the cost in the initial year of project operation (2011).





Project Revenues

- Energy sales
 - Electricity
 - Gas
- Environmental attributes
 - RECs
 - Carbon credits





Financial Analyses

- Establish cost and revenue projections
- Create a cash flow model
- Consider project options
- Develop a business plan





Cost and Revenue Projections

- Based on estimated LFG recovery
- Project revenue
 - Energy sales (Btu's, MWh's)
 - Environmental attributes (RECs, GHG credits, etc.)
- Project costs
 - Capital/Infrastructure
 - O & M
 - Administrative
- Applicable project incentives
 - Tax credits
 - Grants





Cash Flow Model

- Costs and revenues should be calculated and compared on a year-by-year basis over the expected life of the project
- Calculations should include:
 - Revenue based on LFG recovery over time
 - Initial and additional capital investments (wellfield expansions, additional engines, etc.)
 - Escalation of project expenses and energy prices
 - Financing costs
 - Taxes





Consideration of Project Options

- Develop cash flow model for all reasonable project options
- Compare results to determine the best project option:
 - Annual cash flows
 - Net present value
 - Debt coverage
 - Rate of return





Financial Considerations

- Size of LFG wellfield
 - How much of the landfill is producing sufficient gas for recovery?
- Will LFG project include collection and flaring costs?
 - Collection system installation costs are substantial
 - If collection system is already installed a significant cost is avoided





Financial Considerations (cont.)

- Distance to end-user
 - Significant cost for direct-use projects is the pipeline to an end-user
- Electricity/fuel rates
 - Local electricity and natural gas prices impact the viability of a project





Risk Considerations

- LFG availability
- Construction
- Equipment performance
- Community acceptance
- Power sales agreement
- Energy sales agreement





Project Development Structures

- Primary structures:
 - Self-develop
 - Project Developer
- Factors to consider in determining the structure to select:
 - Economics
 - Expertise
 - Risk level





Project Development Structures (cont.)

Self-Development

- Pros:
 - Retain control of the project
 - Receive all revenue
 - Rewarding challenge for landfill staff
 - Fosters relationships with end-users and community
- Cons:
 - Significant upfront costs and financing required
 - Time consuming
 - More risky





Project Development Structures (cont.)

Project Developer

- Pros:
 - Reduces risks
 - Expertise may bring a project online faster
 - Possible economies of scale
 - Additional landfill staff not necessary
- Cons:
 - Ownership and control of project remains with developer
 - Less revenue
 - Possible conflicts of interest





Development Considerations

- LFG rights
 - Clarify ownership!
- Manage expectations of project economics
- Understand procurement procedures
- Development of an RFP





Summary

- Systematic approach to project development
- LFG recovery estimates are key
- Develop cost and revenue stream assumptions
- Run financial analyses over range of project conditions
- Selection of project option
- Procurement of financing, infrastructure, sales agreements, engineering support and project development team

